1942

RA44
.B1
1942

WITHDRAWN
from
LIBRARY
NATIONAL IN [illegible] OF HEALTH

STATE OF FLORIDA

# FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
of the
# STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1942

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH
APR 24 1944
LIBRARY

HENRY HANSON, M. D.
Florida State Health Officer

FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
Jacksonville
1943

STATE OF FLORIDA

# FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
of the
# STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1942

HENRY HANSON, M. D.
Florida State Health Officer

FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
Jacksonville
1943

RA447
.E1
1942

Pensacola, Florida
October 1, 1943

*His Excellency,* SPESSARD L. HOLLAND
Governor of Florida
Tallahassee, Florida

SIR:

I beg to hand you herewith a report of the Florida State Board of Health for the period January 1, 1942, to December 31, 1942, inclusive.

Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT L. BRYANS, M. D., *President*

Jacksonville, Florida
October 1, 1943

Herbert L. Bryans, M. D., *President*
Florida State Board of Health
Pensacola, Florida

Dear Dr. Bryans:

Insofar as the work or report for 1942 is concerned, I can only speak from personal knowledge of what took place after July 15, 1942, when I was appointed Florida State Health Officer. The first half of 1942 was spent in South America, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana and in Brazil, in an intensive study of malaria.

The State Board of Health has grown since my term as State Health Officer six and one half years ago. There are now the following bureaus and divisions:

1. Epidemiology
2. Tuberculosis
3. Venereal Disease Control
4. Malaria Control
5. Maternal and Child Health
6. Dental Health
7. Public Health Nursing
8. Local Health Service
9. Malaria Research
10. Engineering
11. Vital Statistics
12. Accounting
13. Narcotics
14. Laboratories
15. Health Education
16. Entomology

It is a bit difficult to attempt to go into any details in connection with any of these bureaus.

1. In the Bureau of Epidemiology the most important work during the latter part of the year was the finding of typhoid carriers in connection with the typhoid outbreak which occurred in Citrus County.

2. In the Division of Tuberculosis miniature plates have been taken which have been a very good guide to the persons who may have incipient tuberculosis. Where these shadows have looked suspicious, they have been confirmed by larger plates.

3. The Bureau of Venereal Disease Control has had one of the largest and most difficult jobs of all in the State Health Department, but their report shows that much progress has been made.

4. The Bureau of Malaria Control has, in addition to its regular work, given a series of lectures and instructions to the military personnel who have been assigned to tropical countries for duty.

5. The Bureau of Maternal and Child Health has grown a great deal during the last six and one half years. Since Dr. R. H. Hood left we have had a somewhat make-shift existence and at the close of the year we did not have anyone in view for director of the Bureau.

6. The Bureau of Dental Health is one of the newer Bureaus which is doing great service in its clinics being held all over the state.

7. The Bureau of Public Health Nursing has continued doing good work as usual but it has been rather difficult to keep the type of nurses we want. Many of them have gone into the Army or Navy, or some other phase of war work.

8. The Bureau of Local Health Service has rather a hard job but this service, as it is at the present time organized, does not provide service for all counties in the state. It will probably be necessary to organize the unorganized counties into districts.

9. The Division of Malaria Research has continued its research in Tallahassee and Chattahoochee as heretofore. Much valuable material has been published by this Division.

10. The Bureau of Engineering has a greatly increased amount of work because of the tremendous number of military camps within the state. There have been many problems to be solved in this Bureau, such as plans for hospitals and new water and sewerage installations in connection with the Army camps.

11. The Bureau of Vital Statistics had a tremendous amount of work in getting out birth certificates. At the close of the year there seemed to be little let up on this phase of the work in this Bureau. For details see the section on Vital Statistics.

12. The Accounting Division now handles millions in contrast to a few hundred thousand dollars when I was here before.

13. The Bureau of Narcotics, as usual, is doing excellent work. This Bureau has had several additional functions during the last six and one half years. One of these is the enforcement of the Medical Practice Act within the state.

14. The Laboratories probably have had the most phenomenal growth of all. Last year the laboratories in the state did more than one million and a half examinations. The details of this you will find in the laboratory report and do not require a great deal of discussion here.

15. The Bureau of Health Education has the functions of distributing material on all health problems, and also is working in cooperation with the State Department of Education on the preparation of a syllabus for the schools. This bureau edits *Health Notes* and other literature which goes out on health education.

16. The Bureau of Entomology, on account of the absence of Doctors King and Bradley, and others who handle our entomological problems, has been unable to do anything during the past year. Our entomological work has been done by the entomologists in the Bureau of Malaria Control.

Very truly yours,

HENRY HANSON, M. D.
*State Health Officer*

---

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

page
Letter of transmittal to the Governor........ I
Letter of transmittal to the President of the State Board of Health........ II
Table of Contents ........ IV

## REPORTS

Epidemiology ........ 1
Tuberculosis ........ 40
Venereal Disease Control ........ 46
Malaria Control ........ 72
Malaria Research ........ 128
Sanitary Engineering ........ 133
Maternal and Child Health........ 151
Bureau of Dental Health........ 154
Public Health Nursing........ 159
Local Health Service........ 163
Laboratories ........ 174
Narcotics ........ 203
Bureau of Vital Statistics........ 205
Health Education ........ 207
Merit System Council........ 228
Finance and Accounts........ 232

# EPIDEMIOLOGY

**E. F. HOFFMAN, M.D., Acting Director**

## PERSONNEL

The activities of the Bureau of Epidemiology up to July 1, 1942, were under the direction of Harry B. Smith, M.D., M.P.H., who resigned at that time to accept a position as director of the Bureau of Venereal Disease Control of the State Board of Health, Baltimore, Maryland. Dr. Robert F. Sayre, M.D., part time Epidemiologist, resigned to enter the Army as Captain in the A. M. C. and E. F. Hoffman, M. S. P. H., who was also acting as a part time Epidemiologist in the Bureau, was assigned as Acting Director of the Bureau.

## OFFICE ACTIVITIES

Although the Bureau was designed primarily to effect the investigation and study of communicable and noncommunicable reportable diseases affecting the populace of the State, these procedures entail certain office procedures which are essential as a basis for carrying out the field work and studies. The office secretary, under the direction of the director, attended to the usual office procedures of opening, sorting, filing, writing and mailing correspondence; checking, recording and filing morbidity reports; preparation of morbidity tables for assembling of statistical data for publications; the taking of dictation and typing of reports on field trips; the preparation and mailing of circular letters and memoranda to local health department directors, physicians and others concerned in the activities carried out by this Bureau.

## NEW RULES, REGULATIONS AND POLICIES

The Rules and Regulations for the Control of Communicable Diseases drafted, adopted and published in 1941 as part of the State Sanitary Code, was designated as Chapter XXXIV in 1942.

In order to get the necessary data for epidemiological investigations and study, copies of Regulations 5 and 37-B of the Rules and Regulations for the Control of Communicable Diseases of the State Sanitary Code were submitted to the State Board of Health for consideration. These revisions omitted the clauses which heretofore permitted the reporting of a venereal disease or a positive laboratory finding of such a disease by number rather than the name of the patient. The revised regulations which now require that these reports include the name of the patient were favorably acted upon by the State Board of Health on November 25, 1942. The stigma which the deleted clauses placed on the sufferers of venereal diseases was thus removed and epidemiological investigations on all of these cases made possible.

In addition to the changes in Regulations 5 and 37-B of this chapter, Regulation 38-B pertaining to the certification of all food handlers was drafted and adopted by the State Board of Health. This Regulation makes the certification of all food handlers a responsibility of the State Health Officer.

The policy of writing each physician in whose name a positive laboratory report was made, for which no corresponding morbidity report has been received, was continued. In this way the laboratory findings were verified by the clinical findings of the attending physician and unreported cases are promptly reported on receipt of a letter of reminder from this Bureau. An effort is also being made to check all death certificates on deaths due to communicable diseases to see that corresponding morbidity reports are placed on file.

It is only by the complete reporting of all cases that a true picture of an outbreak or epidemic of a communicable disease can be obtained. A true picture of such an occurrence is essential to the proper study and control of the particular outbreak and the control of similar future outbreaks.

## TABULATION AND ANALYSIS OF STATISTICAL DATA

Another function of the Bureau of Epidemiology is the tabulation and analysis of statistical data concerning morbidity and mortality incidence of the reportable diseases in Florida.

During the latter part of 1942, efforts were begun to prepare for physicians, health department personnel and students, accurate statistical tables for comparison for data of the current year and data for past years. Some of these tables are included in this report.

The new method of indexing the morbidity reports received alphabetically by disease by counties started in 1941, was continued throughout the year, as was also the new ledger for the daily recording of disease incidence by each local jurisdiction within the state and the new card index for typhoid carriers. Much of the secretary's time has been taken up in the receipting and filling of applications for insulin and the mailing of same to the diabetic applicants. The detail of checking this service has reached such proportions as should justify the employment of a single clerk for this work alone.

## GRAPHS AND SPOT MAPS

Line graph charts showing the weekly incidence of the more dangerous communicable diseases (scarlet fever, poliomyelitis, typhoid and typhus fever) for the current year 1942 in comparison with epidemic years were made and displayed in the main office of the Bureau. Spot maps showing the current incidence of communicable diseases (scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, typhoid, typhus, meningitis and poliomyelitis) were also maintained throughout the year 1942. It is hoped that each year the presentation of this material will improve and can be made still more useful in the local studies and presentation of data for the reportable diseases.

## HEALTH EDUCATION

In addition to providing an article on epidemiology for the monthly publication *Health Notes,* a new leaflet on rabies was written and the School Chart on Communicable Diseases revised and rewritten to conform to Chapter XXXIV of the *State Sanitary Code, Rules and Regulations for the Control of Communicable Diseases,* and is being distributed by each school teacher in the State for display in the schoolroom.

Assistance was given the Bureau of Health Education in revision of the Communicable Disease portion of the Health Service Section of *Plans for Florida's School Health Program,* published jointly by the Florida Department of Education and the Florida State Board of Health.

## MEDICAL PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES

The activities of the medical personnel were confined to the investigation of communicable diseases reported from the counties without organized health department services. The local directors of the organized health departments of county units or cities were relied upon to do whatever epidemiological activities were necessary within their own jurisdictions, but they occasionally called on the Bureau consultants for advisory assistance.

During the course of the year various special field trips were necessary for the epidemiological investigation and the followup of communicable diseases reported and the general administration of epidemiological procedures in the unorganized counties and the county and city health departments. A total of 94 special visits were made by the Bureau of Epidemiology staff during the year 1942. A summary of the number of these visits by purpose will be found in Table I of this report. Numerous miscellaneous details pertaining to epidemiology were often attended to on the occasion of these visits to the various parts of the State.

## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN FLORIDA IN 1942

An important phase of Epidemiology is the conducting of epidemiological investigations with the object of learning the cause, source and incidence of disease, and instituting the proper procedures for prevention and control. For the purpose of furthering the making of better epidemiological investigations on the more important communicable diseases, the miscellaneous epidemiological case record forms were reviewed and a general composite case record form devised.

The Bureau is requesting that epidemiological case records be obtained on all the more dangerous communicable diseases.

## TYPHOID FEVER

During the calendar year 1942 a total of 196 cases of typhoid were reported in Florida. Epidemiological case records were obtained on 121 of these cases. The sources of all of these infections were not determined. A large number of them were traced to one or other of the 15 typhoid carriers discovered during the course of epidemiological investigations for the year. Of special mention is the outbreak of typhoid fever attributed to consumed oysters.

## OYSTER-BORNE TYPHOID FEVER OUTBREAK

Of the 196 cases of typhoid fever reported to the Bureau of Epidemiology in the year 1942, 66 cases occurred in 14 Florida counties, (Hamilton, Hillsborough, Putnam, Pinellas, Marion, Pasco, Hardee, Dixie, Levy, Suwannee, Columbia, Lake, Hernando, Citrus) were traced to a single oyster distributing house in Crystal River, Florida, Citrus County. Forty-three of these cases occurred in the two Counties of Hillsborough and Pinellas and the remainder in the counties extending northward along the Gulf coast as far north as Hamilton County. This distribution of cases corresponds with the distribution of oysters from the particular oyster shucking house in Crystal River.

The first case to come to the attention of this Bureau was investigated by Dr. E. F. Hoffman on January 30, 1942 in Putnam County. This case had its onset on January 16, 1942. Three other cases investigated in the latter part of February were found to have developed the fever about a week prior to the date of this patient's onset, (January 12, 1942). Following these investigations more cases were reported, which on investigation, also gave histories of having eaten oysters coming from a Crystal River oyster packing house. Therefore, on February 28, 1942, at a conference of the directors of the Bureaus of Local Health Service, Engineering and Epidemiology, it was decided to revoke this oyster packing house's license to distribute oysters, and stop the distribution and sale of oysters. This was done and a thorough investigation made of the plant.

Because of the sprinkling of cases over the more or less extensive distribution area of this plant, it was felt that a typhoid carrier must have been employed in the plant. It was thought that we were correct in our suppositions when it was discovered that one of the oyster packers, a woman who had typhoid in July of 1941 was working three weeks prior to the onset of the first case. The employer had discovered, however, that she had typhoid and had promptly dismissed her. She was requested to submit stool specimens, all of which proved negative. A gall-bladder drainage on her also produced no typhoid bacilli. Attention was then given to another woman packer, a male Negro helper and a young man who distributed the oysters by truck. All tests proved negative. All three of these individuals had their gall-bladders drained, but all tests were negative. The truck driver had been inducted into the Army, so all tests had to be made by the medical officer at the Army camp. Specimens of all the employees of the oyster packing house in question were requested.

There was considerable suspicion and misunderstanding at these first attempts to get authentic specimens and several individuals evaded submitting proper specimens. Among them was a male Negro 69 years old who had lived in this community all his life as a fisherman and oyster gatherer. He, at the time of the outbreak and just prior to it, was gathering oysters and occasionally helping with the shucking. Certain other employees stated that he also occasionally entered the packing room to assist in the loading of oysters onto the distribution truck. When the house was closed to oyster packing and distributing, several of the former employees dispersed throughout the State, so as to make it impossible to get specimens on all the persons employed just prior and at the time of the outbreak. It was therefore felt that to prevent a reoccurrence of the situation, the specific oyster house, as well as the other oyster distributing house in Crystal River, should be required to have their employees submit authentic stool specimens for examination prior to certification of physical fitness for employment. This was done before the specific oyster house manager was allowed to reopen his plant. It was through this procedure that the carrier was discovered and subsequent laboratory reports confirmed our suspicions.

At one time, in the course of the investigation, attention was directed to the oyster bed areas because of a "false lead" as to the possible source of the infection. A special pollution survey of certain waters in the Crystal River area was made by personnel of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, and the report on the survey will be found in that Bureau.

It is the belief of this Bureau of Epidemiology that the carrier in question was responsible for this outbreak and in view of his long residence and occupation as a fisherman and oyster gatherer, may have in time past been the cause of one or more similar outbreaks in this same area. Just how he contaminated some of the oysters and not others cannot be explained. He has been asked to refrain from going out on the water and from handling food in any way. This he has agreed to do and it is understood that he is keeping his word. The oyster house in question has been permitted to reopen and we are confident that there will not be a reoccurrence, unless our requests are ignored. However, we have advised the Crystal River oyster dealers that if any case of typhoid is traceable to any oyster packing house in Florida, that the house in question will be immediately closed until the source of the infection can be determined.

Included in this report are tables showing the morbidity and mortality data on typhoid fever for 1942 and previous years. (See Tables VI, VII, VIII, IX, XII and XIII.)

## TYPHUS FEVER

There were 313 cases of endemic typhus fever reported for 1942. There has been a progressive increase in the number of cases of this disease reported since 1918. Most of these cases have their source of infection in the rat flea. The recommendation of prompt emergency rat eradication to be followed by a longtime rat harborage control and rat extermination program is made wherever cases of this disease are reported.

Tables showing the morbidity and mortality statistics relative to typhus fever in Florida for 1942 and the past years will be found in Tables VI, VII, VIII, IX and XXVII.

## SMALLPOX

Only one case of smallpox was reported in 1942. It is questionable as to whether even this one was a true case of smallpox. Several investigations were made during the year on cases of severe chickenpox suspected of being smallpox. When these cases were investigated, the history of contacts, incubation periods, clinical course of disease and nature of lesions, proved beyond a doubt that they were not smallpox.

Morbidity and mortality data relative to smallpox will be found in Tables VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, and XXIV.

## CHICKENPOX

There were 1,388 cases of chickenpox reported in 1942. A number of these cases were of such severe nature as to be mistaken for smallpox. However, many of the individuals affected with chickenpox were observed not to have smallpox vaccination scars. In one particular instance of a reported case of smallpox the diagnosis was clarified when it was discovered that 14 out of 24 other contacts of the same source of the infection were suffering from typical chickenpox. Few of these contacts, all of whom were colored, had been vaccinated for smallpox. This exemplifies a situation which is common through the State. It is not difficult to predict what would actually happen if the same population were exposed to the smallpox virus.

## SCARLET FEVER

There were 281 cases of scarlet fever reported in 1942. Statistical data reveals that the incidence of scarlet fever in Florida is small, ranging between 135 to 500 cases reported annually for the last 25 years. The fatality rate 0.42 compares favorably with that of the United States as a whole, which is 0.37.

In the past scarlet fever was considered a disease entity. The clinical syndrome, called scarlet fever, is now looked upon as but one manifestation of an invasion of the throat by one or more of thirty-three or more types of hemolytic streptococci. The severe symptoms of toxicity, sore throat, high fever and rash associated with an invasion of the body by the *Streptococcus scarlatina* and originally designated "scarlet fever" is now recognized to have its counterpart in similar less severe toxic manifestations as the result of invasion of the throat by less virulent strains of streptococci. The mildness of scarlet fever in Florida and other areas with warm climates may be attributed to these weaker strains.

The morbidity and mortality data referable to scarlet fever may be found in Tables II, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX and XVI.

All cases of *Streptococcus exanthemata* should be isolated and quarantine established for scarlet fever.

## WHOOPING COUGH

Whooping cough is a disease of younger children with a high mortality rate in infancy. In 1942 there were 828 cases of whooping cough reported. A study of the deaths due to whooping cough for the past ten years shows that 65 percent of the 533 deaths reported for whooping cough, 1932-1941 inclusive, occurred in the age interval of less than 1 year. Ninety percent of the deaths occurred under two years of age and ninety-four percent under five years of age. Past studies have shown that it takes four to five months for relative immunity to develop after the injection of pertussis vaccine. The actual duration of this relative protection is not definitely known, although clinical experience indicates it may be two or three years. Active immunity should be maintained throughout these early years of life and no dependence made on the use of serum as a treatment measure after the child has been exposed.

Morbidity and mortality data relative to the incidence of this disease in 1942 and previous years in Florida may be noted in Tables II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX and XVI.

## DIPHTHERIA

As a result of immunization, Schick testing, and the detection of carriers by culture, diphtheria has declined materially throughout the United States. In Florida there were 258 cases reported. The death rate has decreased from 10.1 in 1917 to 1.2 in 1941. There has, however, been no change in the mortality rate for infants and preschool children generally during this period of time. We are told that if 80 percent of the school population is immunized the incidence of diphtheria will be decreased and that if 50 to 65 percent of the infant and preschool children are immunized in addition, diphtheria will cease to occur. More attention should therefore be given to the routine immunization against diphtheria during infancy.

Data relative to diphtheria may be noted in Tables II, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, XI and XVII.

## HOOKWORM

There were 10,745 cases of hookworm disease reported for 1942 as compared to 173 cases in 1918. There has been a gradual increase in the finding and reporting of hookworm infestation. These figures given for hookworm have not been cross-checked for duplication at their origin. A vigorous effort is being made to institute a standard morbidity file in the local health jurisdictions and to encourage the checking of all morbidity reports for duplication. Special emphasis is being placed on this in the case of hookworm.

Data on the morbidity incidence for hookworm may be noted in Tables VI, VII, VIII, IX and XVII.

In order to safeguard and conserve human mass energy and provide an emergency program in line with the physical fitness program requested in the Proclamations of both President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Governor Spessard L. Holland, the following year-round immunization and hookworm treatment is being recommended throughout the State of Florida.

## RECOMMENDED IMMUNIZATION AND HOOKWORM TREATMENT PROGRAM

It is recommended that a continuous year-round program of immunization and hookworm treatment be provided each locality throughout the State. This service should be available to anyone, so that no one need go unprotected or untreated for hookworm because of lack of funds.

The service should be provided on a basis of a minimum of one hour of service per week annually for every 500 school children, or every 5,000 of general population.

Wherever possible, local medical assistance should be obtained to assist in the conduction of the year-round immunization and hookworm treatment services.

The service should be sponsored by some local organization such as the P.-T.A., Defense Council, or some other group, and when such a service is newly established, this group, in connection with the schools, should be encouraged to make a community survey to determine the actual number of immunization and hookworm treatments needed.

Adequate quarters should be provided. The service should be staffed with the rotating services of available local doctors, local registered nurses and a clerk, wherever the local health department personnel is sufficient for conducting the service. The service should be a continuation of the mass immunization programs now being conducted and should constitute a rounding out of work already being done, rather than a replacement. Children should be prepared to understand and evaluate the services by the teacher, who selects one or two children with the greatest need each week until the entire class is protected. Parents should be encouraged to attend the clinics with the children and bring their own immunization up to date.

The service should be financed wherever possible by a local contribution, matched by funds from the State Board of Health. A definite fund for this service should be provided as part of the annual budget of each local health department. It is felt that by such an all year-round service, accompanied by an educational program, a greater percentage of the population will become immunized and will continue to maintain their immunity. It is also felt that by continuous treatment the mental and physical retardation (stunting of growth), now so prevalent among infested school children, will be markedly decreased.

It is being planned that the hookworm treatment program will be followed, as soon as re-establishment of the sanitation personnel becomes possible, by a more adequate and intensive sanitation program for the establishment of better sanitation facilities and removal of the source of reinfection in infected soil.

## TABLE 1.

### SUMMARY OF SPECIAL FIELD VISITS, BUREAU OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, 1942.

| PURPOSE | |
|---|---|
| Typhoid Fever Control | 39 |
| Typhus Fever Control | 2 |
| Paratyphoid Fever Control | 3 |
| Undulant Fever Control | 3 |
| Meningitis Control | 4 |
| Venereal Disease Control | 1 |
| Poliomyelitis Control | 3 |
| Diphtheria Control | 2 |
| Rabies Control | 1 |
| Suspected Smallpox | 5 |
| Suspected Leprosy | 1 |
| Immunization and Hookworm Treatment | 25 |
| Certification of Food Handlers | 1 |
| A. P. H. A. Meeting | 1 |
| Talks | 2 |
| Cerebral Palsy | 1 |
| | 94 |

TABLE 2.—Number of Cases of Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Measles Reported in Florida—1918-1942 Inclusive.

| YEAR | SCARLET FEVER | WHOOPING COUGH | DIPHTHERIA | MEASLES |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1942 | 281 | 828 | 258 | 4,250 |
| 1941 | 205 | 747 | 212 | 11,261 |
| 1940 | 270 | 383 | 223 | 2,305 |
| 1939 | 398 | 1,124 | 277 | 2,716 |
| 1938 | 352 | 876 | 456 | 9,149 |
| 1937 | 377 | 504 | 609 | 635 |
| 1936 | 299 | 383 | 309 | 307 |
| 1935 | 273 | 532 | 426 | 1,176 |
| 1934 | 190 | 723 | 491 | 8,115 |
| 1933 | 203 | 508 | 452 | 1,048 |
| 1932 | 235 | 379 | 735 | 217 |
| 1931 | 266 | 254 | 501 | 3,799 |
| 1930 | 341 | 398 | 491 | 5,287 |
| 1929 | 351 | 1,171 | 580 | 1,117 |
| 1928 | 376 | 321 | 588 | 1,709 |
| 1927 | 501 | 654 | 1,095 | 2,582 |
| 1926 | 459 | 748 | 1,224 | 1,126 |
| 1925 | 175 | 493 | 768 | 128 |
| 1924 | 156 | 444 | 681 | 3,244 |
| 1923 | 94 | 410 | 619 | 2,896 |
| 1922 | 104 | 94 | 886 | 140 |
| 1921 | 172 | 333 | 856 | 575 |
| 1920 | 164 | 347 | 576 | 369 |
| 1919 | 146 | 203 | 510 | 775 |
| 1918 | 138 | 557 | 329 | 2,187 |
| Total | 6,526 | 13,414 | 14,152 | 67,113 |

TABLE 3.—Deaths from Whooping Cough by age intervals, Florida—1932-1941

| Year | Total All Ages | Age Interval | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | -1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25+ |
| 1941 | 38 | 28 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1940 | 39 | 29 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1939 | 60 | 43 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1938 | 68* | 45 | 15 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1937 | 59 | 38 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1936 | 25 | 14 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1935 | 59 | 38 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1934 | 110 | 64 | 22 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 1933 | 44 | 28 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1932 | 31 | 24 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 533 | 351 | 101 | 32 | 10 | 10 | 16 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Rate % | | 65.9 | 18.9 | 6.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.1 |

*Age unknown for one death.

TABLE 4.—Death Rates (Deaths per 100,000) from Measles, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, and Scarlet Fever, United States and Florida—1932-1941.

| Year | Measles | | Diphtheria | | Wh. Cough | | Scar. Fever | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | U.S. | Fla. | U.S. | Fla. | U.S. | Fla. | U.S. | Fla. |
| 1941 | * | 0.9 | * | 1.2 | * | 2.0 | * | 0.1 |
| 1940 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| 1939 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| 1938 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| 1937 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 0.1 |
| 1936 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 0.1 |
| 1935 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 0.1 |
| 1934 | 5.5 | 6.9 | 3.3 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 6.9 | 2.0 | 0.3 |
| 1933 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 0.6 |
| 1932 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 0.5 |

*Figures not available.

Fatality Rates (Deaths per 100 cases reported) for Measles, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, and Scarlet Fever, Florida—1932-1941.

| Year | Measles | Diphtheria | Whooping Cough | Scarlet Fever |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1941 | 0.15 | 10.85 | 5.09 | 0.98 |
| 1940 | 0.30 | 12.56 | 10.18 | 0.37 |
| 1939 | 0.55 | 11.91 | 5.34 | 1.51 |
| 1938 | 0.33 | 7.02 | 7.76 | 1.14 |
| 1937 | 0.79 | 9.03 | 11.71 | 0.53 |
| 1936 | 2.28 | 18.45 | 6.53 | 0.67 |
| 1935 | 2.89 | 13.62 | 11.09 | 0.37 |
| 1934 | 1.36 | 17.11 | 15.21 | 2.63 |
| 1933 | 0.29 | 12.39 | 8.66 | 4.93 |
| 1932 | 5.07 | 11.29 | 8.18 | 2.98 |

Fatality Rates (Death per 100 cases reported) for Measles, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, and Scarlet Fever, for the United States* and for Florida—1940.

| | Measles | Diphtheria | Whooping Cough | Scarlet Fever |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. | 0.23 | 9.44 | 1.56 | 0.42 |
| Fla. | 0.30 | 12.56 | 10.18 | 0.37 |

*Computed from the number of cases and deaths reported in **Public Health Reports**, 1942.

TABLE 5.—Deaths and Death Rates (Deaths per 100,000) by Color from Measles, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, and Scarlet Fever, Florida—1932-1941.

| Year | Measles | | | | | | Diphtheria | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Deaths | | | Rates | | | Deaths | | | Rates | | |
| | T | W | C | T | W | C | T | W | C | T | W | C |
| 1941 | 17 | 15 | 2 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 23 | 18 | 5 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| 1940 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 28 | 20 | 8 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| 1939 | 15 | 9 | 6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 33 | 25 | 8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| 1938 | 30 | 22 | 8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 32 | 22 | 10 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| 1937 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 55 | 42 | 13 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.7 |
| 1936 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 57 | 47 | 10 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 2.1 |
| 1935 | 34 | 31 | 3 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 58 | 53 | 5 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 1.1 |
| 1934 | 110 | 84 | 26 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 5.6 | 84 | 69 | 15 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 3.2 |
| 1933 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 56 | 45 | 11 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 2.4 |
| 1932 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 83 | 72 | 11 | 5.4 | 6.7 | 2.5 |

| Year | Whooping Cough | | | | | | Scarlet Fever | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Deaths | | | Rates | | | Deaths | | | Rates | | |
| | T | W | C | T | W | C | T | W | C | T | W | C |
| 1941 | 38 | 19 | 19 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 3.7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 1940 | 39 | 23 | 16 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | |
| 1939 | 60 | 30 | 30 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 5.9 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| 1938 | 68 | 37 | 31 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 6.2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 1937 | 59 | 30 | 29 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 5.9 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | |
| 1936 | 25 | 15 | 10 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | |
| 1935 | 59 | 31 | 28 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 6.0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | |
| 1934 | 110 | 59 | 51 | 6.9 | 5.2 | 11.0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | |
| 1933 | 44 | 24 | 20 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 4.4 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| 1932 | 31 | 17 | 14 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 |

## TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND HOOKWORM REPORTED IN FLORIDA—1918 TO 1943.

| Year | Typhoid Paratyphoid | Epidemic Meningitis | Scarlet Fever | Whooping Cough | Diphtheria | Tuberculosis | Dysentery | Malaria | Syphilis | Influenza | Measles | Polio | Typhus Fever | Hookworm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1942 | 211 | 25 | 281 | 828 | 258 | 1,163 | 73 | 86 | 30,104 | 227 | 4,324 | 43 | 313 | 10,745 |
| 1941 | 183 | 27 | 205 | 747 | 212 | 981 | 57 | 145 | 21,258 | 3,832 | 11,261 | 263 | 196 | 7,944 |
| 1940 | 115 | 7 | 270 | 383 | 223 | 1,018 | 44 | 149 | 19,889 | 653 | 2,305 | 33 | 111 | 9,455 |
| 1939 | 29 | 20 | 398 | 1,124 | 277 | 562 | 59 | 435 | 21,092 | 402 | 2,716 | 66 | 152 | 5,766 |
| 1938 | 170 | 61 | 352 | 876 | 456 | 739 | 62 | 471 | 18,243 | 112 | 9,149 | 32 | 75 | 6,081 |
| 1937 | 142 | 168 | 377 | 504 | 609 | 1,120 | 53 | 894 | 14,532 | 544 | 635 | 35 | 107 | 8,321 |
| 1936 | 97 | 120 | 299 | 383 | 309 | 621 | 49 | 869 | 3,287 | 587 | 307 | 42 | 55 | 2,211 |
| 1935 | 173 | 19 | 73 | 532 | 426 | 523 | 19 | 813 | 4,389 | 662 | 1,176 | 16 | 27 | 6,739 |
| 1934 | 132 | 5 | 190 | 723 | 491 | 603 | 41 | 1,106 | 5,198 | 65 | 8,115 | 16 | 36 | 8,984 |
| 1933 | 186 | 10 | 203 | 508 | 452 | 661 | 33 | 1,011 | 4,833 | 1,267 | 1,048 | 8 | 54 | 4,870 |
| 1932 | 267 | 8 | 235 | 379 | 735 | 591 | 21 | 318 | 4,063 | 335 | 217 | 8 | 42 | 3,076 |
| 1931 | 186 | 36 | 266 | 254 | 501 | 511 | 16 | 339 | 3,965 | 1,543 | 3,799 | 17 | 31 | 3,062 |
| 1930 | 141 | 18 | 341 | 398 | 491 | 487 | 24 | 576 | 4,199 | 104 | 5,287 | 11 | 39 | 2,054 |
| 1929 | 181 | 18 | 351 | 1,171 | 580 | 762 | 48 | 1,535 | 4,273 | 3,769 | 1,117 | 33 | 48 | 1,972 |
| 1928 | 338 | 20 | 376 | 321 | 588 | 943 | 75 | 844 | 4,307 | 1,631 | 1,709 | 23 | 49 | 1,092 |
| 1927 | 591 | 42 | 501 | 654 | 1,095 | 1,107 | 81 | 360 | 4,955 | 481 | 2,582 | 39 | 45 | 1,983 |
| 1926 | 652 | 18 | 459 | 748 | 1,224 | 1,335 | 90 | 400 | 3,509 | 1,213 | 1,126 | 16 | 16 | 784 |
| 1925 | 752 | 16 | 175 | 493 | 768 | 1,468 | 88 | 665 | 5,736 | 761 | 128 | 59 | 2 | 3,467 |
| 1924 | 641 | 24 | 156 | 444 | 681 | 1,573 | 130 | 1,030 | 5,066 | 345 | 3,244 | 8 | 4 | 4,890 |
| 1923 | 609 | 23 | 94 | 410 | 619 | 1,210 | 81 | 1,050 | 2,090 | 1,015 | 2,896 | 15 | 0 | 1,466 |
| 1922 | 545 | 8 | 104 | 94 | 886 | 1,404 | 117 | 970 | 1,762 | 1,635 | 140 | 16 | 0 | 3,869 |
| 1921 | 733 | 20 | 172 | 333 | 856 | 1,313 | 130 | 979 | 2,952 | 643 | 575 | 7 | 1 | 675 |
| 1920 | 525 | 28 | 164 | 347 | 576 | 1,248 | 92 | 1,865 | 2,993 | 10,379 | 369 | 6 | 1 | 1,055 |
| 1919 | 539 | 34 | 146 | 203 | 510 | 1,009 | 199 | 1,895 | 2,429 | 2,010 | 775 | 6 | 1 | 2,057 |
| 1918 | 491 | 75 | 138 | 557 | 329 | 522 | 264 | 931 | 1,640 | 11,631 | 2,187 | 6 | 1 | 173 |

## TABLE 7.—CASES OF REPORTABLE DISEASES BY MONTHS (INFECTIOUS, PARASITIC AND OTHERS ACCORDING TO THE INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH) FLORIDA, 1942.

| Int. Code No. | Disease | Total | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Typhoid | 196 | 7 | 18 | 23 | 29 | 38 | 8 | 18 | 29 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 4 |
| 2 | Paratyphoid | 15 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 39B | Typhus | 313 | 11 | 19 | 25 | 6 | 14 | 23 | 27 | 54 | 49 | 36 | 30 | 19 |
| 28 | Malaria | 86 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 21 | 17 | 11 | 4 |
| 34 | Smallpox | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | Measles | *4,324 | 201 | 612 | 728 | 1,011 | 1,227 | 300 | 80 | 29 | 29 | 7 | 16 | *84 |
| 8 | Scarlet Fever | 281 | 35 | 36 | 22 | 24 | 14 | 6 | 7 | 14 | 13 | 22 | 38 | 50 |
| 9 | Whooping Cough | 828 | 110 | 88 | 120 | 62 | 155 | 43 | 70 | 58 | 24 | 24 | 40 | 34 |
| 10 | Diphtheria | 258 | 31 | 24 | 8 | 9 | 16 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 73 | 32 | 24 |
| 33 | Influenza | 227 | 60 | 34 | 39 | 16 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 19 | 5 | 12 | 8 | 9 |
| 27 | Dysentery (all forms) | 73 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 25 |
| 44C | Mumps | 1,789 | 63 | 118 | 184 | 310 | 389 | 137 | 70 | 68 | 85 | 105 | 118 | 142 |
| 115B | Strep. Sore Throat | 35 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| 32B | Vincent's Angina | 145 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 33 | 20 | 40 | 16 | 21 |
| 36 | Poliomyletis (Acute) | 43 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 3 |
| 37A | Acute Infect. Encephalitis | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Epidemic Meningitis | 25 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 38E | Chicken Pox | 1,388 | 79 | 151 | 350 | 317 | 306 | 60 | 21 | 13 | 8 | 6 | 30 | 47 |
| 38D | German Measles | 143 | 4 | 14 | 48 | 40 | 25 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| 38F | Dengue | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Tetanus | 19 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 39C | Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever (all forms) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13–22 | Tuberculosis | 1,163 | 78 | 112 | 142 | 92 | 143 | 82 | 87 | 111 | 66 | 114 | 74 | 62 |
| 30 | Syphilis | 30,104 | 2,073 | 1,742 | 1,637 | 2,271 | 2,391 | 2,288 | 2,238 | 2,683 | 2,256 | 3,752 | 3,096 | 3,677 |
| 44A | Chancroid | 452 | 23 | 81 | 31 | 27 | 43 | 43 | 39 | 41 | 25 | 40 | 34 | 25 |
| 25 | Gonococcus | 10,165 | 621 | 561 | 486 | 801 | 580 | 599 | 811 | 922 | 944 | 1,561 | 1,033 | 1,246 |
| 25 | Ophthalmia Neonatorum | 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 45–55 | Cancer (all forms) | 384 | 26 | 28 | 37 | 42 | 62 | 25 | 36 | 31 | 22 | 32 | 15 | 28 |
| 69 | Pellagra | 74 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 16 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 88 | Trachoma | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 107–109 | Pneumonia (all forms) | 841 | 80 | 114 | 113 | 66 | 85 | 59 | 40 | 72 | 28 | 61 | 39 | 84 |
| 40 | Hookworm | 10,745 | 935 | 1,084 | 1,377 | 797 | 903 | 495 | 1,129 | 633 | 259 | 1,508 | 1,112 | 513 |
| 42 | Trichinosis | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Undulant Fever | 37 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| 26A | Tularemia | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

*(74 Cases of Measles Reported Late from Volusia County)

TABLE 8.—CASES OF REPORTABLE DISEASES BY WEEKS (INFECTIOUS, PARASITIC AND OTHER, ACCORDING TO THE INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH) FLORIDA, 1942.

| Int. Code No. | Disease | JANUARY | | | | | FEBRUARY | | | | MARCH | | | | APRIL | | | | MAY | | | | | JUNE | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Week Ending | | | | | Week Ending | | | | Week Ending | | | | Week Ending | | | | Week Ending | | | | | Week Ending | | | |
| | | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 31 | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 |
| 1 | Typhoid | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 12 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| 2 | Paratyphoid | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 39B | Typhus | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 11 | 2 |
| 28 | Malaria | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| 34 | Smallpox | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | Measles | 9 | 23 | 45 | 49 | 75 | 113 | 161 | 116 | 222 | 165 | 207 | 185 | 171 | 260 | 283 | 297 | 171 | 363 | 306 | 219 | 93 | 246 | 73 | 71 | 80 | 76 |
| 8 | Scarlet Fever | 12 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 17 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 9 | Whooping Cough | 10 | 24 | 21 | 27 | 28 | 39 | 16 | 19 | 14 | 23 | 40 | 37 | 20 | 23 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 30 | 62 | 12 | 13 | 38 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 13 |
| 10 | Diphtheria | 5 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| 33 | Influenza | 13 | 15 | 14 | 8 | 10 | 14 | 3 | 4 | 13 | 5 | 10 | 20 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| 44C | Mumps | 12 | 21 | 7 | 14 | 9 | 27 | 37 | 12 | 42 | 42 | 44 | 49 | 49 | 71 | 70 | 123 | 46 | 77 | 54 | 69 | 31 | 158 | 50 | 43 | 27 | 17 |
| 27 | Dysentery (all forms) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 115B | Strep. Sore Throat | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32B | Vincent's Angina | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 36 | Acute Poliomyelitis | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 37A | Acute Infec. Encephalitis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Epidemic Meningitis | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 38E | Chicken Pox | 2 | 10 | 16 | 21 | 30 | 28 | 54 | 27 | 42 | 64 | 127 | 83 | 76 | 73 | 76 | 131 | 37 | 87 | 46 | 62 | 43 | 68 | 20 | 20 | 9 | 11 |
| 38D | German Measles | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 20 | 24 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| 38F | Dengue | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Tetanus | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 39C | Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13–22 | Tuberculosis (all forms) | 7 | 9 | 3 | 46 | 13 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 24 | 20 | 35 | 73 | 14 | 27 | 34 | 15 | 16 | 37 | 33 | 10 | 36 | 27 | 19 | 23 | 20 | 20 |
| 30 | Syphilis | 247 | 400 | 445 | 515 | 466 | 487 | 479 | 306 | 470 | 379 | 504 | 439 | 315 | 624 | 619 | 519 | 509 | 349 | 733 | 569 | 498 | 242 | 622 | 573 | 610 | 483 |
| 44A | Chancroid | 3 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 49 | 16 | 9 | 1 | 14 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 16 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 31 | 5 |
| 25 | Gonococcus | 97 | 175 | 48 | 121 | 180 | 130 | 101 | 177 | 153 | 134 | 71 | 156 | 125 | 157 | 136 | 363 | 145 | 61 | 175 | 126 | 108 | 110 | 167 | 104 | 186 | 142 |
| 25 | Opthalmia Neonatorum | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 45–55 | Cancer (all forms) | 0 | 11 | 0 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 7 | 17 | 12 | 14 | 22 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 23 | 3 | 17 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 3 |
| 69 | Pellagra | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 88 | Trachoma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 107–109 | Pneumonia (all forms) | 4 | 24 | 12 | 27 | 13 | 22 | 29 | 26 | 37 | 12 | 29 | 47 | 24 | 18 | 33 | 10 | 5 | 14 | 26 | 13 | 23 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 18 | 21 |
| 40 | Hookworm | 161 | 103 | 187 | 247 | 237 | 292 | 209 | 331 | 252 | 551 | 338 | 304 | 184 | 403 | 166 | 111 | 117 | 219 | 163 | 422 | 29 | 70 | 246 | 89 | 101 | 59 |
| 42 | Trichinosis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Undulant Fever | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| 26A | Tularemia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

TABLE 8.—CASES OF REPORTABLE DISEASES BY WEEKS (INFECTIOUS, PARASITIC AND OTHER, ACCORDING TO THE INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH) FLORIDA, 1942.—(Continued.)

| Int. Code No. | Disease | JULY | | | | AUGUST | | | | | SEPTEMBER | | | | OCTOBER | | | | | NOVEMBER | | | | DECEMBER | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Week Ending | | | | Week Ending | | | | | Week Ending | | | | Week Ending | | | | | Week Ending | | | | Week Ending | | | | |
| | | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 31 | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | 2 |
| 1 | Typhoid | 3 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | Paratyphoid | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 39B | Typhus | 2 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 15 | 11 | 10 | 14 | 7 | 8 | 20 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 18 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 28 | Malaria | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 34 | Smallpox | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | Measles | 22 | 13 | 34 | 11 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | *78 |
| 8 | Scarlet Fever | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 13 | 7 | 12 | 5 | 13 |
| 9 | Whooping Cough | 4 | 18 | 29 | 19 | 22 | 8 | 6 | 18 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 16 | 11 | 9 | 18 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 6 |
| 10 | Diphtheria | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 9 | 13 | 33 | 8 | 5 | 16 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 6 |
| 33 | Influenza | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 44C | Mumps | 18 | 6 | 20 | 26 | 21 | 8 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 39 | 13 | 11 | 22 | 21 | 16 | 17 | 28 | 23 | 25 | 54 | 21 | 18 | 39 | 18 | 53 | 2 | 30 |
| 27 | Dysentry (all forms) | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 3 |
| 115B | Strep. Sore Throat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| 32B | Vincent's Angina | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 13 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 20 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 17 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 36 | Acute Poliomyelitis | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 37A | Acute Infec. Encephalitis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Epidemic Meningitis | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 38E | Chicken Pox | 9 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 19 | 0 | 24 |
| 38D | German Measles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 38F | Dengue | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Tetanus | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 39C | Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13–22 | Tuberculosis (all forms) | 21 | 7 | 22 | 37 | 21 | 20 | 33 | 26 | 11 | 11 | 18 | 16 | 21 | 38 | 21 | 16 | 18 | 21 | 26 | 7 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 3 | 21 | 5 | 11 |
| 30 | Syphilis | 709 | 467 | 492 | 570 | 335 | 725 | 674 | 500 | 449 | 438 | 441 | 707 | 670 | 593 | 604 | 744 | 757 | 1,054 | 1,231 | 849 | 577 | 439 | 270 | 773 | 774 | 853 | 1,007 |
| 44A | Chancroid | 18 | 12 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 1 |
| 25 | Gonococcus | 169 | 339 | 123 | 180 | 107 | 371 | 165 | 133 | 146 | 230 | 306 | 250 | 158 | 364 | 224 | 312 | 335 | 326 | 264 | 262 | 220 | 287 | 288 | 120 | 255 | 63 | 520 |
| 25 | Opthalmia Neonatorum | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 45–55 | Cancer (all forms) | 3 | 6 | 3 | 24 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 16 | 0 | 3 |
| 69 | Pellagra | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 88 | Trachoma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 107–109 | Pneumonia (all forms) | 4 | 4 | 16 | 16 | 6 | 17 | 3 | 14 | 32 | 8 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 17 | 11 | 19 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 24 | 11 | 5 | 32 | 7 | 29 |
| 40 | Hookworm | 94 | 59 | 129 | 847 | 140 | 168 | 101 | 110 | 114 | 101 | 59 | 46 | 53 | 86 | 60 | 277 | 606 | 479 | 143 | 58 | 468 | 443 | 129 | 191 | 103 | 90 | 0 |
| 42 | Trichinosis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Undulant Fever | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 26A | Tularemia | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*(Figure includes 74 cases reported late for Volusia County)

TABLE 9.—REPORTED CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA FOR THE YEAR 1942.

| | STATE TOTAL | Counties ALACHUA | BAKER | BAY | BRADFORD | BREVARD | BROWARD | CALHOUN | CHARLOTTE | CITRUS | CLAY | COLLIER | COLUMBIA | DADE | DESOTO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Typhoid | 196 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 0 |
| Paratyphoid | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Typhus | 313 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 37 | 1 |
| Malaria | 86 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| Smallpox | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Measles | 4,324 | 88 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 2 | 898 | 0 |
| Scarlet Fever | 281 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 47 | 0 |
| Whooping Cough | 828 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 279 | 0 |
| Diphtheria | 258 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 25 | 0 | 10 | 16 | 0 |
| Influenza | 227 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 74 | 0 |
| Mumps | 1,789 | 11 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 297 | 0 |
| Vincent's | 145 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 |
| Dysentery | 73 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Strep. Infection | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 |
| Leprosy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poliomyelitis | 43 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Leth. Encephalitis | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Meningitis | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Chickenpox | 1,388 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 337 | 0 |
| German Measles | 143 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Dengue | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tetanus | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Tuberculosis | 1,163 | 4 | 10 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 26 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 84 | 393 | 3 |
| Syphilis | 30,104 | 961 | 76 | 412 | 183 | 168 | 773 | 27 | 169 | 17 | 391 | 190 | 59 | 4,229 | 264 |
| Chancroid | 452 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 59 | 0 | 51 | 1 |
| Genococcus | 10,165 | 197 | 21 | 25 | 97 | 12 | 100 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 1,539 | 1 | 8 | 522 | 14 |
| Opth. Neonatorum | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Cancer | 384 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 319 | 0 |
| Pellagra | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 0 |
| Trachoma | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Pneumonia | 841 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 471 | 0 |
| Hookworm | 10,745 | 0 | 420 | 637 | 97 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 229 | 101 | 0 |
| Trichnosis | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Undulant | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Tularemia | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Anthrax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

TABLE 9.—REPORTED CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA FOR THE YEAR 1942.—(Continued.)

| | DIXIE | DUVAL | ESCAMBIA | FLAGLER | FRANKLIN | GADSDEN | GILCHRIST | GLADES | GULF | HAMILTON | HARDEE | HENDRY | HERNANDO | HIGHLANDS | HILLSBORO | HOLMES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Typhoid | 0 | 23 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 30 | 0 |
| Paratyphoid | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Typhus | 0 | 65 | 18 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 34 | 0 |
| Malaria | 0 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Smallpox | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Measles | 0 | 1,368 | 78 | 5 | 39 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 32 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 451 | 23 |
| Scarlet Fever | 0 | 35 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 29 | 0 |
| Whooping Cough | 0 | 116 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 75 | 0 |
| Diphtheria | 0 | 46 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 18 | 0 |
| Influenza | 0 | 11 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 1 |
| Mumps | 0 | 734 | 881 | 13 | 3 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 61 | 0 |
| Vincent's | 0 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 101 | 0 |
| Dysentery | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Strep. Infection | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Leprosy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poliomyelitis | 1 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Leth. Encephalitis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Meningitis | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Chickenpox | 0 | 554 | 34 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 67 | 0 |
| German Measles | 0 | 55 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dengue | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tetanus | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Tuberculosis | 2 | 163 | 30 | 1 | 3 | 36 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 108 | 3 |
| Syphilis | 74 | 3.547 | 660 | 79 | 96 | 371 | 42 | 110 | 148 | 77 | 95 | 205 | 53 | 344 | 2,437 | 18 |
| Chancroid | 0 | 54 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 0 |
| Gonococcus | 1 | 2.543 | 514 | 11 | 30 | 56 | 0 | 7 | 16 | 50 | 17 | 6 | 0 | 35 | 803 | 1 |
| Opth. Neonatorum | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cancer | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Pellagra | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Trachoma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pneumonia | 0 | 67 | 13 | 0 | 6 | 91 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 104 | 0 |
| Hookworm | 0 | 631 | 179 | 14 | 13 | 238 | 36 | 13 | 13 | 311 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 56 | 47 | 0 |
| Trichinosis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Undulant | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Tularemia | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Anthrax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

TABLE 9.—REPORTED CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA FOR THE YEAR 1942.—(Continued.)

| | INDIAN RIVER | JACKSON | JEFFERSON | LAFAYETTE | LAKE | LEE | LEON | LEVY | LIBERTY | MADISON | MANATEE | MARION | MARTIN | MONROE | NASSAU | OKALOOSA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Typhoid | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Paratyphoid | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Typhus | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Malaria | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Smallpox | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Measles | 4 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 41 | 28 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 47 | 27 | 0 |
| Scarlet Fever | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Whooping Cough | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 |
| Diphtheria | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 |
| Influenza | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Mumps | 1 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 15 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 12 |
| Vincent's | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dysentery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Strep. Infection | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Leprosy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poliomyelitis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Leth. Encephalitis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Meningitis | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chickenpox | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 41 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| German Measles | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tetanus | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dengue | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tuberculosis | 1 | 11 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 24 | 2 |
| Syphilis | 210 | 258 | 411 | 14 | 604 | 650 | 659 | 301 | 4 | 235 | 563 | 359 | 66 | 147 | 309 | 141 |
| Chancroid | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Gonococcus | 11 | 109 | 42 | 4 | 95 | 108 | 1,111 | 15 | 0 | 13 | 35 | 27 | 2 | 80 | 59 | 24 |
| Opth. Neonatorum | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cancer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Pellagra | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Trachoma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pneumonia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Hookworm | 1 | 227 | 1,265 | 0 | 158 | 4 | 236 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 260 | 740 |
| Trichinosis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Undulant | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tularemia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Anthrax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

TABLE 9.—REPORTED CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA FOR THE YEAR 1942.—(Continued.)

| | OKEECHOBEE | ORANGE | OSCEOLA | PALM BEACH | PASCO | PINELLAS | POLK | PUTNAM | ST. JOHNS | ST. LUCIE | SANTA ROSA | SARASOTA | SEMINOLE | SUMTER | SUWANNEE | TAYLOR | UNION | VOLUSIA | WAKULLA | WALTON | WASHINGTON |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Typhoid | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 36 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Paratyphoid | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Typhus | 0 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 26 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Malaria | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Smallpox | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Measles | 0 | 135 | 13 | 150 | 2 | 76 | 72 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 234 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | *179 | 6 | 24 | 0 |
| Scarlet Fever | 0 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 14 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Whooping Cough | 0 | 51 | 4 | 22 | 7 | 89 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Diphtheria | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 14 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Influenza | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mumps | 0 | 206 | 0 | 91 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vincent's | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dysentery | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Strep. Infection | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Leprosy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poliomyelitis | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Leth. Encephalitis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Meningitis | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Chickenpox | 0 | 77 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 20 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| German Measles | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dengue | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tetanus | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tuberculosis | 0 | 11 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 27 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 18 | 3 | 10 | 3 |
| Syphilis | 2 | 1,023 | 131 | 1,245 | 114 | 1,111 | 690 | 402 | 264 | 127 | 58 | 570 | 1,169 | 227 | 259 | 301 | 24 | 943 | 85 | 164 | 45 |
| Chancroid | 0 | 24 | 2 | 16 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gonococcus | 2 | 629 | 3 | 258 | 2 | 277 | 34 | 7 | 9 | 14 | 27 | 94 | 93 | 14 | 9 | 75 | 1 | 83 | 15 | 12 | 0 |
| Opth. Neonatorum | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Cancer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pellagra | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Trachoma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pneumonia | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hookworm | 0 | 273 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 183 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1,594 | 0 | 318 | 0 | 0 | 454 | 0 | 10 | 234 | 1,608 | 10 |
| Trichinosis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Undulant | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tularemia | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Anthrax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*74 Cases of Measles Reported Late from Volusia County.

### TABLE 10.—CASES OF SMALLPOX REPORTED BY COUNTIES BY YEARS 1930-1942, FLORIDA.

| County | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alachua | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Baker | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bay | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Bradford | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Brevard | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Broward | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Calhoun | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Charlotte | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Citrus | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Collier | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Columbia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dade | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DeSoto | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dixie | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Duval | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Escambia | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Flagler | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Franklin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gadsden | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Gilchrist | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Glades | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Gulf | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hamilton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hardee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hendry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hernando | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Highlands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hillsboro | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Holmes | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Indian River | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jackson | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jefferson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lafayette | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lake | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Lee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Leon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Levy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Liberty | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Madison | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manatee | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marion | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Martin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Monroe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nassau | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Okaloosa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Okeechobee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Orange | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Osceola | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Palm Beach | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pasco | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pinellas | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Polk | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Putnam | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| St. Johns | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| St. Lucie | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Santa Rosa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sarasota | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Seminole | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sumter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Suwannee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Taylor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Union | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Volusia | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Wakulla | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Walton | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Washington | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 27 | 27 | 32 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 0 | 8 | 15 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 1 |

### TABLE 11.—CASES OF DIPHTHERIA REPORTED BY COUNTIES BY YEARS 1930-1942, FLORIDA.

| County | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alachua | 0 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Baker | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Bay | 4 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 6 |
| Bradford | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Brevard | 0 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Broward | 12 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 14 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 7 |
| Calhoun | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Charlotte | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Citrus | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Clay | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 25 |
| Collier | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Columbia | 5 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 10 |
| Dade | 117 | 77 | 85 | 52 | 62 | 65 | 33 | 51 | 24 | 26 | 10 | 9 | 16 |
| DeSoto | 2 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dixie | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 142 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Duval | 71 | 62 | 164 | 121 | 96 | 105 | 61 | 31 | 107 | 72 | 53 | 47 | 46 |
| Escambia | 7 | 12 | 31 | 21 | 12 | 13 | 4 | 0 | 49 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 7 |
| Flagler | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Franklin | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Gadsden | 8 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 12 |
| Gilchrist | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Glades | 1 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gulf | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Hamilton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| Hardee | 3 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 1 |
| Hendry | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Hernando | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Highlands | 4 | 8 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 7 |
| Hillsboro | 106 | 95 | 146 | 86 | 153 | 101 | 46 | 79 | 128 | 54 | 46 | 33 | 18 |
| Holmes | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Indian River | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Jackson | 1 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 24 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Jefferson | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Lafayette | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lake | 9 | 8 | 17 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| Lee | 2 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Leon | 9 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 6 |
| Levy | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Liberty | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Madison | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manatee | 4 | 8 | 18 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Martin | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marion | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| Monroe | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Nassau | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Okaloosa | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Okeechobee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Orange | 13 | 7 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 19 | 29 | 39 | 11 | 17 | 17 | 9 | 2 |
| Osceola | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Palm Beach | 3 | 1 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 8 | 18 | 18 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Pasco | 2 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 13 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Pinellas | 11 | 8 | 3 | 32 | 14 | 27 | 6 | 39 | 31 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 5 |
| Polk | 44 | 36 | 49 | 7 | 23 | 28 | 22 | 26 | 41 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 20 |
| Putnam | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| St. Johns | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| St. Lucie | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Santa Rosa | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 7 |
| Sarasota | 8 | 14 | 9 | 9 | 16 | 4 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| Seminole | 4 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Sumter | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Suwannee | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Taylor | 3 | 17 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Union | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Volusia | 4 | 16 | 38 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 17 | 10 | 26 | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| Wakulla | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Walton | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Washington | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 492 | 483 | 735 | 452 | 491 | 425 | 309 | 615 | 490 | 299 | 223 | 212 | 258 |

## TABLE 12.—CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER REPORTED BY COUNTIES BY YEARS 1930-1942, FLORIDA.

| County | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alachua | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Baker | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Bay | 1 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bradford | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Brevard | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Broward | 3 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Calhoun | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Charlotte | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Citrus | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Clay | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 |
| Collier | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Columbia | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Dade | 14 | 10 | 15 | 26 | 23 | 13 | 18 | 25 | 19 | 18 | 43 | 20 | 11 |
| DeSoto | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dixie | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Duval | 13 | 11 | 21 | 14 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 49 | 13 | 8 | 36 | 23 |
| Escambia | 7 | 31 | 68 | 21 | 7 | 16 | 3 | 10 | 21 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 11 |
| Flagler | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Franklin | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Gadsden | 1 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 16 | 12 |
| Gilchrist | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Glades | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gulf | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Hamilton | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Hardee | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Hendry | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Hernando | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Highlands | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Hillsboro | 45 | 37 | 28 | 20 | 18 | 54 | 23 | 19 | 12 | 17 | 8 | 9 | 30 |
| Holmes | 3 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Indian River | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Jackson | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Jefferson | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| Lafayette | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lake | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| Lee | 0 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Leon | 4 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Levy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Liberty | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Madison | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Manatee | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marion | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Martin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Monroe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Nassau | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Okaloosa | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Okeechobee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Orange | 1 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 1 |
| Osceola | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Palm Beach | 2 | 1 | 4 | 22 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Pasco | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| Pinellas | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 21 | 7 | 8 | 36 |
| Polk | 6 | 21 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 19 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| Putnam | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| St. Johns | 3 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| St. Lucie | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Santa Rosa | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sarasota | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Seminole | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Sumter | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Suwannee | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Taylor | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Union | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Volusia | 5 | 2 | 5 | 19 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 8 |
| Wakulla | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Walton | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Washington | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 141 | 184 | 266 | 183 | 129 | 169 | 91 | 127 | 160 | 128 | 109 | 166 | 196 |

## TABLE 13.—DEATHS AND DEATH RATES* OF INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES (INT. LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH 1-44) BY CAUSE, COLOR, AND SEX, FLORIDA, (RECORDED) 1917-1942 (RATES ARE GIVEN FOR THE MORE PREVALENT DISEASES ONLY)

| | | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 | 1930 | 1929 | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 | 1925 | 1924 | 1923 | 1922 | 1921 | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Typhoid Fever | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deaths | Total | 26 | 26 | 23 | 27 | 46 | 45 | 39 | 58 | 46 | 63 | 85 | 87 | 72 | 83 | 121 | 142 | 187 | 187 | 157 | 177 | 163 | 186 | 140 | 176 | 255 | 221 |
| White | Male | 15 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 17 | 18 | 9 | 19 | 13 | 20 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 21 | 44 | 49 | 62 | 64 | 42 | 55 | 32 | 59 | 50 | 58 | 87 | 53 |
| | Female | 3 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 11 | 22 | 6 | 15 | 27 | 25 | 40 | 52 | 42 | 39 | 45 | 55 | 33 | 47 | 55 | 63 |
| Colored | Male | 5 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 17 | 32 | 18 | 27 | 22 | 27 | 44 | 48 | 35 | 36 | 42 | 49 | 41 | 29 | 33 | 63 | 61 |
| | Female | 3 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 11 | 20 | 12 | 14 | 17 | 23 | 16 | 25 | 23 | 24 | 37 | 36 | 37 | 41 | 37 | 31 | 28 | 38 | 50 | 44 |
| Rates: | Total | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 8.7 | 10.6 | 14.5 | 15.1 | 13.2 | 15.5 | 14.9 | 17.9 | 14.1 | 18.4 | 27.3 | 24.2 |
| White | | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 11.5 | 13.6 | 10.3 | 12.1 | 10.5 | 16.4 | 12.6 | 16.7 | 23.4 | 19.7 |
| Colored | | 1.5 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 6.8 | 5.4 | 6.9 | 11.0 | 9.3 | 9.9 | 11.1 | 12.0 | 16.8 | 21.5 | 18.4 | 19.5 | 22.7 | 24.2 | 20.9 | 17.0 | 21.6 | 34.6 | 32.3 |
| 2. Paratyphoid Fever | | Paratyphoid Fever 1917-1920 included in Typhoid Fever figures No. 1 (above) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deaths: | Total | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | |
| White | Male | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | |
| | Female | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Colored | Male | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| | Female | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Rates: | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colored | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Deaths per 100,000 Population

Florida State Board of Health
From Bureau of Vital Statistics

TABLE 14.—DEATHS AND DEATH RATES* OF INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES (INT. LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH 1-44) BY CAUSE, COLOR, AND SEX, FLORIDA, (RECORDED) 1917-1942 (RATES ARE GIVEN FOR THE MORE PREVALENT DISEASES ONLY)

3. Bubonic Plague

| | | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 | 1930 | 1929 | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 | 1925 | 1924 | 1923 | 1922 | 1921 | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths: | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | |
| White | Male | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | | | |
| | Female | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | | | |
| Colored | Male | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| | Female | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | | | |
| Rates: | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colored | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

5. Undulant Fever

Not listed 1917-1920

| | | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 | 1930 | 1929 | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 | 1925 | 1924 | 1923 | 1922 | 1921 | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths: | Total | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| White | Male | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Female | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colored | Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rates: | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colored | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Deaths per 100,000 Population

Florida State Board of Health
From Bureau of Vital Statistics

TABLE 15.—DEATHS AND DEATH RATES* OF INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES (INT. LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH 1-44) BY CAUSE, COLOR, AND SEX, FLORIDA, (RECORDED) 1917-1942 (RATES ARE GIVEN FOR THE MORE PREVALENT DISEASES ONLY)

6. Cerebrospinal Meningitis

| | | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 | 1930 | 1929 | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 | 1925 | 1924 | 1923 | 1922 | 1921 | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths: | Total | 13 | 16 | 8 | 12 | 18 | 66 | 58 | 13 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 24 | 3 | 9 | 11 | 19 | 37 | 2 |
| White | Male | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 17 | 20 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 17 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 13 | 2 |
| | Female | 3 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 12 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 0 |
| Colored | Male | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 25 | 18 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| | Female | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Rates: | Total | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 0.2 |
| White | | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 3.9 | 0.3 |
| Colored | | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 7.6 | 5.8 | 0.9 | 0.4 | | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 4.0 | |

7. Anthrax

| | | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 | 1930 | 1929 | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 | 1925 | 1924 | 1923 | 1922 | 1921 | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths: | Total | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| White | Male | | | | | | | 0 | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 0 | 0 |
| | Female | | | | | | | 0 | | | | | | 1 | 0 | | | | | | 0 | 1 | | | | 0 | 1 |
| Colored | Male | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 0 | | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | 1 | 0 |
| | Female | | | | | | | 0 | | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 |
| Rates: | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colored | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Deaths per 100,000 Population

Florida State Board of Health
From Bureau of Vital Statistic

TABLE 16.—DEATHS AND DEATH RATES* OF INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES (INT. LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH 1-44) BY CAUSE, COLOR, AND SEX, FLORIDA, (RECORDED) 1917-1942 (RATES ARE GIVEN FOR THE MORE PREVALENT DISEASES ONLY)

| | | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 | 1930 | 1929 | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 | 1925 | 1924 | 1923 | 1922 | 1921 | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8. Scarlet Fever | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deaths: | Total | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| White | Male | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| | Female | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Colored | Male | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Female | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rates: | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colored | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Whooping Cough | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deaths: | Total | 48 | 38 | 39 | 60 | 68 | 59 | 25 | 59 | 110 | 44 | 31 | 25 | 56 | 86 | 43 | 67 | 55 | 66 | 111 | 71 | 30 | 68 | 64 | 51 | 151 | 49 |
| White | Male | 16 | 9 | 12 | 13 | 18 | 13 | 8 | 18 | 33 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 19 | 8 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 46 | 20 | 7 | 18 | 20 | 13 | 39 | 14 |
| | Female | 9 | 10 | 11 | 17 | 19 | 17 | 7 | 13 | 26 | 16 | 10 | 9 | 20 | 26 | 12 | 22 | 14 | 23 | 29 | 21 | 14 | 19 | 20 | 16 | 51 | 16 |
| Colored | Male | 13 | 4 | 8 | 13 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 13 | 29 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 15 | 12 | 18 | 16 | 10 | 16 | 15 | 5 | 15 | 12 | 8 | 30 | 6 |
| | Female | 10 | 15 | 8 | 17 | 19 | 23 | 5 | 15 | 22 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 21 | 26 | 11 | 15 | 11 | 17 | 20 | 15 | 4 | 16 | 12 | 14 | 31 | 13 |
| Rates: | Total | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 3.6 | 6.9 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 3.8 | 6.0 | 3.1 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 2.8 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 5.3 | 16.1 | 5.4 |
| White | | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 5.2 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 9.2 | 5.3 | 2.9 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 14.8 | 5.1 |
| Colored | | 4.4 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 2.1 | 6.0 | 11.0 | 4.4 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 6.2 | 9.6 | 5.5 | 8.1 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 9.6 | 8.2 | 2.5 | 9.0 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 18.7 | 5.8 |

* Deaths per 100,000 Population

Florida State Board of Health
From Bureau of Vital Statistics

TABLE 17.—DEATHS AND DEATH RATES* OF INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES (INT. LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH 1-44) BY CAUSE, COLOR, AND SEX, FLORIDA, (RECORDED) 1917-1942 (RATES ARE GIVEN FOR THE MORE PREVALENT DISEASES ONLY)

| | | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 | 1930 | 1929 | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 | 1925 | 1924 | 1923 | 1922 | 1921 | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10. Diphtheria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deaths: | Total | 28 | 23 | 28 | 33 | 32 | 55 | 57 | 58 | 84 | 56 | 83 | 74 | 79 | 67 | 69 | 93 | 123 | 105 | 99 | 86 | 95 | 69 | 78 | 57 | 86 | 92 |
| White | Male | 13 | 8 | 6 | 16 | 14 | 25 | 24 | 28 | 42 | 28 | 33 | 33 | 28 | 27 | 20 | 37 | 56 | 45 | 42 | 35 | 41 | 35 | 33 | 30 | 33 | 31 |
| | Female | 8 | 10 | 14 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 17 | 39 | 28 | 29 | 25 | 32 | 47 | 46 | 46 | 31 | 35 | 44 | 24 | 25 | 20 | 33 | 39 |
| Colored | Male | 4 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 3 | 13 | 6 | 14 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 8 | 15 |
| | Female | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 12 | 7 |
| Rates: | Total | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 5.3 | 3.6 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 7.0 | 9.6 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 7.5 | 8.7 | 6.6 | 7.9 | 6.0 | 9.2 | 10.1 |
| White | | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 6.1 | 4.1 | 6.7 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 9.0 | 11.5 | 10.7 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 11.6 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 8.0 | 10.9 | 11.9 |
| Colored | | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 5.3 | 3.6 | 6.9 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 6.0 | 2.1 | 6.1 | 6.8 |
| 11. Erysipelas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deaths: | Total | 3 | 4 | 8 | 13 | 16 | 10 | 27 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 24 | 24 | 20 | 19 | 15 | 14 | 19 | 13 | 12 | 17 | 17 | 20 | 21 | 14 | 17 |
| White | Male | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 17 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| | Female | 1 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 13 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 9 |
| Colored | Male | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| | Female | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Rates: | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colored | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Deaths per 100,000 Population

Florida State Board of Health
From Bureau of Vital Statistics

TABLE 18.—DEATHS AND DEATH RATES* OF INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES (INT. LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH 1-44) BY CAUSE, COLOR, AND SEX, FLORIDA, (RECORDED) 1917-1942 (RATES ARE GIVEN FOR THE MORE PREVALENT DISEASES ONLY)

| | | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 | 1930 | 1929 | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 | 1925 | 1924 | 1923 | 1922 | 1921 | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12. Tetanus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deaths: | Total | 28 | 31 | 59 | 37 | 57 | 51 | 45 | 51 | 55 | 64 | 49 | 60 | 53 | 58 | 61 | 80 | 97 | 90 | 68 | 61 | 63 | 66 | 58 | 36 | 50 | 49 |
| White | Male | 8 | 8 | 13 | 5 | 13 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 10 | 14 | 18 | 13 | 10 | 15 | 14 | 19 | 22 | 21 | 16 | 13 | 18 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 18 | 15 |
| | Female | 2 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 13 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 8 |
| Colored | Male | 16 | 12 | 29 | 19 | 16 | 17 | 21 | 27 | 24 | 31 | 19 | 21 | 25 | 22 | 28 | 34 | 41 | 39 | 30 | 29 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 14 | 24 | 14 |
| | Female | 2 | 7 | 17 | 10 | 13 | 18 | 7 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 17 | 23 | 22 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 21 | 18 | 10 | 6 | 12 |
| Rates: | Total | 1.5 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 6.0 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 3.8 | 5.3 | 5.4 |
| White | | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 3.9 |
| Colored | | 3.5 | 3.7 | 8.9 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 7.2 | 5.8 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 9.5 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 8.7 | 7.8 | 9.9 | 12.6 | 16.2 | 15.8 | 11.7 | 11.2 | 10.7 | 13.0 | 12.5 | 7.3 | 9.2 | 8.0 |
| 13. Tuberculosis (All Forms) (13-22) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deaths: | Total | 859 | 916 | 961 | 921 | 987 | 966 | 905 | 903 | 953 | 1,039 | 1,093 | 1,067 | 1,015 | 1,014 | 1,102 | 1,097 | 1,187 | 999 | 1,054 | 1,079 | 1,019 | 951 | 1,016 | 993 | 1,084 | 1,085 |
| White | Male | 244 | 239 | 275 | 241 | 243 | 248 | 254 | 250 | 233 | 225 | 232 | 235 | 256 | 226 | 276 | 260 | 305 | 240 | 258 | 291 | 255 | 238 | 232 | 273 | 295 | 285 |
| | Female | 116 | 123 | 104 | 135 | 164 | 152 | 133 | 147 | 148 | 173 | 163 | 192 | 176 | 190 | 205 | 203 | 214 | 186 | 199 | 199 | 185 | 163 | 191 | 188 | 199 | 187 |
| Colored | Male | 257 | 296 | 311 | 277 | 299 | 313 | 283 | 261 | 289 | 327 | 366 | 334 | 287 | 318 | 303 | 299 | 326 | 285 | 288 | 303 | 294 | 253 | 302 | 253 | 302 | 314 |
| | Female | 242 | 258 | 271 | 268 | 281 | 253 | 235 | 245 | 283 | 314 | 332 | 306 | 296 | 280 | 318 | 335 | 342 | 288 | 309 | 286 | 285 | 297 | 291 | 279 | 288 | 299 |
| Rates: | Total | 44.9 | 47.9 | 50.3 | 49.7 | 55.0 | 55.6 | 53.9 | 55.7 | 60.1 | 66.9 | 71.5 | 70.8 | 68.6 | 70.8 | 79.7 | 82.2 | 92.3 | 80.8 | 88.7 | 94.7 | 93.5 | 91.3 | 102.3 | 103.7 | 115.9 | 118.9 |
| White | | 25.8 | 26.0 | 27.2 | 27.9 | 31.4 | 32.0 | 32.3 | 34.5 | 33.9 | 36.1 | 36.5 | 40.1 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 49.7 | 49.8 | 58.3 | 50.9 | 56.2 | 63.3 | 59.9 | 57.6 | 64.3 | 73.4 | 81.2 | 8.03 |
| Colored | | 96.4 | 107.0 | 112.4 | 107.3 | 116.4 | 115.8 | 108.2 | 107.9 | 123.9 | 142.1 | 156.2 | 144.8 | 134.0 | 140.6 | 149.5 | 156.4 | 169.0 | 148.7 | 159.1 | 161.2 | 163.0 | 159.3 | 176.8 | 161.6 | 180.4 | 188.7 |

* Deaths per 100,000 Population

Florida State Board of Health
From Bureau of Vital Statistics

TABLE 19.—DEATHS AND DEATH RATES* OF INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES (INT. LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH 1-44) BY CAUSE, COLOR, AND SEX, FLORIDA, (RECORDED) 1917-1942 (RATES ARE GIVEN FOR THE MORE PREVALENT DISEASES ONLY)

| | | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 | 1930 | 1929 | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 | 1925 | 1924 | 1923 | 1922 | 1921 | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23. Leprosy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deaths: | Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| White | Male | | | | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 2 |
| | Female | | | | | | 1 | | | | 0 | | | 1 | 0 | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | 0 |
| Colored | Male | | | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| | Female | | | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | 0 | 0 |
| Rates: | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colored | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24. Septicemia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deaths: | Total | 40 | 27 | 32 | 31 | 27 | 37 | 25 | 37 | 33 | 21 | 25 | 28 | 35 | 34 | 47 | 56 | 82 | 84 | 76 | 64 | 79 | 70 | 73 | 61 | 61 | 59 |
| White | Male | 8 | 7 | 8 | 14 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 16 | 22 | 36 | 31 | 24 | 28 | 29 | 19 | 23 | 19 | 21 | 16 |
| | Female | 11 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 14 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 14 | 17 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 14 | 15 | 28 | 17 | 22 | 18 | 18 |
| Colored | Male | 7 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 16 | 14 | 10 | 20 | 9 | 17 | 10 | 14 | 10 |
| | Female | 14 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 11 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 15 | 14 | 16 | 10 | 8 | 15 |
| Rates: | Total | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| White | | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 5.8 |
| Colored | | 4.1 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 6.0 | 9.9 | 6.7 | 9.8 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 7.7 |

* Deaths per 100,000 Population

Florida State Board of Health
From Bureau of Vital Statistics

TABLE 20.—DEATHS AND DEATH RATES* OF INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES (INT. LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH 1-44) BY CAUSE, COLOR, AND SEX, FLORIDA, (RECORDED) 1917-1942 (RATES ARE GIVEN FOR THE MORE PREVALENT DISEASES ONLY)

| | | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 | 1930 | 1929 | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 | 1925 | 1924 | 1923 | 1922 | 1921 | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25. Gonococcus Infection | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deaths: | Total | 18 | 9 | 17 | 12 | 19 | 11 | 22 | 31 | 33 | 10 | 5 | 17 | 9 | 17 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 1 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| White | Male | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| | Female | 0 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Colored | Male | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| | Female | 14 | 6 | 12 | 8 | 15 | 5 | 10 | 12 | 18 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Rates: | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colored | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26. Other Diseases Due to Bacteria | | Does not include Tularemia prior to 1941 | | | | | | | | | | | Includes Tularemia 1921-1929 | | | | | | | Tularemia not included 1917-1920 | | | | | | | |
| Deaths: | Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| White | Male | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Female | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colored | Male | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Female | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rates: | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colored | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Deaths per 100,000 Population

Flordia State Board of Health
From Bureau of Vital Statistics

TABLE 21.—DEATHS AND DEATH RATES* OF INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES (INT. LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH 1-44) BY CAUSE, COLOR, AND SEX, FLORIDA, (RECORDED) 1917-1942 (RATES ARE GIVEN FOR THE MORE PREVALENT DISEASES ONLY)

| | | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 | 1930 | 1929 | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 | 1925 | 1924 | 1923 | 1922 | 1921 | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27. Dysentery (all forms) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deaths: | Total | 37 | 34 | 29 | 41 | 44 | 30 | 46 | 48 | 33 | 40 | 43 | 40 | 37 | 52 | 65 | 79 | 96 | 90 | 101 | 66 | 82 | 108 | 118 | 155 | 267 | 268 |
| White | Male | 7 | 9 | 6 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 10 | 19 | 14 | 21 | 29 | 24 | 32 | 17 | 22 | 28 | 38 | 51 | 82 | 98 |
| | Female | 7 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 13 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 21 | 23 | 21 | 23 | 19 | 21 | 32 | 34 | 36 | 78 | 85 |
| Colored | Male | 10 | 13 | 9 | 7 | 12 | 4 | 13 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 9 | 14 | 17 | 15 | 19 | 19 | 22 | 22 | 16 | 20 | 22 | 20 | 37 | 56 | 48 |
| | Female | 13 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 6 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 20 | 18 | 25 | 23 | 24 | 14 | 19 | 26 | 26 | 31 | 51 | 37 |
| Rates: | Total | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 8.5 | 5.8 | 7.5 | 10.4 | 11.9 | 16.2 | 28.6 | 29.4 |
| White | | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 6.8 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 8.6 | 11.0 | 13.9 | 26.3 | 31.1 |
| Colored | | 4.4 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 3.1 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 11.1 | 11.7 | 12.3 | 8.2 | 11.0 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 20.7 | 32.7 | 26.2 |
| 28. Malaria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deaths: | Total | 48 | 85 | 99 | 112 | 166 | 205 | 349 | 331 | 445 | 373 | 233 | 205 | 332 | 470 | 388 | 208 | 223 | 209 | 249 | 293 | 247 | 231 | 352 | 440 | 224 | 273 |
| White | Male | 11 | 16 | 23 | 26 | 38 | 59 | 96 | 107 | 128 | 113 | 60 | 58 | 102 | 125 | 101 | 47 | 48 | 55 | 75 | 85 | 77 | 61 | 97 | 131 | 64 | 83 |
| | Female | 6 | 14 | 17 | 24 | 34 | 41 | 62 | 89 | 107 | 94 | 63 | 51 | 80 | 134 | 123 | 45 | 50 | 57 | 48 | 76 | 50 | 59 | 100 | 123 | 58 | 75 |
| Colored | Male | 11 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 42 | 61 | 106 | 75 | 110 | 71 | 64 | 49 | 72 | 93 | 79 | 57 | 55 | 41 | 61 | 64 | 57 | 50 | 80 | 96 | 51 | 61 |
| | Female | 20 | 28 | 33 | 37 | 52 | 44 | 85 | 60 | 100 | 95 | 46 | 47 | 78 | 118 | 85 | 59 | 70 | 56 | 65 | 68 | 63 | 61 | 75 | 90 | 51 | 54 |
| Rates: | Total | 2.5 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 9.2 | 11.8 | 20.8 | 20.4 | 28.1 | 24.0 | 15.2 | 13.6 | 22.4 | 32.8 | 28.1 | 15.6 | 17.3 | 16.9 | 21.0 | 25.7 | 22.7 | 22.2 | 35.5 | 46.0 | 24.0 | 29.9 |
| White | | 1.2 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 5.6 | 8.0 | 13.2 | 17.0 | 20.9 | 18.8 | 11.4 | 10.2 | 17.4 | 25.7 | 23.2 | 9.9 | 11.0 | 13.2 | 15.1 | 20.8 | 17.3 | 17.2 | 30.0 | 40.4 | 20.1 | 26.9 |
| Colored | | 6.0 | 10.6 | 11.4 | 12.2 | 18.9 | 21.5 | 39.9 | 28.8 | 45.5 | 36.8 | 24.6 | 21.7 | 34.5 | 49.6 | 39.5 | 28.6 | 31.6 | 25.2 | 33.6 | 36.1 | 33.8 | 32.1 | 46.2 | 56.5 | 31.2 | 35.4 |

* Deaths per 100,000 Population

Florida State Board of Health
From Bureau of Vital Statistics

TABLE 22.—DEATHS AND DEATH RATES* OF INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES (INT. LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH 1-44) BY CAUSE, COLOR, AND SEX, FLORIDA, (RECORDED) 1917-1942 (RATES ARE GIVEN FOR THE MORE PREVALENT DISEASES ONLY).

| | | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 | 1930 | 1929 | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 | 1925 | 1924 | 1923 | 1922 | 1921 | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29. Other Parasitic Diseases | | Includes No. 32 prior to 1941 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Included in No. 42 1917-1920 | | | | | | | |
| Deaths: | Total | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| White | Male | | 0 | 0 | | | 1 | 1 | | | 0 | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| | Female | | 1 | 1 | | | 0 | 3 | | | 1 | | | | 0 | | | | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Colored | Male | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | 2 | | | | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| | Female | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Rates: | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colored | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30. Syphilis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deaths: | Total | 379 | 508 | 445 | 447 | 440 | 464 | 391 | 425 | 485 | 450 | 382 | 458 | 424 | 375 | 438 | 367 | 334 | 235 | 190 | 179 | 140 | 129 | 119 | 108 | 132 | 206 |
| White | Male | 92 | 104 | 76 | 72 | 71 | 85 | 61 | 85 | 73 | 65 | 67 | 84 | 77 | 57 | 69 | 70 | 51 | 47 | 26 | 24 | 19 | 19 | 16 | 12 | 21 | 31 |
| | Female | 27 | 35 | 34 | 19 | 30 | 34 | 28 | 23 | 21 | 25 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 19 | 20 | 23 | 26 | 25 | 11 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 8 |
| Colored | Male | 177 | 248 | 216 | 238 | 222 | 207 | 214 | 212 | 273 | 243 | 171 | 222 | 224 | 192 | 222 | 182 | 164 | 109 | 108 | 82 | 69 | 65 | 64 | 50 | 60 | 114 |
| | Female | 83 | 121 | 119 | 118 | 117 | 138 | 88 | 105 | 118 | 117 | 121 | 128 | 99 | 106 | 127 | 92 | 93 | 54 | 45 | 60 | 44 | 40 | 34 | 41 | 42 | 53 |
| Rates: | Total | 19.8 | 26.6 | 23.3 | 24.1 | 24.5 | 26.7 | 23.3 | 26.2 | 30.6 | 29.0 | 25.0 | 30.4 | 28.6 | 26.1 | 31.7 | 27.5 | 26.0 | 19.0 | 16.0 | 15.7 | 12.8 | 12.4 | 12.0 | 11.3 | 14.1 | 22.6 |
| White | | 8.5 | 10.0 | 7.9 | 6.8 | 7.8 | 9.5 | 7.4 | 9.4 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 7.6 | 9.2 | 10.0 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 4.9 | 6.6 |
| Colored | | 50.2 | 71.3 | 64.7 | 70.1 | 68.0 | 70.6 | 63.1 | 67.6 | 84.7 | 79.8 | 65.3 | 79.2 | 74.3 | 70.1 | 84.0 | 92.3 | 65.0 | 42.3 | 40.8 | 38.9 | 31.8 | 30.4 | 29.2 | 27.6 | 31.2 | 51.4 |

* Deaths per 100,000 Population

Florida State Board of Health
From Bureau of Vital Statistics

TABLE 23.—DEATHS AND DEATH RATES* OF INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES (INT. LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH 1-44) BY CAUSE, COLOR, AND SEX, FLORIDA, (RECORDED) 1917-1942 (RATES ARE GIVEN FOR THE MORE PREVALENT DISEASES ONLY)

| | | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 | 1930 | 1929 | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 | 1925 | 1924 | 1923 | 1922 | 1921 | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31. Relapsing Fever | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deaths: | Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| White | Male | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | Female | | | | | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| Colored | Male | | | | | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | Female | | | | | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| Rates: | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colored | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32. Other Diseases Due to Spirochetes | | | | | Included in No. 29 prior to 1941 | | | | | | | | | | Spirochetosis 1921-1929 | | | | | Included in No. 42 1917-1920 | | | | | | | |
| Deaths: | Total | 7 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| White | Male | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Female | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Colored | Male | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Female | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Rates: | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colored | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Deaths per 100,000 Population

Florida State Board of Health
From Bureau of Vital Statistics

TABLE 24.—DEATHS AND DEATH RATES* OF INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES (INT. LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH 1-44) BY CAUSE, COLOR, AND SEX, FLORIDA, (RECORDED) 1917-1942 (RATES ARE GIVEN FOR THE MORE PREVALENT DISEASES ONLY)

| | | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 | 1930 | 1929 | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 | 1925 | 1924 | 1923 | 1922 | 1921 | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33. Influenza | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deaths: | Total | 293 | 543 | 569 | 529 | 393 | 658 | 880 | 624 | 394 | 608 | 514 | 607 | 342 | 903 | 666 | 323 | 668 | 338 | 160 | 235 | 189 | 84 | 868 | 920 | 3,161 | 170 |
| White | Male | 51 | 153 | 151 | 144 | 111 | 181 | 280 | 168 | 99 | 189 | 137 | 171 | 88 | 258 | 214 | 80 | 186 | 96 | 44 | 76 | 51 | 24 | 277 | 297 | 1;056 | 57 |
| | Female | 66 | 134 | 143 | 103 | 75 | 142 | 213 | 158 | 98 | 145 | 123 | 158 | 71 | 240 | 164 | 90 | 184 | 96 | 32 | 63 | 67 | 24 | 283 | 253 | 755 | 50 |
| Colored | Male | 92 | 149 | 135 | 144 | 106 | 184 | 228 | 155 | 116 | 142 | 130 | 149 | 104 | 228 | 140 | 87 | 145 | 73 | 45 | 39 | 37 | 16 | 163 | 179 | 690 | 32 |
| | Female | 84 | 107 | 140 | 138 | 101 | 151 | 159 | 143 | 81 | 132 | 124 | 129 | 79 | 177 | 148 | 66 | 153 | 73 | 39 | 57 | 34 | 20 | 145 | 191 | 660 | 31 |
| Rates: | Total | 15.3 | 28.4 | 29.8 | 28.5 | 21.9 | 37.9 | 52.4 | 38.5 | 24.8 | 39.1 | 33.6 | 40.3 | 23.1 | 63.1 | 48.2 | 24.2 | 52.0 | 27.3 | 13.5 | 20.6 | 17.3 | 8.1 | 87.4 | 96.1 | 338.0 | 18.6 |
| White | | 8.4 | 20.6 | 21.1 | 18.4 | 14.3 | 25.9 | 41.1 | 28.3 | 17.5 | 30.3 | 24.1 | 30.9 | 15.2 | 49.5 | 39.1 | 18.3 | 41.6 | 22.6 | 9.4 | 18.0 | 16.1 | 6.9 | 85.2 | 87.6 | 297.8 | 18.2 |
| Colored | | 34.0 | 49.4 | 53.1 | 55.5 | 41.5 | 68.6 | 80.8 | 63.5 | 42.7 | 60.8 | 56.8 | 62.9 | 42.1 | 95.2 | 69.3 | 37.7 | 75.4 | 37.9 | 22.4 | 26.3 | 20.0 | 10.4 | 91.9 | 112.4 | 412.8 | 19.4 |
| 34. Smallpox | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deaths: | Total | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| White | Male | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | 0 |
| | Female | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 2 | 1 | | | | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | 1 |
| Colored | Male | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 7 | 4 | | | | 1 | 9 | 2 | | | 0 |
| | Female | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 0 |
| Rates: | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colored | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Deaths per 100,000 Population

Florida State Board of Health
From Bureau of Vital Statistics

TABLE 25.—DEATHS AND DEATH RATES* OF INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES (INT. LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH 1-44) BY CAUSE, COLOR, AND SEX, FLORIDA, (RECORDED) 1917-1942 (RATES ARE GIVEN FOR THE MORE PREVALENT DISEASES ONLY)

| | | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 | 1930 | 1929 | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 | 1925 | 1924 | 1923 | 1922 | 1921 | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 35. Measles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deaths: | Total | 56 | 17 | 7 | 15 | 30 | 5 | 7 | 34 | 110 | 3 | 11 | 36 | 61 | 13 | 20 | 21 | 24 | 8 | 214 | 74 | 1 | 6 | 12 | 43 | 136 | 170 |
| White | Male | 16 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 50 | 1 | 2 | 18 | 19 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 77 | 25 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 19 | 60 | 61 |
| | Female | 17 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 4 | 17 | 34 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 24 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 67 | 23 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 18 | 51 | 40 |
| Colored | Male | 10 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 29 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 16 | 31 |
| | Female | 13 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 41 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 38 |
| Rates: | Total | 2.9 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 6.9 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 18.0 | 6.5 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 4.5 | 14.5 | 18.6 |
| White | | 2.4 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 7.5 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 17.7 | 6.2 | | 0.6 | 1.5 | 5.9 | 18.3 | 17.2 |
| Colored | | 4.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 5.6 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 18.7 | 7.1 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 7.6 | 21.2 |
| 36. Acute Poliomyelitis and Acute Polioencephalitis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deaths: | Total | 4 | 34 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 15 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 22 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 1 |
| White | Male | 0 | 19 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| | Female | 2 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Colored | Male | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | Female | 2 | .2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Rates: | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colored | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Deaths per 100,000 Population

Florida State Board of Health
From Bureau of Vital Statistics

TABLE 26.—DEATHS AND DEATH RATES* OF INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES (INT. LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH 1-44) BY CAUSE, COLOR, AND SEX, FLORIDA, (RECORDED) 1917-1942 (RATES ARE GIVEN FOR THE MORE PREVALENT DISEASES ONLY)

| | | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 | 1930 | 1929 | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 | 1925 | 1924 | 1923 | 1922 | 1921 | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37. Acute Infectious Encephalitis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deaths: | Total | 2 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 12 | 17 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 14 | 17 | 13 | 6 |
| White | Male | 2 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 3 |
| | Female | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Colored | Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| | Female | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Rates: | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colored | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38. Other Diseases Due To Filtrable Viruses | | Prior to 1941 Does Not Include Herpes Zoster | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Includes No. 44, 1917-1920 | | | | | | | | | |
| Deaths: | Total | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 7 | 69 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 6 |
| White | Male | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| | Female | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 20 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Colored | Male | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | Female | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 18 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rates: | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colored | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Deaths per 100,000 Population

Florida State Board of Health
From Bureau of Vital Statistics

---

TABLE 27.—DEATHS AND DEATH RATES* OF INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES (INT. LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH 1-44) BY CAUSE, COLOR, AND SEX, FLORIDA, (RECORDED) 1917-1942 (RATES ARE GIVEN FOR THE MORE PREVALENT DISEASES ONLY)

| | | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 | 1930 | 1929 | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 | 1925 | 1924 | 1923 | 1922 | 1921 | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39. Typhus Fever | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deaths: | Total | 23 | 13 | 15 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| White | Male | 10 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | Female | 6 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Colored | Male | 5 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | Female | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Rates: | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colored | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40. Ankylostomiasis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deaths: | Total | 2 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 10 |
| White | Male | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| | Female | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Colored | Male | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Female | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rates: | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colored | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Deaths per 100,000 Population

Florida State Board of Health
From Bureau of Vital Statistics

TABLE 28.—DEATHS AND DEATH RATES* OF INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES (INT. LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH 1-44) BY CAUSE, COLOR, AND SEX, FLORIDA, (RECORDED) 1917-1942 (RATES ARE GIVEN FOR THE MORE PREVALENT DISEASES ONLY)

| | | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 | 1930 | 1929 | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 | 1925 | 1924 | 1923 | 1922 | 1921 | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 41. Hydatid Disease | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deaths: | Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| White | Male | | | | | | 0 | | 0 | | | | 0 | | | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Female | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 0 | | | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Colored | Male | | | | | | 0 | | 1 | | | | 0 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Female | | | | | | 0 | | 0 | | | | 1 | | | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Rates: | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colored | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42. Other Diseases Caused By Helminths | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deaths: | Total | 5 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 12 |
| White | Male | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| | Female | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| Colored | Male | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| | Female | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Rates: | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colored | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Deaths per 100,000 Population

Florida State Board of Health
From Bureau of Vital Statistics

---

TABLE 29.—DEATHS AND DEATH RATES* OF INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES (INT. LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH 1-44) BY CAUSE, COLOR, AND SEX, FLORIDA, (RECORDED) 1917-1942 (RATES ARE GIVEN FOR THE MORE PREVALENT DISEASES ONLY)

| | | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 | 1930 | 1929 | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 | 1925 | 1924 | 1923 | 1922 | 1921 | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 43. Mycoses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deaths: | Total | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| White | Male | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Colored | Male | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Female | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rates: | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colored | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44. Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases | | Includes Tularemia Prior to 1941 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Included in Other No's. 1917-1921 | | | | | | | |
| Deaths: | Total | 37 | 34 | 24 | 25 | 21 | 16 | 16 | 11 | 12 | 17 | 15 | 17 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 13 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | | | | |
| White | Male | 21 | 21 | 10 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | | | | |
| | Female | 5 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | | |
| Colored | Male | 8 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| | Female | 3 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Rates: | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colored | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Deaths per 100,000 Population

Florida State Board of Health
From Bureau of Vital Statistics

# TUBERCULOSIS

**LYNN E. BAKER, M.D., Director**

During 1942 there has been no change in the personnel of the Division of Tuberculosis which consists of a director, x-ray technician and a secretary.

During the past year great emphasis was placed on the educational phase of the tuberculosis control program.

Through the cooperation of the State Department of Education and the Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association, numerous tuberculosis institutes were held throughout the state. A few of these meetings were held for white teachers as well as other leaders in the community, while others are planned for the near future. Through the cooperation of the State Welfare Board, similar conferences were held in some of the districts for the welfare workers.

Some fifty-five institutes were held throughout Florida for Negro teachers, thus giving each Negro teacher in the state an opportunity to learn more about tuberculosis. Reference material was furnished so that tuberculosis can be included in the school program. Similar institutes were held in many counties for the Negro ministers.

A teaching unit on tuberculosis has been written and is now being printed. This will be ready for distribution to all teachers in Florida in the near future.

Due to travel restrictions, the Annual Tuberculosis Institute for public health physicians and nurses was cancelled this year.

During 1942 the mobile x-ray unit was taken to many counties in the state. A total of 38,597 microfilms were taken during the year as shown in Table I. Of this number 37,641 proved satisfactory for interpretation—approximately 97.5%. This is a very substantial improvement over 1941, when only 87.4% of the films were satisfactory. Fewer "break downs" have occurred since the x-ray equipment has been inspected regularly, but occasionally this happens, and probably will continue to occur in spite of every precaution.

Approximately 1.9% of the miniature films were interpreted as suspicious of active pulmonary tuberculosis. Further study was recommended on these suspicious cases, including conventional 14 x 17" x-ray films to determine definitely if active pulmonary tuberculosis was present.

At the time this report was written (March 15) only 330 (approximately 50%) reports had been received at the State Board of Health on this important follow-up work, as shown in Table II. Presumably, many of the remaining 353 people on whom large films were recommended have been studied further, but no report has been received.

If the vital follow-up work is not done, there is no point in x-raying large groups of people with the mobile x-ray unit. After all, the purpose of this mass screening program by the 35mm. film is to find as many undetected cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis as possible—not to see how many miniature films can be taken.

The demand for the mobile x-ray unit has become so great that it is difficult to include all the counties desiring this service. After the present schedule is completed, the mobile x-ray unit will not be taken to any county which has failed to complete the study of the suspicious cases.

It is interesting to note that 69 cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis were found in the 330 people on whom the follow-up work was completed. At the same time there were 61 other patients who are still under observation for activity. If each one of the 683 cases had been studied further, it is fair to assume that more than twice the number of cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis would have been found, and even more would be under observation for active pulmonary tuberculosis.

The names of all men reported to the State Board of Health who were rejected by the armed forces because of tuberculosis were reported to the respective counties. Many of these have proved to have active pulmonary tuberculosis, and have been hospitalized. In others, after careful study, the tuberculosis has proved to be arrested. Unfortunately, some of these men have not been located so that further study could be done.

During the year a few more diagnostic chest clinics were established in some of the larger counties to serve the low income groups. It is hoped that many more of these clinics will be established in the remaining larger counties in Florida. Perhaps arrangements can be made for these clinics to serve some of the smaller adjoining counties who have no x-ray facilities. It is vitally important that each county develop an efficient case-finding program which functions the year around.

From all indications the death rate from tuberculosis in 1942 will be the lowest ever recorded in Florida. If this steady decrease is to be maintained during these war times, it means the continued cooperation of the physicians in Florida, the Tuberculosis and Public Health Committee of the Florida Medical Association, the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, the Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association, as well as the many other official and volunteer organizations—state, county and city—who are giving valuable assistance in the tuberculosis control program of Florida.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF MINIATURE FILMS TAKEN BY MOBILE X-RAY UNIT—1942.

| Date | County | Number Films Taken | Satisfactory Films | Per cent Satisfactory Films | Films Interpreted as Negative | Films Showing Some Pathology | Films Suspicious Of Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis | Films Showing Enlarged Heart or Aorta | Films Showing Other Pathology |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 27-29 | Bradford | 616 | 613 | 99.5 | 594 | 19 | 11 | 4 | 4 |
| Jan. 30-31 | Flagler | 380 | 376 | 98.9 | 355 | 21 | 12 | 9 | 0 |
| Feb. 2-5 | Lake | 15,08 | 1,500 | 99.5 | 1,445 | 55 | 30 | 21 | 4 |
| Feb. 9-21 | Levy | 1,562 | 1,550 | 99.2 | 1,500 | 50 | 24 | 21 | 5 |
| Feb. 23-25 | Gilchrist | 597 | 592 | 99.2 | 577 | 15 | 12 | 2 | 1 |
| Mar. 2 | Hardee | 578 | 569 | 98.4 | 550 | 19 | 7 | 11 | 1 |
| Mar. 6 | Nassau | 274 | 269 | 98.2 | 262 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Mar. 9-10 | Clay-CCC Camps | 299 | 299 | 100.0 | 289 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| Mar. 27 | Fla. Farm Colony | 406 | 376 | 93.1 | 373 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Mar. 28 | Alachua | 459 | 413 | 90.0 | 402 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 1 |
| Apr. 13-18 | Fla. State Col. for Women | 1,826 | 1,791 | 98.1 | 1,754 | 37 | 19 | 12 | 6 |
| Apr. 20-21 | Fla. Ind. School for Boys | 493 | 469 | 95.1 | 466 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Apr. 22-23 | Walton | 937 | 918 | 98.0 | 851 | 67 | 12 | 49 | 6 |
| Apr. 24-25 | Okaloosa | 716 | 711 | 99.3 | 672 | 39 | 16 | 22 | 1 |
| Apr. 27-28 | Calhoun | 298 | 291 | 97.7 | 269 | 22 | 9 | 10 | 3 |
| Apr. 29-May 2 | Fla. A. & M. College | 745 | 688 | 92.3 | 666 | 22 | 11 | 6 | 5 |
| May 4-9 | Leon | 874 | 866 | 99.1 | 816 | 50 | 29 | 17 | 4 |
| May 11-16 | Broward | 640 | 636 | 99.4 | 604 | 32 | 20 | 10 | 2 |
| May 18-25 | Dade | 1,897 | 1,463 | 77.1 | 1,425 | 38 | 20 | 10 | 8 |
| June 1-8 | Putnam | 358 | 349 | 97.5 | 326 | 23 | 13 | 9 | 1 |
| June 15-27 | Duval | 1,700 | 1,657 | 97.5 | 1,582 | 75 | 27 | 45 | 3 |
| July 6-17 | Orange | 1,190 | 1,185 | 99.6 | 1,115 | 70 | 32 | 33 | 5 |
| Sept. 14-19 | Seminole | 2,323 | 2,306 | 99.3 | 2,162 | 144 | 56 | 82 | 6 |
| Sept. 21-22 | Orange | 501 | 498 | 99.4 | 479 | 19 | 10 | 6 | 3 |
| Sept. 23-Oct. 3 | Polk | 3,537 | 3,490 | 98.6 | 3,380 | 110 | 62 | 39 | 9 |
| Oct. 8-12 | Highlands | 679 | 675 | 99.3 | 648 | 27 | 22 | 4 | 1 |
| Oct. 13 | Glades | 120 | 119 | 99.2 | 115 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Oct. 14-15 | Hardee | 415 | 414 | 99.8 | 404 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Oct. 16-17 | Okeechobee | 306 | 306 | 100.0 | 297 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| Oct. 19-20 | St. Lucie | 1,185 | 1,180 | 99.6 | 1,129 | 51 | 30 | 19 | 2 |
| Oct. 21-22 | Indian River | 384 | 383 | 99.7 | 373 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| Oct. 23-24 | Brevard | 607 | 603 | 99.3 | 588 | 15 | 10 | 3 | 2 |
| Oct. 26-31 | Palm Beach | 2,674 | 2,638 | 98.7 | 2,573 | 65 | 43 | 10 | 12 |

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF MINIATURE FILMS TAKEN BY MOBILE X-RAY UNIT—1942.—(Continued.)

| Date | County | Number Films Taken | Satisfactory Films | Per cent Satisfactory Films | Films Interpreted as Negative | Films Showing Some Pathology | Films Suspicious Of active Pulmonary Tuberculosis | Films Showing Enlarged Heart or Aorta | Films Showing Other Pathology |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 2-6 | Broward | 1,572 | 1,563 | 99.4 | 1,530 | 33 | 21 | 11 | 1 |
| Nov. 9-21 | Dade | 1,092 | 1,079 | 98.5 | 1,036 | 43 | 25 | 13 | 5 |
| Nov. 23-24 | Monroe | 281 | 281 | 100.0 | 266 | 15 | 12 | 2 | 1 |
| Nov. 27-Dec. 3 | Volusia | 1,868 | 1,854 | 99.3 | 1,791 | 63 | 44 | 13 | 6 |
| Dec. 4-7 | Clay | 301 | 299 | 99.3 | 294 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Dec. 8-9 | Bradford | 744 | 739 | 99.3 | 716 | 23 | 17 | 4 | 2 |
| Dec. 10-12 | Baker | 771 | 760 | 98.6 | 753 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| Dec. 14-18 | Nassau | 884 | 873 | 98.7 | 860 | 13 | 8 | 3 | 2 |
| TOTALS | | 38,597 | 37,641 | | 36,287 | 1,354 | 712* | 524 | 118 |

* There were twenty-nine patients in this group with pulmonary tuberculosis, apparently arrested or arrested who were under treatment by private physicians and were being x-rayed periodically with large films. Thus in Table II these were excluded from the suspicious cases. leaving 683 on whom large films were recommended.

TABLE 2.—SUMMARY OF FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF SUSPICIOUS CASES — 1942.

| Date | County | Suspicious Cases | Follow-up Study Reported | No Follow-up Study Reported | Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis | Under Observation-Activity Questionable | Pulmonary Tuberculosis Arrested | Other Pathology | Negative |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 27-29 | Bradford | 11 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Jan. 30-31 | Flagler | 12 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Feb. 2-5 | Lake | 30 | 12 | 18 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| Feb. 9-21 | Levy | 24 | 1 | 23 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Feb. 23-25 | Gilchrist | 10 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Mar. 2 | Hardee | 7 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Mar. 6 | Nassau | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Mar. 9-10 | Clay-CCC Camps | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mar. 27 | Fla. Farm Colony | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mar. 28 | Alachua | 6 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Apr. 13-18 | Fla. State Col. for Women | 19 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 14 |
| Apr. 20-21 | Fla. Ind. School for Boys | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Apr. 22-23 | Walton | 12 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Apr. 24-25 | Okaloosa | 16 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Apr. 27-28 | Calhoun | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| Apr. 29-May 2 | Fla. A. & M. College | 11 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| May 4-9 | Leon | 28 | 23 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| May 11-16 | Broward | 19 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| May 18-25 | Dade | 20 | 16 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 11 |
| June 1-8 | Putnam | 12 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| June 15-27 | Duval | 27 | 27 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 8 |
| July 6-17 | Orange | 31 | 28 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Sept. 14-19 | Seminole | 56 | 0 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sept. 21-22 | Orange | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sept. 23-Oct. 3 | Polk | 54 | 7 | 47 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Oct. 8-12 | Highlands | 22 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oct. 13 | Glades | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oct. 14-15 | Hardee | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oct. 16-17 | Okeechobee | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oct. 19-20 | St. Lucie | 28 | 24 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 16 |
| Oct. 21-22 | Indian River | 7 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Oct. 23-24 | Brevard | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oct. 26-31 | Palm Beach | 36 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

TABLE 2.—SUMMARY OF FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF SUSPICIOUS CASES—1942.—(Continued.)

| Date | County | Suspicious Cases | Follow-up Study Reported | No Follow-up Study Reported | Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis | Under Observation-Activity Questionable | Pulmonary Tuberculosis Arrested | Other Pathology | Negative |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 2-6 | Broward | 20 | 17 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Nov. 9-21 | Dade | 25 | 19 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Nov. 23-24 | Monroe | 11 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Nov. 27-Dec. 3 | Volusia | 43 | 43 | 0 | 7 | 16 | 4 | 3 | 13 |
| Dec. 4-7 | Clay | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Dec. 8-9 | Bradford | 17 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Dec. 10-12 | Baker | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Dec. 14-18 | Nassau | 7 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| TOTALS |  | 683 | 330 | 353 | 69 | 61 | 31 | 36 | 134 |

# VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

**WILSON T. SOWDER, M.D., M.P.H., Director**

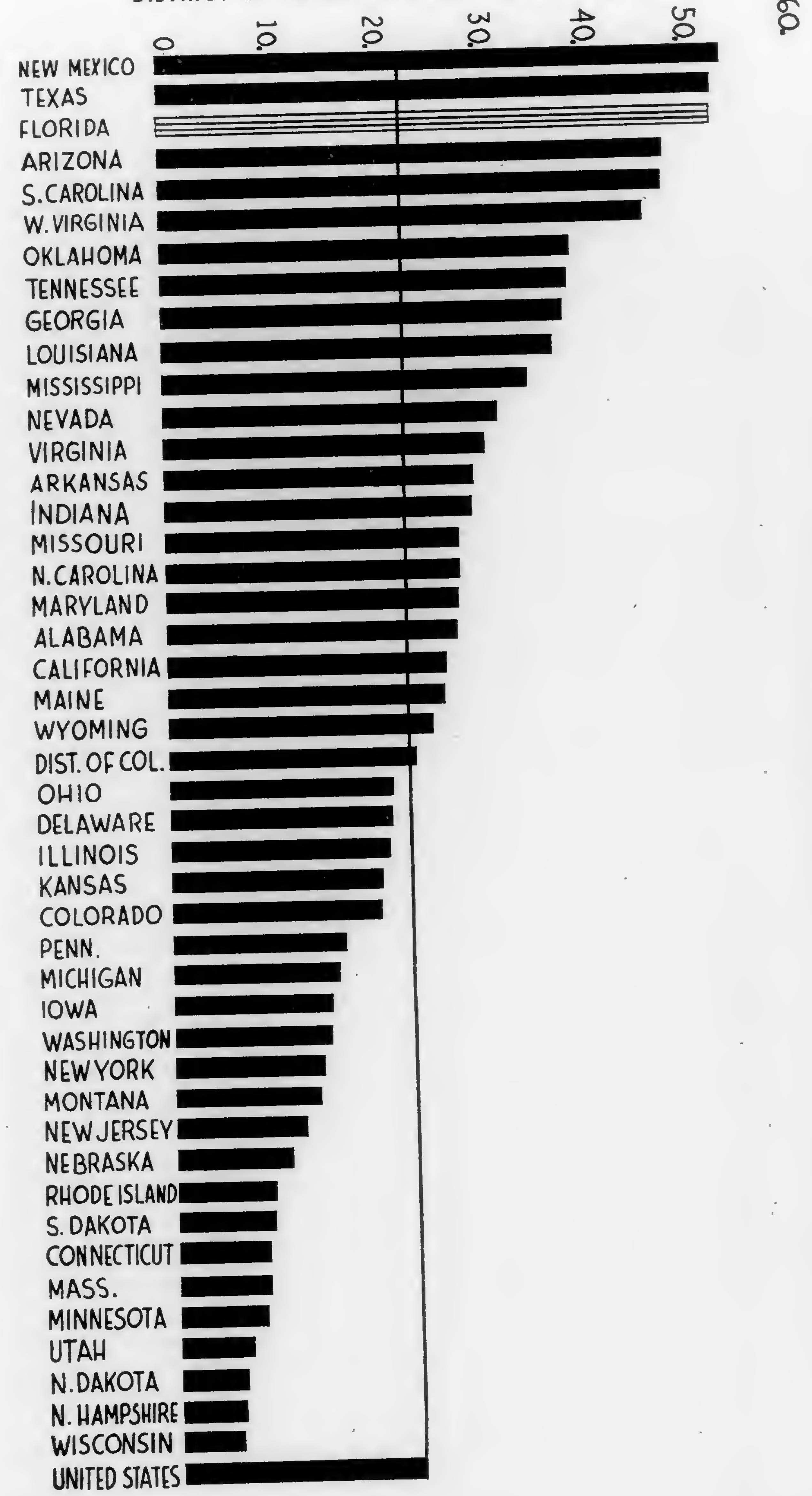
**R. F. SONDAG, M.D., Assistant Director**

The past year has been a momentous one for venereal disease control in the state, because of the enormity of the problems presented to the Division of Venereal Disease Control. Not only do we have the normal ones which have been with us for years, but also the additional problems, arising from the presence in the state of large concentrations of military and naval forces. The scope of the venereal disease problem in the state was brought to the attention of the Division, and to the public itself, by the first really accurate figures on the prevalence of the venereal diseases in the history of the state by the examination of Selective Service registrants. (See Graphs 1 and 2, Tables 1 and 2.)

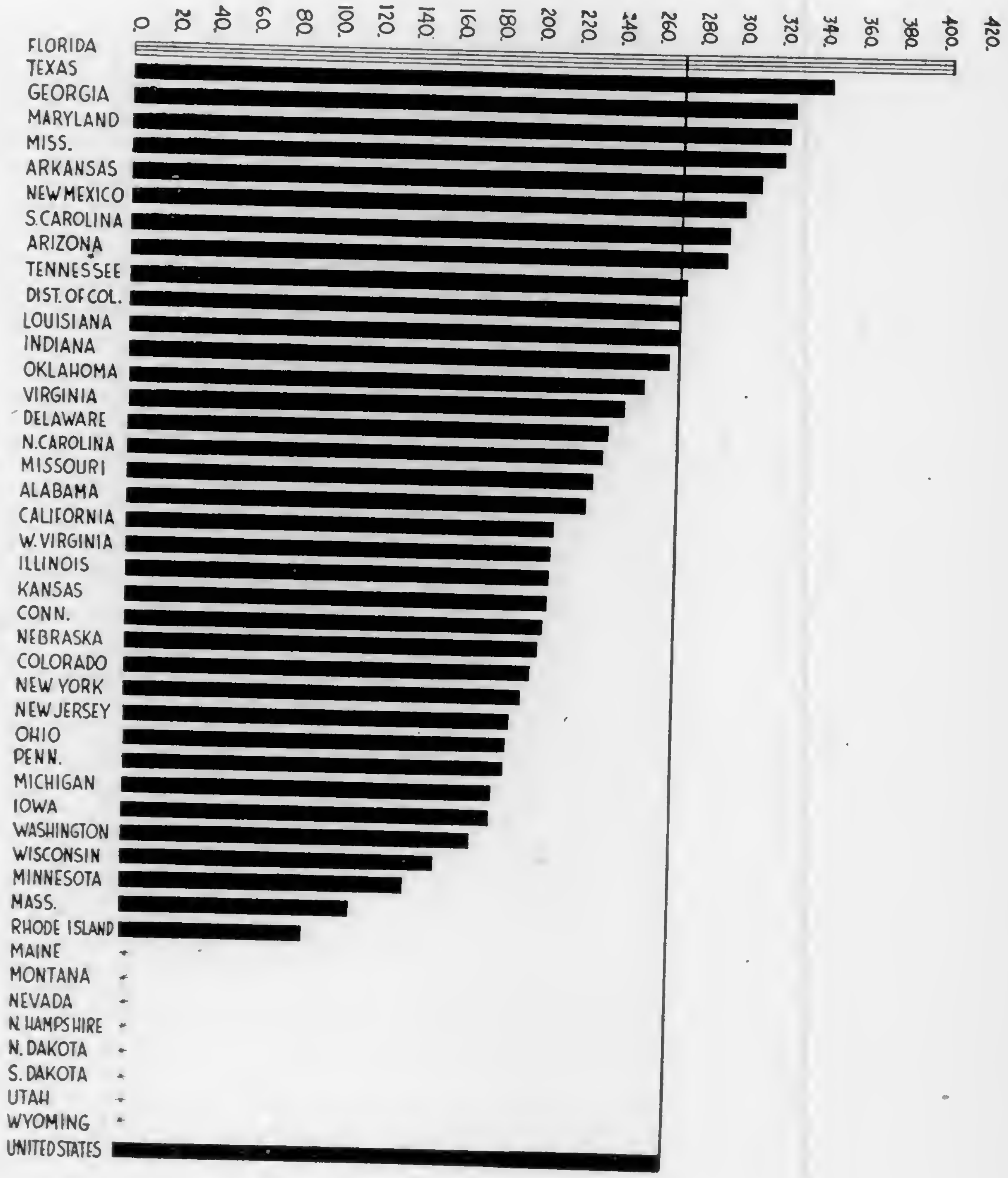
Prior to the beginning of Selective Service, many surveys and estimates on the prevalence of venereal diseases were made, some on a scientific basis and some not so scientific; but the first really reliable figures were made available to us through the examination of Selective Service registrants. Tables 1 and 2 and Graphs 1 and 2 show the number of Selective Service registrants found infected by states among the first 1,895,778 men examined. The enormous difference in the rates among white and Negro selectees is evident, being about eight times as high in the Negro race as in the white in Florida. However, Florida's standing among both white and Negro races, as compared to other states, will immediately catch the eye of all who glance at these graphs (1 and 2).

The wisdom of publicizing these rates may be questioned, since Florida is essentially a tourist state and some may feel that it will give it bad publicity and hurt its trade. These figures, however, will be given publicity throughout the country by various agencies and there is no possible way by

★ GRAPH 1. SYPHILIS RATES PER 1,000 WHITE MEN AGED 21-35, UNITED STATES BASED ON 1,895,778 SELECTEE SEROLOGIC REPORTS, 44 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THROUGH AUGUST, 1941.



★ GRAPH 2. SYPHILIS RATES PER 1,000 NEGRO MEN AGED 21-35, UNITED STATES BASED ON 1,895,778 SELECTEE SEROLOGIC REPORTS, 44 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—THROUGH AUGUST, 1941.



★ TABLE 1. SYPHILIS RATES PER THOUSAND WHITE AND NEGRO MEN AGED 21-35 IN THE UNITED STATES, BASED ON 1,895,778 SELECTEE SEROLOGIC REPORTS AND ARRANGED IN DESCENDING ORDER BY STATES.

| | White Area | Syphilis Rate | | Negro Area | Syphilis Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | State: | | | State: | |
| 1. | New Mexico | 54.2 | 1. | Florida | 405.9 |
| 2. | Texas | 53.4 | 2. | Texas | 343.2 |
| 3. | Florida | 53.3 | 3. | Georgia | 327.6 |
| 4. | Arizona | 48.9 | 4. | Maryland | 324.6 |
| 5. | South Carolina | 48.8 | 5. | Mississippi | 321.6 |
| 6. | West Virginia | 46.9 | 6. | Arkansas | 314.3 |
| 7. | Oklahoma | 39.5 | 7. | New Mexico | 304.8 |
| 8. | Tennessee | 39.4 | 8. | South Carolina | 296.3 |
| 9. | Georgia | 39.0 | 9. | Arizona | 295.8 |
| 10. | Louisiana | 37.9 | 10. | Tennessee | 277.8 |
| 11. | Mississippi | 35.2 | 11. | District of Columbia | 272.9 |
| 12. | Nevada | 32.1 | 12. | Louisiana | 272.0 |
| 13. | Virginia | 31.0 | 13. | Indiana | 267.2 |
| 14. | Arkansas | 30.0 | 14. | Oklahoma | 254.5 |
| 15. | Indiana | 29.9 | 15. | Virginia | 245.9 |
| 16. | Missouri | 28.5 | 16. | Delaware | 239.6 |
| 17. | North Carolina | 28.5 | 17. | North Carolina | 237.4 |
| 18. | Maryland | 28.4 | 18. | Missouri | 231.6 |
| 19. | Alabama | 28.2 | 19. | Alabama | 227.1 |
| 20. | California | 27.0 | 20. | California | 212.3 |
| 21. | Maine | 26.9 | 21. | West Virginia | 211.7 |
| 22. | Wyoming | 25.8 | 22. | Illinois | 211.4 |
| 23. | District of Columbia | 23.8 | 23. | Kansas | 210.5 |
| 24. | Ohio | 21.9 | 24. | Connecticut | 207.1 |
| 25. | Delaware | 21.8 | 25. | Nebraska | 204.4 |
| 26. | Illinois | 21.1 | 26. | Colorado | 201.3 |
| 27. | Kansas | 20.5 | 27. | New York | 197.3 |
| 28. | Colorado | 20.2 | 28. | New Jersey | 193.0 |
| 29. | Pennsylvania | 17.0 | 29. | Ohio | 191.2 |
| 30. | Michigan | 16.4 | 30. | Pennsylvania | 190.5 |
| 31. | Iowa | 15.9 | 31. | Michigan | 182.6 |
| 32. | Washington | 15.6 | 32. | Iowa | 182.1 |
| 33. | New York | 14.7 | 33. | Washington | 174.6 |
| 34. | Montana | 14.1 | 34. | Wisconsin | 157.0 |
| 35. | New Jersey | 12.6 | 35. | Minnesota | 141.9 |
| 36. | Nebraska | 11.2 | 36. | Massachusetts | 115.8 |
| 37. | Rhode Island | 9.6 | 37. | Rhode Island | 91.8 |
| 38. | South Dakota | 9.6 | | Maine | * |
| 39. | Connecticut | 9.0 | | Montana | * |
| 40. | Massachusetts | 9.0 | | Nevada | * |
| 41. | Minnesota | 8.6 | | New Hampshire | * |
| 42. | Utah | 7.3 | | North Dakota | * |
| 43. | North Dakota | 6.9 | | South Dakota | * |
| 44. | New Hampshire | 6.6 | | Utah | * |
| 45. | Wisconsin | 6.4 | | Wyoming | * |
| | Total:<br>44 states and the District of Columbia | 23.5 | | Total:<br>44 states and the District of Columbia | 272.0 |

* Number tested insufficient for computation of rate.

### ★ TABLE 2. NUMBER OF SELECTEES REJECTED BECAUSE OF SYPHILIS BY RACE AND COUNTY THROUGH DECEMBER, 1942.

| COUNTY | NUMBER WITH POSITIVE BLOODS | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | COLORED | WHITE | TOTAL* |
| Alachua | 532 | 46 | 581 |
| Baker | 30 | 8 | 38 |
| Bay | 179 | 96 | 220 |
| Bradford | 95 | 32 | 127 |
| Brevard | 177 | 26 | 203 |
| Broward | 736 | 81 | 821 |
| Calhoun | 26 | 35 | 61 |
| Charlotte | 39 | 16 | 55 |
| Citrus | 73 | 9 | 82 |
| Clay | 58 | 12 | 70 |
| Collier | 139 | 6 | 145 |
| Columbia | 173 | 31 | 204 |
| Dade | 2641 | 585 | 3227 |
| DeSoto | 70 | 26 | 96 |
| Dixie | 168 | 20 | 188 |
| Duval | 3498 | 581 | 4094 |
| Escambia | 476 | 181 | 660 |
| Flagler | 33 | 0 | 37 |
| Franklin | 58 | 26 | 84 |
| Gadsden | 180 | 11 | 192 |
| Gilchrist | 38 | 6 | 44 |
| Glades | 94 | 8 | 102 |
| Gulf | 110 | 20 | 130 |
| Hamilton | 103 | 14 | 118 |
| Hardee | 19 | 19 | 38 |
| Hendry | 166 | 18 | 186 |
| Hernando | 70 | 9 | 79 |
| Highlands | 155 | 23 | 178 |
| Hillsborough | 1599 | 377 | 1981 |
| Holmes | 44 | 38 | 82 |
| Indian River | 130 | 16 | 146 |
| Jackson | 198 | 59 | 258 |
| Jefferson | 107 | 16 | 123 |
| Lafayette | 16 | 4 | 20 |
| Lake | 318 | 30 | 351 |
| Lee | 235 | 29 | 264 |
| Leon | 416 | 38 | 457 |
| Levy | 198 | 22 | 220 |
| Liberty | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| Madison | 179 | 17 | 196 |
| Manatee | 258 | 40 | 298 |
| Marion | 390 | 41 | 436 |
| Martin | 96 | 6 | 102 |
| Monroe | 99 | 47 | 155 |
| Nassau | 136 | 15 | 152 |
| Okaloosa | 29 | 28 | 57 |
| Okeechobee | 25 | 6 | 32 |
| Orange | 624 | 121 | 748 |
| Osceola | 141 | 13 | 155 |
| Palm Beach | 1608 | 127 | 1735 |
| Pasco | 112 | 30 | 142 |
| Pinellas | 688 | 102 | 790 |
| Polk | 816 | 121 | 942 |
| Putnam | 328 | 22 | 350 |
| St. Johns | 199 | 39 | 238 |
| St. Lucie | 292 | 20 | 312 |
| Santa Rosa | 42 | 25 | 67 |
| Sarasota | 284 | 67 | 351 |
| Seminole | 373 | 13 | 386 |
| Sumter | 112 | 18 | 130 |
| Suwannee | 117 | 15 | 132 |
| Taylor | 151 | 20 | 171 |
| Union | 51 | 13 | 64 |
| Volusia | 574 | 85 | 659 |
| Waukulla | 42 | 3 | 45 |
| Walton | 40 | 33 | 73 |
| Washington | 41 | 26 | 67 |
| TOTALS | 21254 | 3692 | 24962 |

* Includes those whose color is not stated.

which the citizens of Florida can keep the rest of the country from knowing of its unenviable record. This provides a very urgent reason why Floridians, themselves, should know these facts, so that they may bend every effort to combat them. The correction of this blot upon the state is not only necessary for the health of the people, but the expenditure of funds towards this end is a sound business investment. A good start can be made during the War, while the attention of the nation, and particularly that part of it which is interested in Florida as a place for a vacation, is devoted to the War. It is felt that if the State of Florida will exert all its efforts toward the control of venereal diseases that by the end of the War, its record of accomplishment will be so good that there will be no danger of the venereal disease situation being a black mark against it.

The reason for Florida's high syphilis rate is not definitely known. It will be noted, however, from the Graphs (1 and 2) that syphilis rates are higher in the southeastern states and it is reasonable to suppose that there is a common factor bringing it about. It is conceded that efforts toward venereal disease control in the past have not been sufficient, but this is true also of many other states having very low syphilis rates. It would appear from the geographic distribution of the disease that there is a climatic factor involved, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that the spirochete of syphilis prefers a warm climate and that syphilis in a sense is a subtropical disease. There are undoubtedly other factors involved, such as the younger age of the population in the southeastern states and the lesser educational facilities available to its young people.

Table 2 shows the number of selectees found to have syphilis by counties in Florida. There are naturally differences in the number of cases discovered in the various counties. Most of these differences can be explained by differences in the size of the population and in the proportion of white and colored. There is no reason to think that in Florida there is any great difference among the various counties or cities in the prevalences of the disease, when these factors are taken into consideration. Factors that do influence the prevalence of venereal diseases are: size of population; race; educational level; economic status; and age. The highest venereal disease rates are found among the young, the ignorant, the uneducated, and the poor.

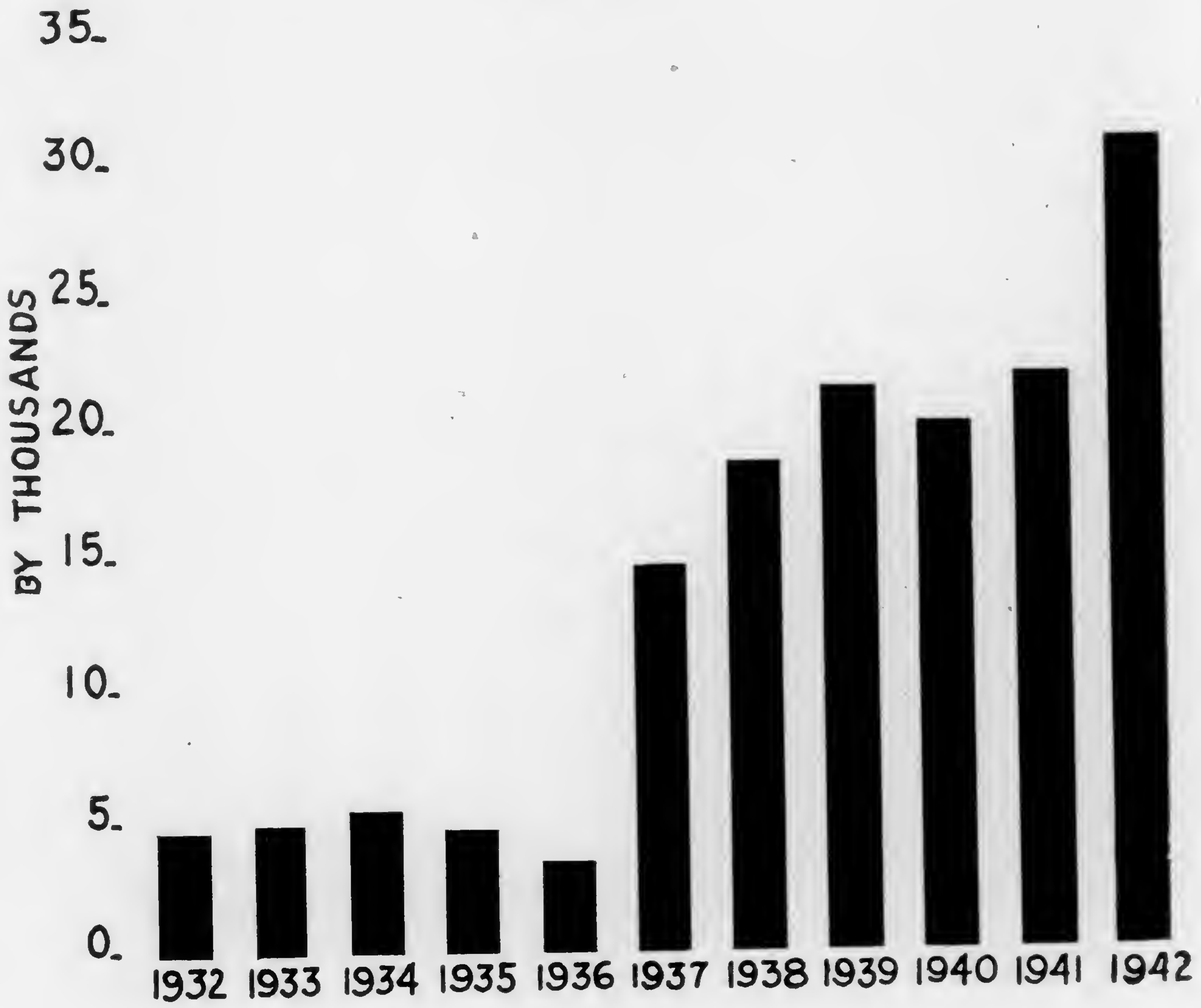
The venereal diseases, when compared numerically with other common diseases in the State of Florida, are strikingly more prevalent. In the twenty year period from 1922 through 1941, 18,219 cases of tuberculosis were reported to the State Board of Health; 11,623 cases of diphtheria; 5,625 cases of scarlet fever; and 756 cases of poliomyelitis. Over this same period, 156,646 cases of syphilis were reported and 15,491 cases of gonorrhea. While figures for 1942 for the other diseases are not available, 30,174 cases of syphilis and 10,174 cases of gonorrhea were reported. MORE CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASES WERE REPORTED EACH WEEK, ON THE AVERAGE, IN 1942, THAN OF POLIOMYELITIS DURING THE ENTIRE PAST TWENTY YEARS. SEVEN TIMES AS MANY CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASES WERE REPORTED IN 1942 AS OF SCARLET FEVER FOR THE ENTIRE PAST TWENTY YEARS. NEARLY FOUR TIMES AS MANY CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASES WERE REPORTED IN 1942 AS OF DIPHTHERIA FOR THE ENTIRE PAST TWENTY YEARS. TWICE AS MANY CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASES WERE REPORTED IN 1942 AS OF TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE ENTIRE PAST TWENTY YEARS.

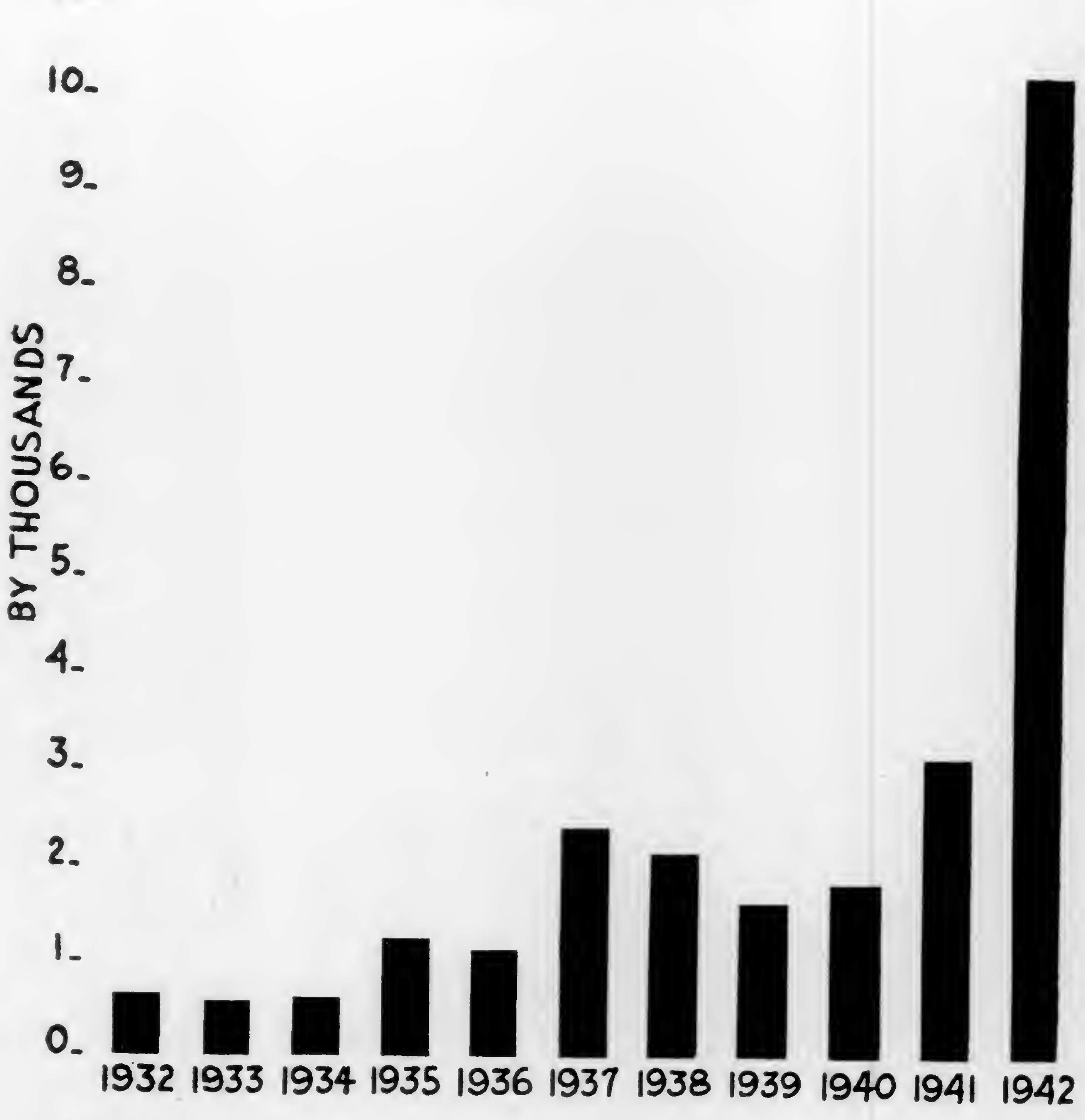
These are startling facts, but they do not mean that the prevalence of the venereal diseases has increased, but merely that we are becoming aware of them. Infected persons are being found, treated, and reported to the State Board of Health. We believe that if a venereal disease control program is carried on at the same level as during the past year, the occurrence of the venereal diseases will decline at a rapid rate. In fact, we believe that the occurrence of new cases has been less than in previous years, in spite of the increase in cases reported, as shown by Graph 3 and 4 and Table 3.

★ TABLE 3. NUMBER OF NEW CASES OF SYPHILIS AND GONORRHEA REPORTED IN FLORIDA FROM 1932 TO 1942 BY YEAR.

| YEAR | SYPHILIS | GONORRHEA |
|---|---|---|
| 1932 | 4,063 | 713 |
| 1933 | 4,833 | 616 |
| 1934 | 5,198 | 702 |
| 1935 | 4,389 | 1,207 |
| 1936 | 3,287 | 1,146 |
| 1937 | 14,532 | 2,411 |
| 1938 | 18,243 | 2,092 |
| 1939 | 21,092 | 1,650 |
| 1940 | 19,889 | 1,870 |
| 1941 | 21,258 | 3,084 |
| 1942 | 30,104 | 10,174 |

★ GRAPH 3. CASES OF SYPHILIS (NOT PREVIOUSLY) REPORTED IN FLORIDA, BY YEAR.





★ GRAPH 4. NEW CASES OF GONORRHEA REPORTED IN FLORIDA AT END OF EACH YEAR 1932-1942.

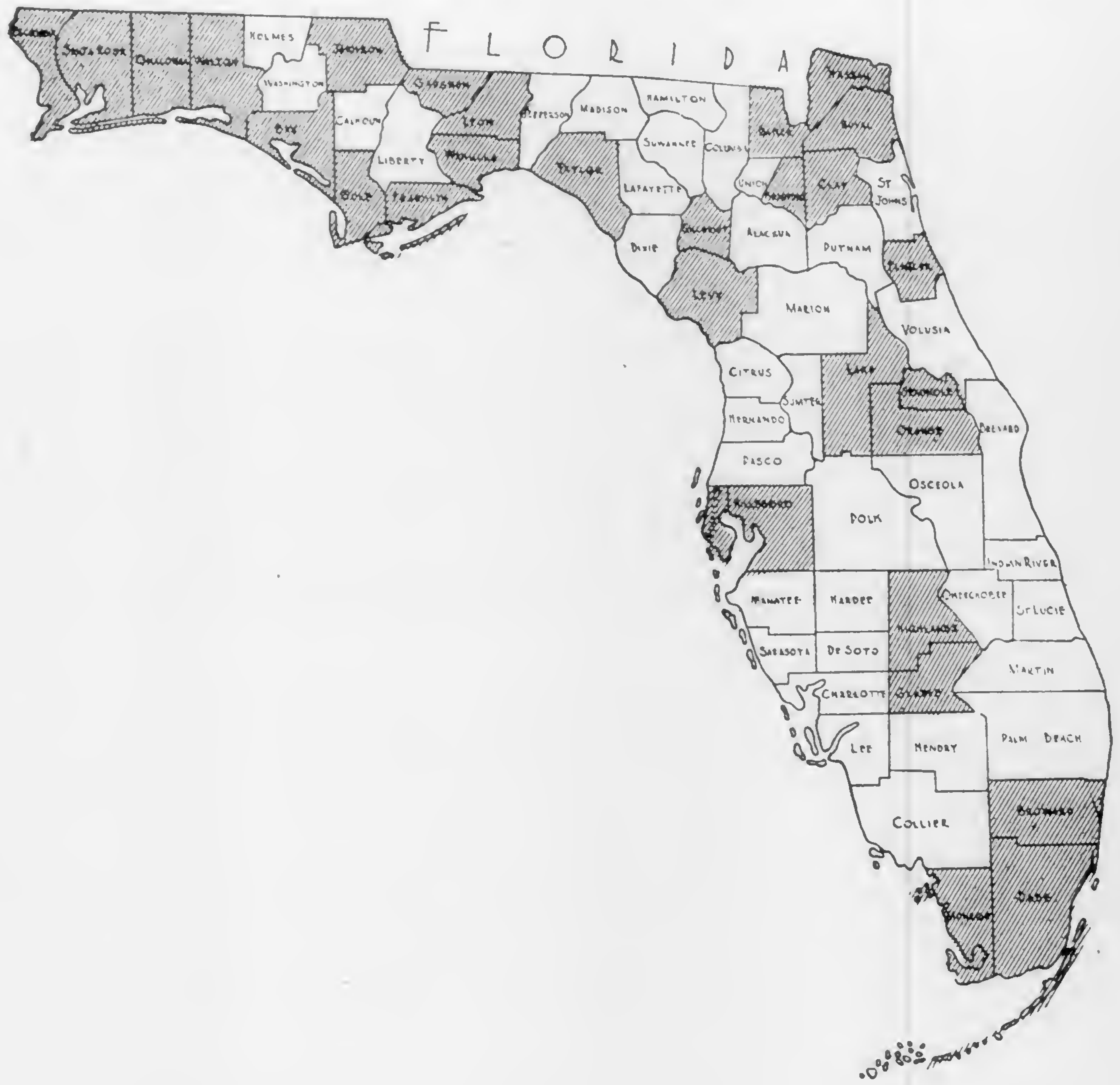
Florida's normal venereal disease problem was greatly aggravated by the influx of military and naval personnel. This, in turn, was accompanied by an influx of commercialized prostitutes, who are known to be the primary spreaders of venereal diseases, particularly among the members of the armed forces. It was necessary for most drastic steps to be taken in many instances to protect the members of the armed forces, so that the number of man-days lost from the venereal diseases could be kept to the absolute minimum attainable. The results in this direction have been very striking. Army and Navy medical officers throughout the state have reported a decline in their venereal disease rates during the past year.

During the year funds for the venereal disease control program were substantally increased, particularly by the allocation of increased amounts for this purpose by the U. S. Public Health Service. Funds from this source were approximately doubled. In addition, about a dozen U. S. Public Health Service Officers and thirty follow-up workers were assigned to the state to assist in the program. Assistance was also given by the U. S. Public Health Service in the form of statisticians and statistical clerks for the tabulation and distribution of data on infected selectees and other persons. The Work Projects Administration substantially increased its assistance during the year to the Division of Venereal Disease Control. While there was no increase in State Funds for the purpose, many local communities for the first time made available sums of money to combat these diseases.

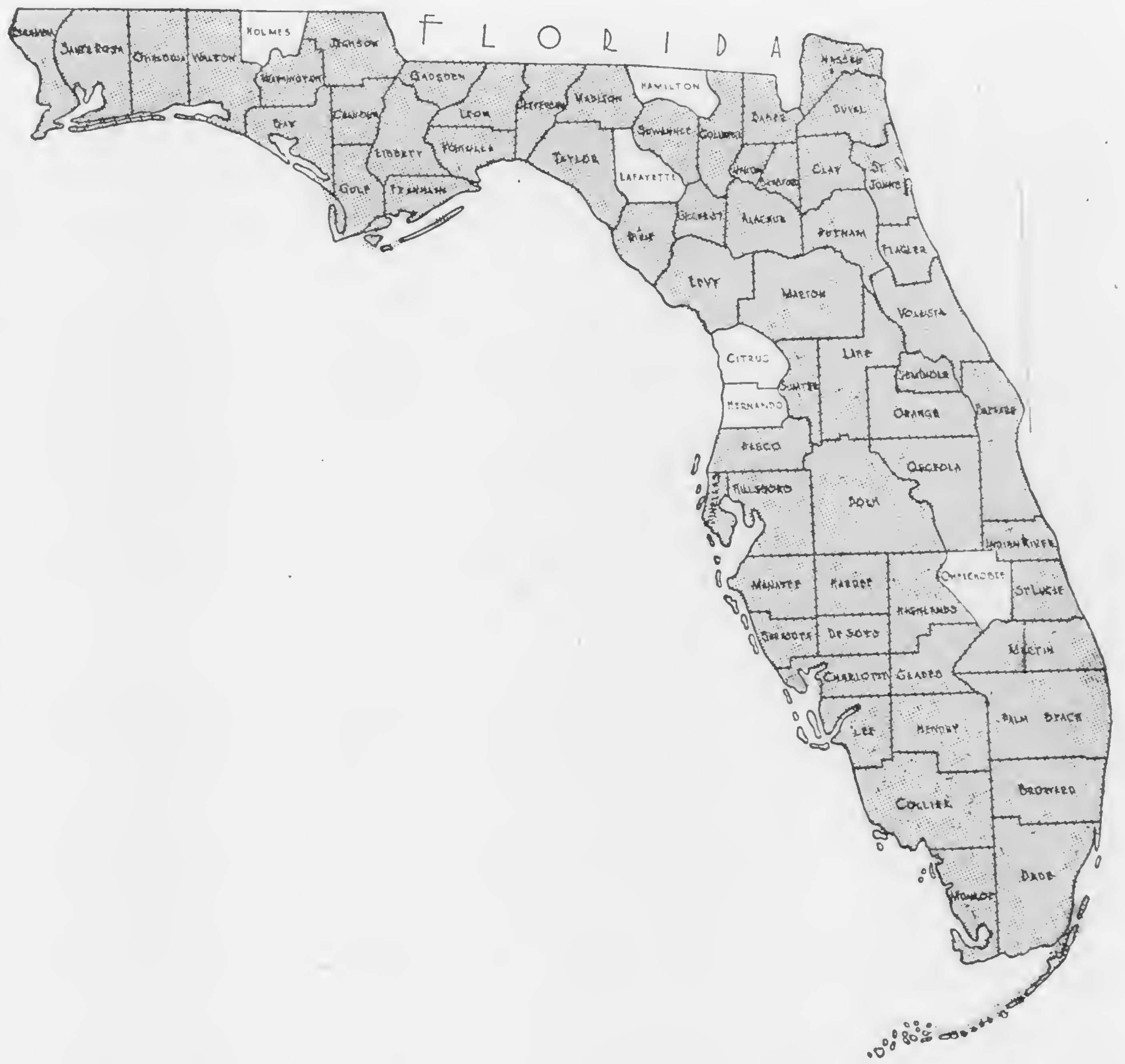
The most important factor, however, in furthering the programs during the year was the increase in the interest of the public itself, brought about by their increasing awareness of the seriousness of the situation. This was due, partly as a result of the rejection of large numbers of infected selectees. Also, the result of continuing effort on the part of this Division and the Bureau of Health Education over a period of years began to show its effect. Official and voluntary agencies rendered outstanding contributions during the year towards bringing the matter to the attention of the people. The Office of Civilian Defense, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the American Social Hygiene Association and the Division of Social Protection of the Federal Security Agency rendered outstanding services in this respect.

It is believed that the accomplishments within the past year have been outstanding. Maps 1 and 2, Graph 5, and Table 4, show the increase in the number of clinics and in the number of counties having clinics.

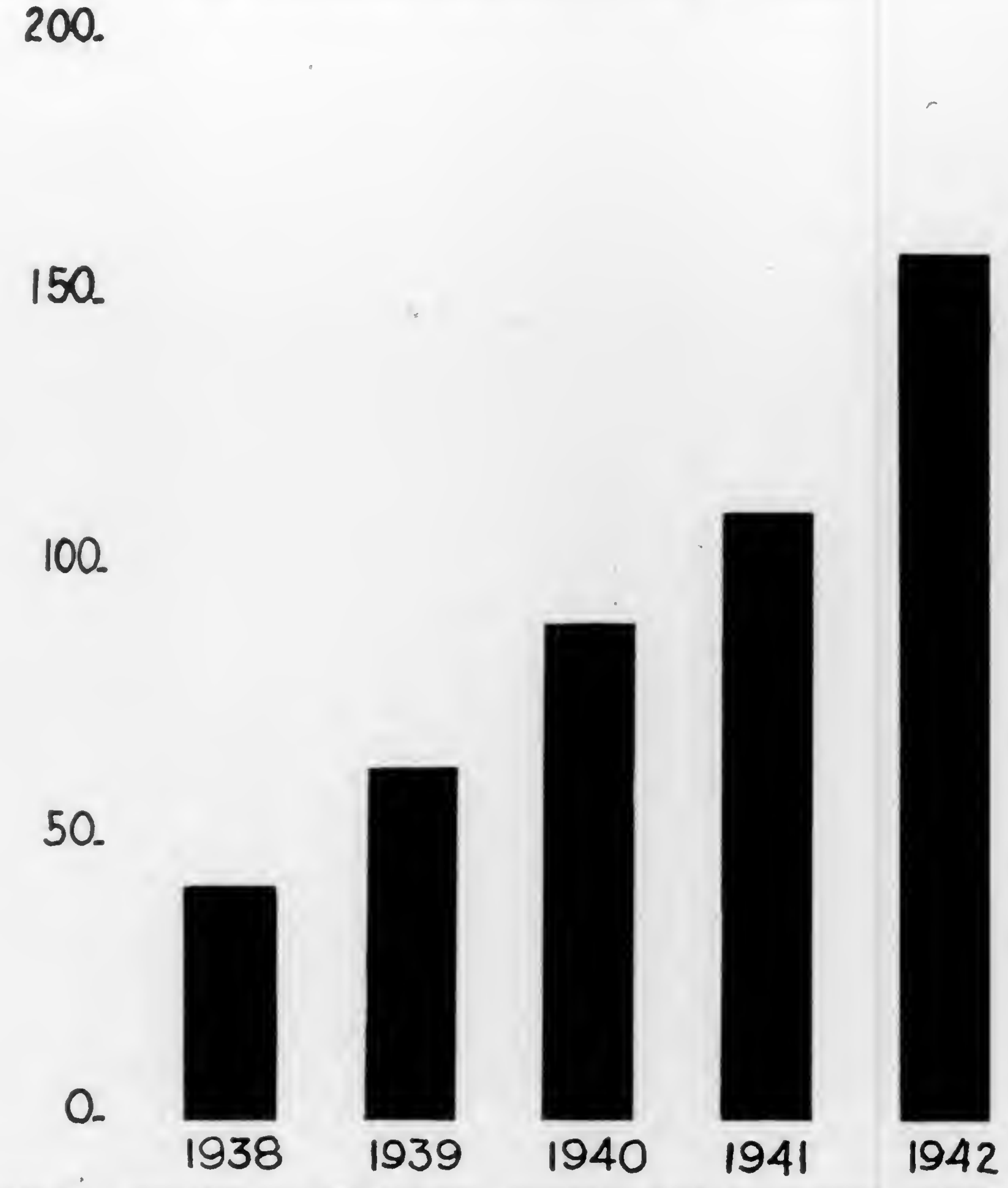
★ MAP 1. COUNTIES WITH VENEREAL DISEASE CLINICS COOPERATING WITH THE FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, DECEMBER 1941, TOTAL 31.



★ MAP 2. COUNTIES WITH VENEREAL DISEASE CLINICS COOPERATING WITH THE FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, DECEMBER 1942, TOTAL—61.



★ GRAPH 5. NUMBER OF CLINICS BY YEAR SINCE ORGANIZATION OF DIVISION OF VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL IN FLORIDA.



★ TABLE 4. NUMBER OF ORGANIZED VENEREAL DISEASE CLINICS COOPERATING WITH THE FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH BY YEAR SINCE 1938.

| YEAR | NUMBER OF CLINICS |
|---|---|
| 1938 | 42 |
| 1939 | 67 |
| 1940 | 87 |
| 1941 | 106 |
| 1942 | 153 |

A few of the counties shown in Map 1 had clinics financed entirely by local funds at the beginning of the year. These were given assistance by the State Board of Health for the first time, during the year, and the increase in the number of patients treated is shown by Tables 5 and 6.

---

★ TABLE 5. NUMBER OF CASES OF SYPHILIS UNDER TREATMENT IN CLINICS IN FLORIDA BY COUNTY, BY MONTH IN 1942.

| COUNTY | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alachua | 211 | 227 | 233 | 219 | 228 | 322 | 362 | 409 | 482 | 566 | 531 | 514 |
| Baker | 73 | 71 | 68 | 60 | 78 | 80 | 70 | 67 | 103 | 105 | 115 | 99 |
| Bay | 135 | 215 | 242 | 278 | 345 | 361 | 374 | 368 | 327 | 381 | 406 | 433 |
| Bradford | 239 | 402 | 362 | 393 | 380 | 372 | 576 | 668 | 375 | 410 | 432 | 404 |
| Broward | 402 | 451 | 452 | 393 | 340 | 324 | 302 | 338 | 433 | 320 | 351 | 430 |
| Calhoun | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 30 | 44 |
| Charlotte | 19 | 21 | 27 | 25 | 21 | 26 | 26 | 85 | 141 | 154 | 160 | 152 |
| Clay | 137 | 139 | 80 | 81 | 93 | 100 | 85 | 96 | 84 | 94 | 142 | 123 |
| Collier | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 102 | 135 |
| Dade | 717 | 721 | 785 | 891 | 1001 | 1008 | 1285 | 1572 | 1606 | 2499* | 2680* | 2800* |
| DeSoto | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 84 | 167 | 216 | 235 |
| Dixie | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 111 | 164 | 208 |
| Duval | 2569 | 2309 | 2241 | 2429 | 2617 | 2778 | 2634 | 2831 | 3100 | 3322 | 3259 | 3308 |
| Escambia | 477 | 479 | 507 | 404 | 470 | 500 | 570 | 465 | 551 | 512 | 503 | 452 |
| Flagler | 52 | 52 | 49 | 64 | 64 | 53 | 56 | 56 | 77 | 105 | 349 | 130 |
| Franklin | 34 | 101 | 112 | 114 | 109 | 83 | 87 | 107 | 128 | 136 | 162 | 156 |
| Gadsden | 170 | 179 | 215 | 223 | 237 | 226 | 191 | 192 | 200 | 207 | 198 | 191 |
| Glades | 45 | 53 | 15 | 9 | 15 | 62 | 90 | 156 | 175 | 149 | 147 | 144 |
| Gulf | 95 | 115 | 105 | 162 | 179 | 143 | 185 | 194 | 203 | 252 | 219 | 269 |
| Gilchrist | 45 | 39 | 35 | 43 | 66 | 72 | 66 | 71 | 71 | 76 | 57 | 48 |
| Hamilton | 217 | 230 | 228 | 201 | 193 | 170 | 134 | 140 | 106 | cl | cl | cl‡ |
| Hardee | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 56 | 60 | 59 | 60 |
| Hendry | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 184 | 219 | 280 | 282 | 291 |
| Highlands | 24 | 23 | 34 | 52 | 71 | 56 | 261 | 235 | 325 | 270 | 282 | 296 |
| Hillsborough | 1390 | 1406 | 1524 | 2046 | 2118 | 2048 | 2209 | 2300* | 2600* | 2800* | 2053 | 1860 |
| Indian River | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 25 | 74 | 168 | 235 |
| Jackson | 287 | 275 | 287 | 305 | 285 | 283 | 307 | 336 | 278 | 386 | 383 | 351 |
| Jefferson | ...... | ...... | ...... | 57 | 132 | 213 | 257 | 297 | 335 | 371 | 493 | 508 |
| Lake | 335 | 307 | 417 | 531 | 535 | 520 | 550 | 549 | 592 | 606 | 616 | 627 |
| Lee | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 543 | 440 | 499 | 508 | 497 |
| Leon | 348 | 348 | 424 | 502 | 576 | 688 | 522 | 562 | 812 | 792 | 905 | 839 |
| Levy | 365 | 399 | 448 | 480 | 480 | 529 | 558 | 604 | 646 | 540 | 551 | 536 |
| Madison | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 51 | 134 | 238 | 309 | 443 | 461 | 490 |
| Manatee | 407 | 428 | 438 | 461 | 487 | 415 | 469 | 472 | 557 | 610 | 614 | 552 |
| Marion | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 214 | 281 | 369 |
| Martin | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 18 | 15 | 17 | 23 | 31 | 30 |
| Monroe | 30 | 35 | 40 | 42 | 49 | 45 | 49 | 63 | 70 | 111 | 129 | 147 |
| Nassau | 209 | 235 | 256 | 249 | 258 | 254 | 266 | 285 | 265 | 268 | 312 | 315 |
| Orange | 27 | 45 | 88 | 101 | 145 | 146 | 137 | 137 | 168 | 138 | 131 | 128 |
| Okaloosa | 1006 | 1002 | 996 | 1008* | 1008* | 1008* | 983 | 963 | 1014 | 1057 | 1179 | 1188 |
| Osceola | 70 | 26 | 22 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 52 | 134 | 177 |
| Palm Beach | 573 | 563 | 611 | 818 | 1275 | 1186 | 734 | 931 | 1140 | 1245 | 1133 | 1029 |
| Pasco | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 2 | 15 | 39 |
| Pinellas | 688 | 629 | 685 | 657 | 595 | 650 | 618 | 749 | 715 | 1031 | 1056 | 1080* |
| Polk | 103 | 183 | 251 | 265 | 343 | 365 | 366 | 469 | 489 | 557 | 654 | 675* |
| Putnam | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 116 | 238 | 355 | 374 |
| St. Lucie | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 25 | 117 | 190 | 306 | 321 |
| St. Johns | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 150 | 149 | 225 | 236 |
| Sarasota | 145 | 161 | 181 | 228 | 308 | 365 | 432 | 490 | 543 | 598 | 625 | 646 |
| Santa Rosa | 71 | 63 | 65 | 63 | 69* | 69* | 50 | 67 | 57 | 64 | 56 | 50 |
| Seminole | 60 | 246 | 404 | 485 | 540 | 494 | 506 | 544 | 491 | 457 | 536 | 647 |
| Sumter | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 180 | 201 |
| Suwannee | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 19 | 79 | 162 |
| State Inst. | 688 | 731 | 698 | 697 | 665 | 711 | 708 | 646 | 652 | 642 | 425 | 622 |
| Taylor | 114 | 123 | 130 | 114 | 103 | 98 | 100 | 96 | 87 | 92 | 96 | 86 |
| Volusia | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 73 | 200 | 376 | 510 | 644 | 776 | 850* | 975* |
| Wakulla | 41 | 39 | 35 | 79 | 138 | 167 | 54 | 132 | 85 | 117 | 152 | 123 |
| Walton | 61 | 86 | 97 | 117 | 142 | 156 | 160 | 134 | 148 | 145 | 146 | 149 |
| Washington | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 48 | 82 |
| TOTAL | 12559 | 13157 | 13887 | 15346 | 16831 | 17477 | 17917 | 20391 | 22388 | 25376 | 26732 | 26994 |

* Estimated (Reports not available for these months).
‡ Clinic closed in October.

## ★ TABLE 6. NUMBER OF CASES GONORRHEA UNDER TREATMENT IN CLINICS IN FLORIDA BY COUNTY, BY MONTH IN 1942.

| COUNTY | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alachua | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 14 | 24 | 15 | 14 | 20 |
| Baker | 1 | ...... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 2 |
| Bay | 7 | 16 | 22 | 25 | 43 | 55 | 92 | 44 | 49 | 37 | 81 | 57 |
| Bradford | 38 | 50 | 56 | 58 | 60 | 80 | 108 | 77 | 81 | 222 | 189 | 68 |
| Broward | 8 | 13 | 10 | 6 | 15 | 14 | 8 | 23 | 56 | 38 | 38 | 24 |
| Calhoun | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Charlotte | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 3 | ...... | 3 |
| Clay | 31 | 180 | 190 | 211 | 164 | 154 | 50 | 142 | 10 | 10 | 16 | 15 |
| Collier | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Dade | 38 | 29 | 25 | 25 | 36 | 45 | 49 | 49 | 31 | 55* | 55* | 55* |
| DeSoto | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1 | 4 | 6 | 7 |
| Dixie | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 2 | ...... | ...... |
| Duval | 371 | 451 | 489 | 489 | 489 | 489 | 458 | 544 | 775 | 834 | 806 | 791 |
| Escambia | 35 | 19 | 24 | 23 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 65 | 49 | 25 | 54 | 47 |
| Flagler | 2 | 3 | ...... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | ...... | 2 | 2 | ...... | ...... |
| Franklin | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 6 |
| Gadsden | 8 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Glades | 1 | 1 | ...... | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Gulf | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 2 | 2 | 2 | ...... | ...... | 1 | ...... |
| Gilchrist | ...... | ...... | 1 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 4 | 2 | 3 | ...... | ...... | 1 |
| Hamilton | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 18 | 23 | 30 | ...... | ...... | ......‡ |
| Hardee | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Hendry | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 7 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 10 |
| Highlands | 6 | 2 | ...... | 5 | 2 | 16 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 13 | 3 |
| Hillsborough | 32 | 44 | 45 | 45 | 12 | 106 | 31 | 206 | 88 | 58 | 42 | 46 |
| Indian River | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Jackson | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 20 | 14 | 11 | 5 |
| Jefferson | ...... | ...... | ...... | 6 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 2 | 15 | 11 | 6 |
| Lake | 16 | 15 | 12 | 1 | 5 | 17 | 18 | 27 | 21 | 16 | 24 | 32 |
| Lee | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 115 | 1 | 2 | ...... | ...... |
| Leon | 168 | 205 | 697 | 504 | 304 | 519 | 414 | 454 | 592 | 581 | 577 | 321 |
| Levy | 7 | 8 | 3 | ...... | 1 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 6 |
| Madison | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 6 | 8 | 13 | 4 | 11 | 8 |
| Manatee | ...... | 2 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 9 | ...... | 12 | 11 | 3 |
| Marion | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 13 | 22 | 18 |
| Martin | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Monroe | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 14 | 14 | 35 | 29 | 31 |
| Nassau | 1 | 10 | 14 | 25 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 11 |
| Okaloosa | ...... | ...... | ...... | 6 | 17 | 19 | 10 | 13 | 2 | 2 | ...... | 3 |
| Orange | 23 | 45 | 70 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 85 | 85 | 76 | 59 | 170 | 185 |
| Osceola | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Palm Beach | 5 | 7 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 104 | 72 | 61 | 49 | 39 |
| Pasco | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Pinellas | 7 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 5 | ...... | 1 | 46 | 110 | 107 | 120* |
| Polk | 12 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 16 | 15 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 15 | 20* |
| Putnam | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 2 | 1 | 4 | 24 |
| St. Johns | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| St. Lucie | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 12 |
| Santa Rosa | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Sarasota | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 17 | 25 | 53 | 33 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| Seminole | ...... | 6 | 9 | 15 | 9 | 21 | 8 | 18 | 24 | 3 | 13 | 17 |
| State Inst | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Sumter | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 6 | ...... |
| Suwannee | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 2 | 3 | ...... |
| Taylor | 2 | 7 | 1 | ...... | 3 | 7 | 3 | 18 | 19 | 4 | 8 | 9 |
| Volusia | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 11 | 27 | 25 | 18 | 46 | 55* | 55* | 55* |
| Wakulla | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 5 | ...... | 2 | 4 | 3 | 8 |
| Walton | 5 | 2 | 5 | 4 | ...... | 3 | 3 | 2 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Washington | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| TOTAL | 834 | 1160 | 1828 | 1566 | 1355 | 1771 | 1544 | 2209 | 2245 | 2367 | 2504 | 2104* |

* Estimated (Reports not available for these months).

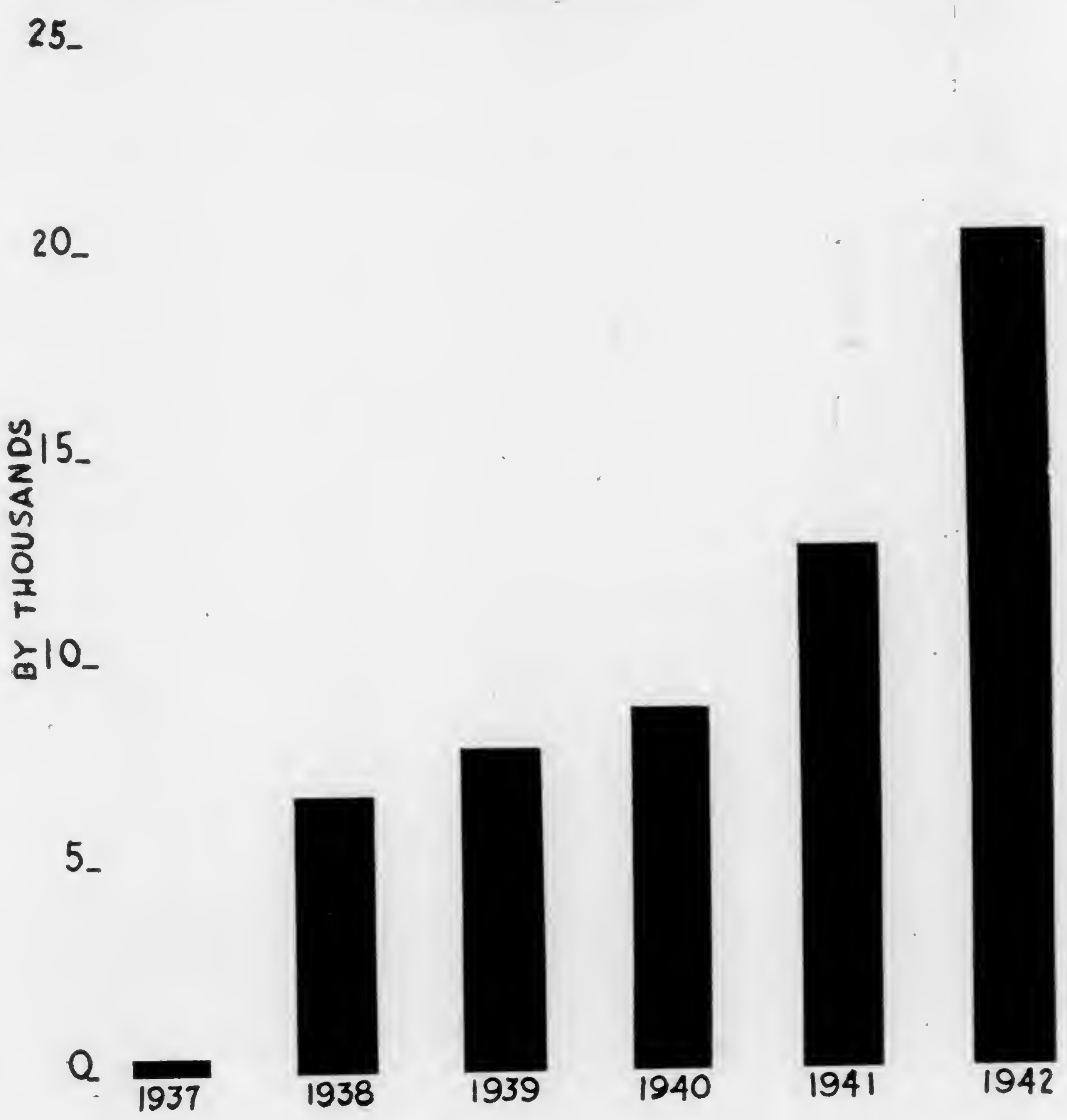
‡ Clinic closed in October.

The monthly average of patients under treatment in Florida has shown a progressive increase since 1937. See Graph 6, Table 7.

## ★ TABLE 7. MONTHLY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT IN CLINICS FLORIDA 1937-1942.

| YEAR | Monthly Average of Patients Under Treatment |
|---|---|
| 1937 | 423 |
| 1938 | 6,693 |
| 1939 | 7,786 |
| 1940 | 8,843 |
| 1941 | 12,600 |
| 1942 | 20,131 |

## ★ GRAPH 6. MONTHLY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT IN CLINICS IN FLORIDA, 1937-1942.

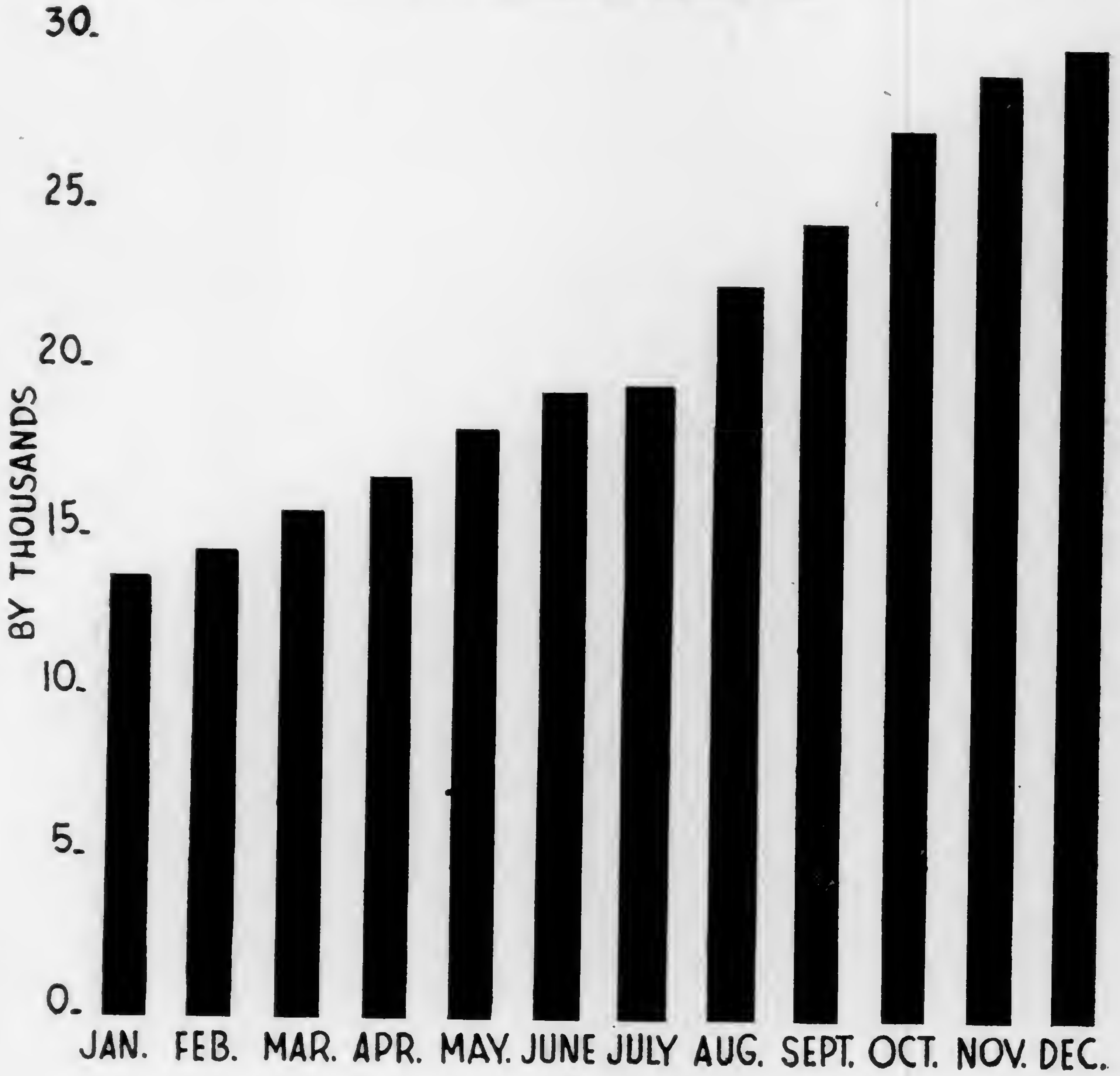


During 1942 this average was nearly twice that of 1941. The increase in the number of persons under treatment during 1942 is shown by Graph 7, and Table 8.

★ TABLE 8. NUMBER OF CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASES UNDER TREATMENT IN CLINICS BY MONTH IN FLORIDA IN 1942.

| MONTH | Number of Cases of Venereal Disease Under Treatment | MONTH | Number of Cases of Venereal Disease Under Treatment |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 13,393 | July | 19,461 |
| February | 14,317 | August | 22,600 |
| March | 15,715 | September | 24,633 |
| April | 16,912 | October | 27,743 |
| May | 18,186 | November | 29,236 |
| June | 19,248 | December | 29,098 |

★ GRAPH 7. NUMBER OF CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASES UNDER TREATMENT IN CLINICS IN FLORIDA BY MONTH, 1942.



It will be noted that the number of persons under treatment at the end of the year was nearly two and one-half times that under treatment at the beginning of the year. Not the least of the accomplishments during the year has been the improvement of physical facilities for the treatment of venereal diseases. While venereal disease clinics are still too often held in crowded and dingy basements and similar locations, substantial improvement in quarters and in equipment has been provided during the past year in many places. On the whole, this has been done by the foresightedness of local agencies under the guidance of local health officers and venereal disease control officers. Among those showing particular improvement along this line have been the clinics at Miami, Clewiston, Tampa, Tallahassee, Clearwater, DeLand, Daytona Beach, Delray Beach and Starke. A few others had made noteworthy improvements in preceding years. Among these is the clinic in Jacksonville. It is to be hoped that this trend toward better quarters and equipment will continue, and it seems likely that it will, due to the increasing interest of the public and local agencies.

Another outstanding accomplishment in the past year has been the continued and accelerated effort to combat commercialized prostitution. These efforts have been so effective that at the end of this year, so far as is known there are no openly tolerated houses of prostitution or red light districts remaining in the State of Florida. This does not mean that there are not many prostitutes continuing to ply their trade in the state, or that the efforts in all localities toward the suppression of prostitution have been satisfactory. However, in most localities, they have been most praiseworthy. Credit for this accomplishment is not claimed by this Division. The main credit should properly go to the public-spirited and cooperative mayors, police chiefs and sheriffs throughout the state who have brought about this result. Noteworthy contributions toward this end have been made by the Governor, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Chief of the Health and Housing Section of the Office of Civilian Defense, the representative of the Division of Social Protection of the Federal Security Agency, the American Social Hygiene Association, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the State-Wide Public Health Committee, and many other persons and agencies.

While due to the activities of the above-mentioned persons and agencies, the commercialized prostitute has been almost eliminated from the picture in Florida, there remains the enormous problem of the clandestine and "occasional" prostitute, who is just as dangerous to the armed forces and the civilian population. The efforts of all persons and agencies interested in the venereal disease control problem are now concentrated on this particular type of person. An alarming number of these girls are in the 'teen age, but it is felt that by the concerted effort of all, this problem can be substantially reduced. Officials and other interested persons are concentrating particularly on the parents of these girls in an effort to solve this problem through better parental education and guidance.

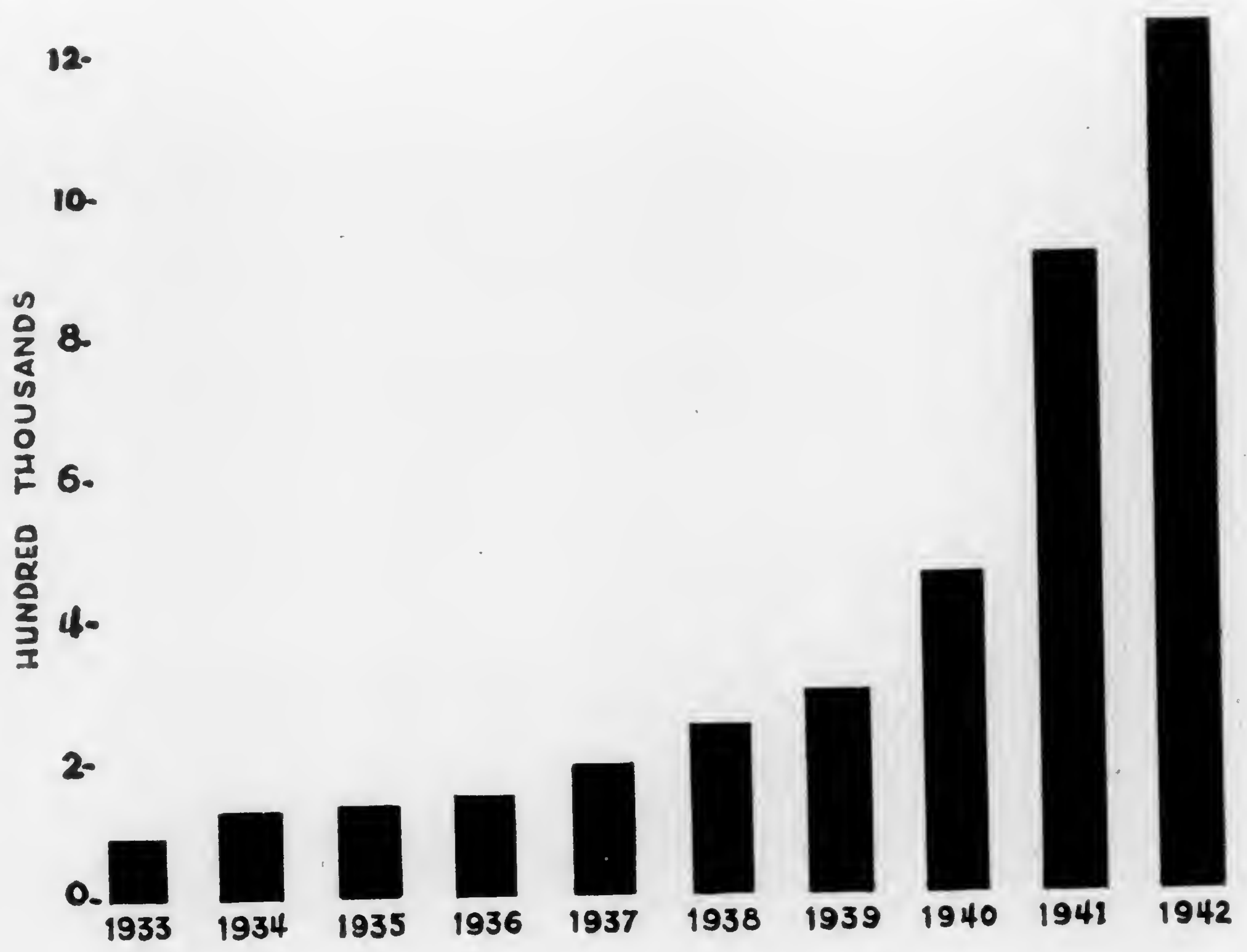
During the year an application was submitted to the Federal Works Agency for funds for the maintenance and operation of three quarantine hospitals for infected, delinquent women in the state. This application was approved and two CCC camps have been made available to the State Board of Health by the Army for this purpose. It is believed that these two hospitals will be in operation within a short time, and efforts are being made to locate a third.

The tremendous load on the laboratories brought about by the accelerated venereal disease program and the examination of large numbers of selective service registrants is shown in Graphs 8 and 9 and Table 9. In performing this great increase in volume of work, neither the quality of the tests nor the efficiency of the laboratory has been sacrificed. The central laboratory has again been approved by the National Evaluation Study Committee. All branch state laboratories performing serologic tests are constantly checked with the central laboratory for efficiency. Every blood serologic examination receives two independent tests, a Kahn standard and an Eagle diagnostic. Other tests performed by the laboratory are: Mazzini microscopic examination on hemolyzed blood specimens, spinal fluid examinations, darkfield examinations, gonorrhea smears, culture examinations and blood level determination of sulfonamides.

★ TABLE 9. SEROLOGIC TESTS FOR SYPHILIS AND MICROSCOPIC EXAMS FOR GONORRHEA—STATE LABORATORIES—1933 TO 1942.

| YEAR | SYPHILIS | GONORRHEA |
|---|---|---|
| 1933 | 97,475 | 13,131 |
| 1934 | 131,657 | 17,340 |
| 1935 | 136,558 | 20,450 |
| 1936 | 145,928 | 25,376 |
| 1937 | 193,249 | 28,231 |
| 1938 | 242,704 | 28,720 |
| 1939 | 288,241 | 31,958 |
| 1940 | 449,256 | 35,767 |
| 1941 | 908,360 | 43,591 |
| 1942 | 1,239,399 | 58,936 |

GRAPH 8. SEROLOGIC TESTS FOR SYPHILIS—STATE LABORATORIES, 1933-42.



GRAPH 9. MICROSCOPIC EXAMS FOR GONORRHEA—STATE LABORATORIES, 1933-42.

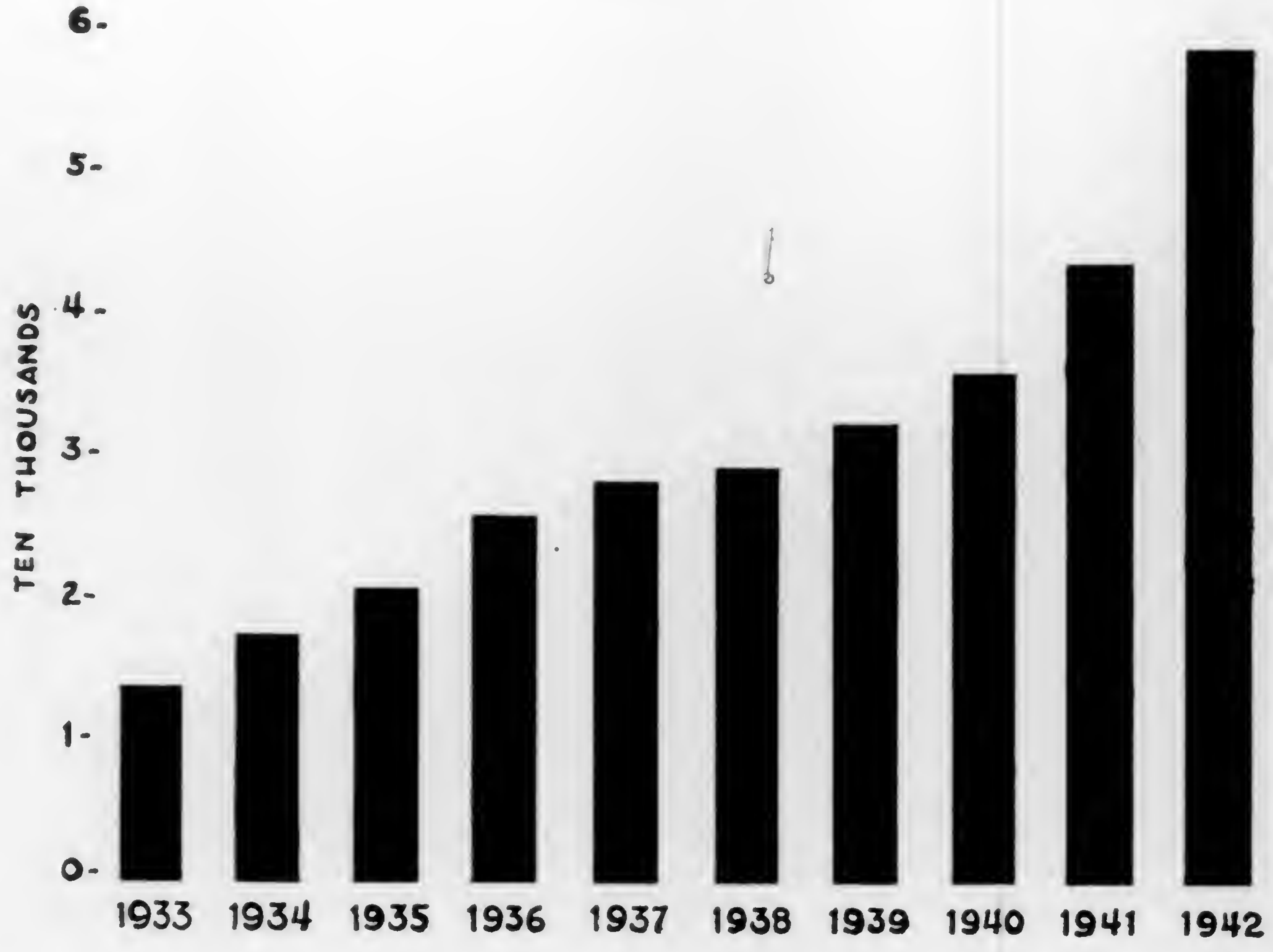


Table 10 shows the amount of drugs dispensed during 1942. The amount and cost of drugs dispensed during the last six months of the year was approximately twice that during the first six months. This ratio is approximately the same as the increase in the number of patients treated. We were handicapped throughout the year and particularly during the latter part in getting a sufficient amount of drugs because of the demands of the Armed Forces upon the manufacturers for these same drugs. For this reason we were out of one drug or another at almost all times throughout the year.

TABLE 10.—DISTRIBUTION OF DRUGS AS TO SOURCES AND KIND FURNISHED BY THE DIVISION THROUGHOUT THE YEAR 1942.

| DRUG | Distributed to Private Physicians | Distributed to Clinics, Hospitals, Etc. | Total Distributed |
|---|---|---|---|
| Neoarsphenamine | 19,122 doses | 27,080 doses | 46,202 doses |
| Sulpharsphenamine | 365 doses | 1,760 doses | 2,125 doses |
| Mapharsen | 33,920 doses | 336,310 doses | 370,230 doses |
| Tryparsamide | 150 doses | 5,700 doses | 5,850 doses |
| Bismuth in Oil | 57,150 c.c. | 546,120 c.c. | 603,270 cc. |
| Sulfathiazole | 3,300 grams | 539,700 grams | 543,000 grams |
| Distilled Water | 553,600 c.c. | 2,181,500 c.c. | 2,735,100 c.c. |

The record of accomplishments for the year 1942 would not be complete without acknowledging the indebtedness of the Division to its former Director, Dr. L. C. Gonzalez, who started the Division of Venereal Disease Control in 1938, and who resigned in May 1942 to enter private practice. A number of the tables and charts show the steady increase in the work done under his direction over that period. It is also obvious that the venereal disease control program would have made no progress without the constant interest and effort of the numerous health officers, venereal disease control officers, and clinicians connected with this work throughout the state.

The outlook for the eradication of the venereal diseases in Florida is most encouraging, provided public interest is maintained at the present level and funds made available for the purpose. One of the major reasons for optimism has been the increasing interest and hearty cooperation in the program shown by the medical profession. This interest and cooperation has not only been evidenced by the help of many members of the profession in the venereal disease clinics throughout the state, but the physicians have taken advantage of every opportunity to acquaint themselves with the venereal disease problem, not only from a clinical, but from a public health point of view. Some doctors have taken time from their practice to take post-graduate courses in venereal disease control so that they could better serve their communities. Practically all the medical societies have given over at least one of their entire meetings for a program on venereal diseases. With the cooperation of the Venereal Disease Committee of the Florida Medical Association, an outstanding authority on gonorrhea, Dr. P. S. Pelouze was brought to Florida for a month of lectures to the local medical societies and to lay groups. Due to the increased number of clinics established and to the interest of the medical profession, it can be said that at the end of the year treatment was within the reach of every infected person in the State of Florida. The medical profession has cooperated wholeheartedly in treating infected persons who are able to pay even very small fees. Those indigent persons unable to pay the price physicians usually charge are nearly always within reach of one of the 153 clinics operating throughout the state.

Among other developments during the year which affect the outlook of venereal disease control in Florida has been the development of various improved methods of treating syphilis. There are several methods under study in various parts of the country and all have this advantage: that they require much less time than the year to eighteen months' course of treatment now used. In May, 1942, Doctors Warren, Carpenter and Jones from the University of Rochester, Rochester, New York, after surveying various places in the country, decided that Jacksonville offered the most advantages for a trial of the intensive treatment method which they had developed. Quarters for this work were furnished by the Duval County Welfare Board in the Duval

County Hospital. Dr. Nathaniel Jones has been in Jacksonville since that time and has been studying their method on suitable cases, in cooperation with the U. S. Public Health Service and the Florida State Board of Health.

This method consists in raising the patient's temperature to 106 degrees for a period of five hours by placing the patient in a heat cabinet developed at the University of Rochester. Concurrently with the fever induced, a single dose of an arsenical is given. The results from treating more than a hundred patients by this method, thus far, have been most encouraging, and are equal, or superior, to the results obtained by other intensive treatment methods. The results also compare favorably, at least during the short period of observation possible since the beginning of the work, with those obtained by the standard treatment methods.

Physicians and health officers throughout the country are intensely interested in this new method of treatment and are watching it closely. However, no claims are being made by those connected with this work, until a longer period of observation is possible. It is important that the general public realize that there is adequate reason for this caution, due to the nature of the disease being treated. Syphilis is a chronic disease of long duration and may last for a life time. The early symptoms of the disease, such as the initial sore and skin rash, usually clear up spontaneously, even if not treated, within a few weeks or months, and no other serious symptoms may become evident until years later. In testing new treatment methods, therefore, it is necessary to observe the persons treated for many years in order to see if there are any relapses or serious late complications.

These observations are being carried on in connection with this treatment method and it is the hope of all connected with it that it will prove to be the answer to the quest for an easy and practical way of destroying the syphilitic spirochete. It will be remembered that more than thirty years ago the German chemist, Ehrlich was thought to have made this discovery, when he perfected the drug salvarsan. At that time, it was thought that a single dose of this drug was enough to cure a patient inflicted with syphilis. However, years of observation showed that many persons so treated relapsed and developed serious late complications. It was for that reason that the present so-called standard treatment method was evolved, which requires weekly injections of an anti-syphilitic drug for a year or more. For this reason, physicians and health officers will not discard the older and surer method until a newer and better one has been tried and proved by the test of time.

Considering the progress made during the past year and in the years preceding it, the hope for better methods of treatment, and taking into consideration the aroused public interest in the subject, it is believed that the outlook for venereal disease control in Florida is most encouraging. At the

present writing, Florida has an unenviable record as to the prevalence of venereal diseases, but it is certain that if the people continue to respond to the challenge presented, there need be no fear as to the eventual outcome.

TABLE 11.—NUMBER CASES OF CHANCROID, OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM, GRANULOMA INGUINALE, AND LYMPHOPATHIA VENEREA REPORTED FOR STATE — 1942.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chancroid | 453 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | 19 |
| Granuloma Inguinale | 135 |
| Lymphopathia Venerea | 124 |

TABLE 12.—NUMBER CASES OF GONORRHEA REPORTED BY COUNTIES AND FOR STATE—1942.

| COUNTY | | COUNTY | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alachua | 105 | Lee | 108 |
| Baker | 20 | Leon | 1,111 |
| Bay | 255 | Levy | 15 |
| Bradford | 97 | Liberty | 0 |
| Brevard | 2 | Madison | 13 |
| Broward | 110 | Manatee | 35 |
| Calhoun | 2 | Marion | 27 |
| Charlotte | 8 | Martin | 2 |
| Citrus | 0 | Monroe | 80 |
| Clay | 61 | Nassau | 59 |
| Collier | 1 | Okaloosa | 24 |
| Columbia | 8 | Okeechobee | 2 |
| Dade | 522 | Orange | 629 |
| DeSoto | 14 | Osceola | 3 |
| Dixie | 1 | Palm Beach | 258 |
| Duval | 2,115 | Pasco | 2 |
| Escambia | 514 | Pinellas | 277 |
| Flagler | 11 | Polk | 34 |
| Franklin | 30 | Putnam | 6 |
| Gadsden | 56 | St. Johns | 10 |
| Gilchrist | 0 | St. Lucie | 14 |
| Glades | 7 | Santa Rosa | 27 |
| Gulf | 16 | Sarasota | 83 |
| Hamilton | 50 | Seminole | 104 |
| Hardee | 17 | Sumter | 14 |
| Hendry | 6 | Suwannee | 9 |
| Hernando | 0 | Taylor | 75 |
| Highlands | 35 | Union | 1 |
| Hillsborough | 803 | Volusia | 83 |
| Holmes | 1 | Wakulla | 15 |
| Indian River | 11 | Walton | 12 |
| Jackson | 109 | Washington | 0 |
| Jefferson | 42 | State Hospital | 0 |
| Lafayette | 1 | Camp Blanding | 1,478 |
| Lake | 97 | Naval Air Station | 428 |
| | | Out of State | 9 |
| | | **TOTAL** | 10,174 |

TABLE 13.—DIVISION OF VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL ANNUAL REPORT—1942. CASES OF SYPHILIS REPORTED IN 1942 ACCORDING TO STAGE OF INFECTION, PREGNANCY STATUS, RACE AND SEX, SOURCE OF REFERENCE AND AGE GROUPS BY COUNTIES AND FOR STATE.

| County | By Stage of Infection | | | | | | | | | | | By Race & Sex | | | | | | Src. of Ref. | | By Age Group | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Late | | | | | | | White | | Colored | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Primary | Secondary | Early Latent | Late Latent | C. N. S. | Other | Cong. | Not Stated | Total | Rate | Pregnancy | M | F | M | F | Not Stated | Total | Clinic or Inst. | Priv. M.D. | Not Stated 0– & 1–9 | 10–19 | 20–29 | 30–39 | 40–49 | 50–over | Total |
| Alachua | 99 | 26 | 384 | 388 | 3 | 2 | 49 | 14 | 965 | ...... | 17 | 19 | 19 | 483 | 427 | 17 | 965 | 407 | 558 | 62 | 137 | 362 | 269 | 105 | 30 | 965 |
| Baker | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 76 | ...... | 5 | 4 | 7 | 24 | 39 | 2 | 76 | 75 | 1 | 36 | 5 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 76 |
| Bay | 12 | 25 | 152 | 193 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 22 | 412 | ...... | 5 | 51 | 33 | 130 | 193 | 5 | 412 | 358 | 54 | 8 | 68 | 192 | 103 | 32 | 9 | 412 |
| Bradford | 11 | 15 | 78 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 182 | ...... | 1 | 12 | 29 | 68 | 70 | 3 | 182 | 164 | 18 | 12 | 24 | 70 | 58 | 12 | 6 | 182 |
| Brevard | 6 | 32 | 4 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 96 | 168 | ...... | 3 | 10 | 7 | 102 | 48 | 1 | 168 | 69 | 99 | 12 | 11 | 70 | 42 | 22 | 11 | 168 |
| Broward | 26 | 22 | 318 | 303 | 0 | 2 | 19 | 83 | 773 | ...... | 24 | 33 | 25 | 330 | 382 | 3 | 773 | 686 | 87 | 90 | 80 | 305 | 181 | 75 | 42 | 773 |
| Calhoun | 0 | 0 | 23 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | ...... | 0 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 26 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 26 |
| Charlotte | 4 | 5 | 13 | 132 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 170 | ...... | 0 | 12 | 12 | 82 | 63 | 1 | 170 | 160 | 10 | 5 | 13 | 29 | 45 | 41 | 37 | 170 |
| Citrus | 2 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 17 | ...... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 17 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 17 |
| Clay | 0 | 4 | 25 | 26 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 62 | ...... | 3 | 6 | 10 | 19 | 26 | 1 | 62 | 54 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 19 | 14 | 10 | 4 | 62 |
| Collier | 5 | 58 | 34 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 190 | ...... | 0 | 4 | 2 | 132 | 50 | 2 | 190 | 101 | 89 | 24 | 8 | 54 | 51 | 34 | 19 | 190 |
| Columbia | 3 | 9 | 0 | 16 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 18 | 59 | ...... | 0 | 9 | 4 | 19 | 25 | 2 | 59 | 15 | 44 | 10 | 4 | 24 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 59 |
| Dade | 488 | 564 | 252 | 2,102 | 42 | 32 | 41 | 708 | 4,229 | ...... | 48 | 357 | 245 | 1,568 | 1,863 | 196 | 4,229 | 2,275 | 1,954 | 438 | 324 | 1,466 | 1,223 | 546 | 232 | 4,229 |
| DeSoto | 7 | 10 | 78 | 147 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 4 | 264 | ...... | 4 | 13 | 9 | 113 | 124 | 5 | 264 | 211 | 53 | 15 | 32 | 81 | 84 | 36 | 16 | 264 |
| Dixie | 15 | 41 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 74 | ...... | 2 | 0 | 4 | 39 | 30 | 1 | 74 | 0 | 74 | 3 | 7 | 18 | 31 | 13 | 2 | 74 |
| Duval | 156 | 209 | 926 | 1,442 | 52 | 39 | 49 | 643 | 3,516 | ...... | 62 | 359 | 317 | 1,601 | 1,154 | 85 | 3,516 | 2,495 | 1,021 | 372 | 290 | 1,416 | 990 | 330 | 118 | 3,516 |
| Escambia | 90 | 58 | 298 | 185 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 661 | ...... | 19 | 92 | 65 | 241 | 255 | 8 | 661 | 579 | 82 | 32 | 107 | 351 | 129 | 35 | 7 | 661 |
| Flagler | 7 | 14 | 24 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 79 | ...... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 28 | 45 | 3 | 79 | 57 | 22 | 1 | 6 | 29 | 24 | 12 | 7 | 79 |
| Franklin | 18 | 26 | 21 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 96 | ...... | 0 | 11 | 10 | 44 | 29 | 2 | 96 | 90 | 6 | 1 | 10 | 36 | 28 | 12 | 9 | 96 |
| Gadsden | 23 | 20 | 43 | 87 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 16 | 199 | ...... | 2 | 6 | 9 | 88 | 94 | 2 | 199 | 145 | 54 | 7 | 26 | 83 | 51 | 20 | 12 | 199 |
| Gilchrist | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 37 | 42 | ...... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 33 | 42 | 41 | 1 | 33 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 42 |
| Glades | 1 | 0 | 10 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 31 | 110 | ...... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 64 | 37 | 7 | 110 | 109 | 1 | 14 | 11 | 34 | 28 | 16 | 7 | 110 |
| Gulf | 7 | 4 | 6 | 99 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 24 | 148 | ...... | 0 | 5 | 1 | 54 | 79 | 9 | 148 | 107 | 41 | 34 | 14 | 62 | 28 | 9 | 1 | 148 |
| Hamilton | 0 | 0 | 25 | 49 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 77 | ...... | 1 | 5 | 0 | 45 | 27 | 0 | 77 | 75 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 34 | 24 | 9 | 4 | 77 |
| Hardee | 23 | 0 | 17 | 39 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 95 | ...... | 2 | 11 | 16 | 35 | 32 | 1 | 95 | 63 | 32 | 5 | 10 | 22 | 33 | 14 | 11 | 95 |
| Hendry | 0 | 3 | 58 | 126 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 205 | ...... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 102 | 99 | 1 | 205 | 204 | 1 | 4 | 16 | 78 | 72 | 25 | 10 | 205 |
| Hernando | 3 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 31 | 53 | ...... | 0 | 5 | 8 | 19 | 21 | 0 | 53 | 8 | 45 | 9 | 2 | 21 | 13 | 2 | 6 | 53 |
| Highlands | 11 | 7 | 82 | 195 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 35 | 344 | ...... | 1 | 9 | 7 | 178 | 148 | 2 | 344 | 272 | 72 | 28 | 23 | 136 | 97 | 43 | 17 | 344 |
| Hillsborough | 130 | 74 | 706 | 1,318 | 13 | 10 | 49 | 137 | 2,437 | ...... | 9 | 240 | 215 | 938 | 1,032 | 12 | 2,437 | 1,976 | 461 | 49 | 204 | 847 | 779 | 417 | 141 | 2,437 |
| Holmes | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 18 | ...... | 0 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 18 | 5 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 18 |
| Indian River | 10 | 22 | 74 | 71 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 31 | 210 | ...... | 2 | 11 | 2 | 103 | 93 | 1 | 210 | 153 | 57 | 11 | 13 | 75 | 64 | 28 | 19 | 210 |
| Jackson | 6 | 3 | 62 | 160 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 237 | ...... | 2 | 16 | 22 | 85 | 114 | 0 | 237 | 236 | 1 | 48 | 16 | 78 | 54 | 29 | 12 | 237 |
| Jefferson | 29 | 41 | 150 | 149 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 53 | 432 | ...... | 12 | 4 | 12 | 161 | 254 | 1 | 432 | 331 | 101 | 8 | 40 | 139 | 91 | 67 | 87 | 432 |
| Lafayette | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 | ...... | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 7 |
| Lake | 30 | 36 | 208 | 257 | 1 | 3 | 18 | 58 | 611 | ...... | 6 | 18 | 13 | 279 | 286 | 15 | 611 | 497 | 114 | 36 | 86 | 208 | 162 | 73 | 46 | 611 |

TABLE 13.—DIVISION OF VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL ANNUAL REPORT—1942. CASES OF SYPHILIS REPORTED IN 1942 ACCORDING TO STAGE OF INFECTION, PREGNANCY STATUS, RACE AND SEX, SOURCE OF REFERENCE AND AGE GROUPS, BY COUNTIES AND FOR STATE.—(Continued.)

| County | By Stage of Infection | | | | | | | | | | | By Race & Sex | | | | | | Src. of Ref. | | By Age Group | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Late | | | | | | | White | | Colored | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Primary | Secondary | Early Latent | Late Latent | C. N. S. | Other | Cong. | Not Stated | Total | Rate | Pregnancy | M | F | M | F | Not Stated | Total | Clinic or Inst. | Priv. M.D. | Not Stated 0– & 1–9 | 10–19 | 20–29 | 30–39 | 40–49 | 50–over | Total |
| Lee | 21 | 80 | 203 | 296 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 37 | 650 | ...... | 1 | 17 | 17 | 317 | 296 | 3 | 650 | 503 | 147 | 58 | 57 | 201 | 169 | 102 | 63 | 650 |
| Leon | 15 | 9 | 157 | 102 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 361 | 659 | ...... | 3 | 23 | 15 | 261 | 351 | 9 | 659 | 647 | 12 | 353 | 38 | 155 | 75 | 31 | 7 | 659 |
| Levy | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 295 | 301 | ...... | 0 | 3 | 2 | 26 | 14 | 256 | 301 | 296 | 5 | 269 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 301 |
| Liberty | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | ...... | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Madison | 9 | 34 | 103 | 75 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 235 | ...... | 3 | 10 | 2 | 104 | 117 | 2 | 235 | 195 | 40 | 14 | 15 | 97 | 65 | 34 | 10 | 235 |
| Manatee | 23 | 6 | 200 | 234 | 0 | 3 | 27 | 10 | 503 | ...... | 16 | 32 | 13 | 260 | 194 | 4 | 503 | 159 | 344 | 14 | 46 | 203 | 143 | 72 | 25 | 503 |
| Marion | 21 | 125 | 58 | 100 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 52 | 359 | ...... | 12 | 16 | 25 | 157 | 155 | 6 | 359 | 30 | 329 | 32 | 25 | 142 | 116 | 32 | 12 | 359 |
| Martin | 0 | 2 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 66 | ...... | 0 | 2 | 2 | 32 | 28 | 2 | 66 | 57 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 22 | 18 | 7 | 6 | 66 |
| Monroe | 9 | 5 | 54 | 77 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 147 | ...... | 3 | 14 | 11 | 88 | 33 | 1 | 147 | 145 | 2 | 12 | 7 | 58 | 56 | 11 | 3 | 147 |
| Nassau | 2 | 5 | 2 | 35 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 251 | 309 | ...... | 2 | 25 | 14 | 150 | 109 | 11 | 309 | 259 | 50 | 73 | 39 | 84 | 63 | 35 | 15 | 309 |
| Okaloosa | 10 | 5 | 35 | 73 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 140 | ...... | 2 | 14 | 19 | 38 | 67 | 2 | 140 | 135 | 5 | 16 | 15 | 64 | 28 | 14 | 3 | 140 |
| Okeechobee | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | ...... | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Orange | 40 | 39 | 46 | 765 | 6 | 38 | 18 | 71 | 1,023 | ...... | 12 | 75 | 65 | 463 | 405 | 15 | 1,023 | 966 | 57 | 68 | 77 | 378 | 331 | 120 | 49 | 1,023 |
| Osceola | 5 | 11 | 17 | 87 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 132 | .... | 1 | 6 | 2 | 68 | 54 | 2 | 132 | 11 | 121 | 4 | 5 | 38 | 34 | 36 | 15 | 132 |
| Palm Beach | 75 | 67 | 471 | 408 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 208 | 1,245 | ..... | 23 | 59 | 37 | 538 | 589 | 22 | 1,245 | 953 | 292 | 24 | 90 | 496 | 405 | 161 | 69 | 1,245 |
| Pasco | 4 | 15 | 9 | 45 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 34 | 114 | ...... | 1 | 20 | 13 | 31 | 39 | 11 | 114 | 14 | 100 | 1 | 3 | 32 | 47 | 22 | 9 | 114 |
| Pinellas | 36 | 79 | 347 | 518 | 9 | 34 | 47 | 41 | 1,111 | ...... | 20 | 65 | 61 | 440 | 529 | 16 | 1,111 | 943 | 168 | 72 | 117 | 404 | 285 | 164 | 69 | 1,111 |
| Polk | 16 | 41 | 98 | 460 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 57 | 690 | ...... | 0 | 64 | 58 | 312 | 251 | 5 | 690 | 554 | 136 | 20 | 53 | 257 | 205 | 118 | 37 | 690 |
| Putnam | 5 | 27 | 89 | 226 | 3 | 5 | 12 | 34 | 401 | ...... | 0 | 6 | 10 | 231 | 149 | 5 | 401 | 282 | 119 | 12 | 21 | 178 | 101 | 66 | 23 | 401 |
| St. Johns | 12 | 4 | 92 | 128 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 17 | 264 | ...... | 1 | 8 | 8 | 78 | 169 | 1 | 264 | 161 | 103 | 8 | 17 | 83 | 72 | 45 | 39 | 264 |
| St. Lucie | 3 | 6 | 61 | 36 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 127 | ...... | 1 | 5 | 2 | 64 | 56 | 0 | 127 | 96 | 31 | 10 | 13 | 45 | 36 | 18 | 5 | 127 |
| Santa Rosa | 2 | 5 | 24 | 23 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 58 | ...... | 3 | 10 | 9 | 20 | 19 | 0 | 58 | 57 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 24 | 17 | 3 | 0 | 58 |
| Sarasota | 31 | 20 | 124 | 312 | 14 | 23 | 15 | 31 | 570 | ...... | 6 | 20 | 19 | 235 | 286 | 10 | 570 | 486 | 84 | 52 | 53 | 172 | 168 | 90 | 35 | 570 |
| Seminole | 9 | 26 | 311 | 760 | 2 | 6 | 48 | 7 | 1,169 | ...... | 11 | 12 | 12 | 538 | 603 | 4 | 1,169 | 1,100 | 69 | 40 | 109 | 399 | 368 | 191 | 62 | 1,169 |
| Sumter | 34 | 33 | 33 | 58 | 9 | 6 | 27 | 27 | 227 | ...... | 7 | 14 | 25 | 89 | 80 | 19 | 227 | 35 | 192 | 12 | 24 | 82 | 55 | 32 | 22 | 227 |
| Suwannee | 23 | 15 | 96 | 117 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 259 | ...... | 7 | 17 | 15 | 109 | 116 | 2 | 259 | 190 | 69 | 7 | 22 | 99 | 74 | 37 | 20 | 259 |
| Taylor | 12 | 69 | 83 | 105 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 29 | 301 | ...... | 5 | 4 | 2 | 143 | 124 | 28 | 301 | 85 | 216 | 110 | 13 | 67 | 64 | 35 | 12 | 301 |
| Union | 2 | 19 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | ...... | 0 | 2 | 0 | 20 | 2 | 0 | 24 | 1 | 23 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 24 |
| Volusia | 31 | 228 | 87 | 502 | 1 | 12 | 33 | 50 | 944 | ...... | 11 | 40 | 62 | 425 | 397 | 20 | 944 | 771 | 173 | 72 | 89 | 267 | 289 | 131 | 96 | 944 |
| Wakulla | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 83 | 85 | ...... | 1 | 7 | 2 | 43 | 33 | 0 | 85 | 85 | 0 | 15 | 5 | 41 | 10 | 11 | 3 | 85 |
| Walton | 2 | 3 | 13 | 26 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 112 | 164 | ...... | 4 | 16 | 23 | 49 | 70 | 6 | 164 | 159 | 5 | 90 | 14 | 28 | 17 | 8 | 7 | 164 |
| Washington | 3 | 20 | 13 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 45 | ...... | 0 | 6 | 2 | 29 | 8 | 0 | 45 | 42 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 19 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 45 |
| State Hospital | 0 | 0 | 31 | 29 | 111 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 172 | ...... | 0 | 44 | 20 | 63 | 43 | 2 | 172 | 172 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 25 | 51 | 48 | 42 | 172 |
| Camp Blanding | 214 | 32 | 24 | 18 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 30 | 329 | ...... | 0 | 141 | 0 | 177 | 0 | 11 | 329 | 329 | 0 | 14 | 27 | 259 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 329 |
| Naval Air Station | 17 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 31 | ...... | 0 | 27 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 23 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| Out of State | 2 | 7 | 2 | 23 | 2 | 13 | 0 | 21 | 70 | ...... | 0 | 20 | 3 | 44 | 2 | 1 | 70 | 62 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 12 | 12 | 17 | 21 | 70 |
| Florida | 1,918 | 2,381 | 6,966 | 13,461 | 314 | 298 | 669 | 4,167 | 30,174 | ...... | 390 | 2,189 | 1,689 | 12,848 | 12,549 | 899 | 30,174 | 22,062 | 8,112 | 2,914 | 2,637 | 10,862 | 8,235 | 3,796 | 1,730 | 30,174 |

# MALARIA CONTROL

**JOHN E. ELMENDORF, JR., M. D., Director**

## GENERAL

The Bureau of Malaria Control, organized within the Florida State Board of Health in July, 1941, as a cooperative project financially supported by the State Board of Health, the United States Public Health Service and the Rockefeller Foundation, continued its activities throughout the entire year of 1942.

For the first three-quarters of the year, the Bureau functioned with an incomplete personnel, since it had been impossible to locate personnel adequately trained to fill the positions of Assistant Malariologist and Malaria Engineer. At approximately the middle of September, both of these positions were filled, Dr. Edwin G. Riley being named as Assistant Malariologist and Mr. James H. Wright to the post of Engineer of the malaria division.

At the last of June, Mr. Fred W. Knipe was assigned by the Rockefeller Foundation to the Florida State Board of Health on temporary duty with the Bureau of Malaria Control.

## ROUTINE ACTIVITIES OF THE BUREAU OF MALARIA CONTROL

Early in the year it became apparent that routine activities of malaria control, predicated on the hypothesis that localities would advance funds for local control measures, would be impossible. County and local revenues had been curtailed by decrease in many sources of revenues previously supplied by special taxes and, furthermore, extraordinary local expenses for emergency works associated with the establishment of military bases and in preparation for emergency conditions had been greatly increased.

Accordingly, it was judged unwise to confine the activities of the department simply to local investigations of malaria problems and associated with a general program of education throughout the state. This decision was based upon the belief that the prosecution of such activities considerably prior to the time when possible finances would be available for their execution would result in a feeling of apathy toward malaria control projects later, on the part of the populace, when it is expected finances will again be available.

Under these circumstances, it had been decided that the most opportune work for the Bureau of Malaria Control would be the inauguration of a widespread investigation of the whole State of Florida, both from the clinical and entomological standpoints, in order to clarify further the status of the local epidemiology of the disease as well as to establish the exact demarcation of endemic areas. These investigations were to be general rather than specialized studies directed toward specific control activities in any special locality. War developments, however, altered these plans.

On February 10, 1942, the U. S. Public Health Service was encharged by the Federal Government with the responsibility of conducting the program of Malaria Control in War Areas. It was originally planned that this work should be accomplished largely by the use of larvicidal methods of control and should be practiced in the mile area surrounding all military bases, defense housing projects and essential war industries, as well as recreational districts for military personnel where malaria existed to such degree that it would constitute a hazard for the personnel of these activities.

The plans for administration and operation of the projected work were based upon the concept of cooperation of the various state health departments in supervising and directing the campaign as well as being the local agent responsible for its execution.

Finances for the operation of the program, including salaries of personnel, purchases of equipment, materials, cars, trucks, etc., were to be furnished by the U. S. Public Health Service, whereas, the state boards of health were to supply the local supervisory and directing personnel as well as office space and funds for minor and incidental expenses.

All personnel of the entire organization within a state was to be placed under the direct supervision of the State Health Officer or his delegated representative.

The Bureau of Malaria Control in Florida seemed ideally suited for the active administration of this program, since the local financial situation did not permit of the execution of the proposed routine activities of the Bureau.

The State Health Officer accepted the responsibility of the program and the Director of the Bureau of Malaria Control was delegated by him to assume active directorship of this new activity.

Although this Bureau was not entirely in accord with a concept of control based largely upon larvicidal methods, it was realized that with projects being opened when the breeding season was already at hand, no other method could offer as good prospect for emergency control operations as the larvicidal procedures.

Furthermore, as judged by past history, it appeared that another cycle of increase in the clinical presence of the disease might be imminent in the Southeast of the United States and no guarantee could be given that this would not occur during 1942. Under this circumstance, draining and mosquito proofing could not have been conducted on a scale sufficiently extensive to accomplish the practical ends of generalized control.

It also seemed logical to assume that as time progressed, temporary methods of control could well develop into other measures more permanent in their nature. An opportunity would further be afforded for education in malaria control procedures through practical demonstration and would offer additional opportunity for a coordination of efforts of all agencies interested in malaria control.

At the beginning of activities of emergency malaria control, the State Board of Health was given the responsibility of selecting those areas where work was deemed to be necessary as judged from the standpoint of evidence of the presence of malaria to a degree which would constitute a hazard to the war effort. In many districts little concrete evidence of the actual presence of the disease existed other than that of the general reputation of areas as based on past history and also mortality statistics. This situation, involving paucity of objective information, was due to the fact that the State Board of Health in previous years had no division for the exclusive study of malaria.

Some clinical evidence on the presence of the disease was available, based on the records of splenic surveys conducted in 1931 by Dr. Stratman Thomas and in 1937 and 1941 by Dr. Elmendorf, both working at the time of their respective surveys, 1931 and 1937, out of Dr. Boyd's laboratory in Tallahassee.

After the organization of the Bureau of Malaria Control in July of 1941, a clinical survey was conducted by Dr. Elmendorf in nine counties and forty-five localities of Florida, so this direct objective clinical evidence also assisted those in charge of the campaign in defining certain areas where the potentiality for the propagation of malaria existed.

This available information did not cover all areas of Florida where military bases or other bases essential to the military effort existed. Accordingly, areas for control operations had to be selected on the basis of information which was available. The principles governing the decision to open such works are noted on page 117.

To clarify further existence of actual and potential areas of malaria, the routine clinical survey for the Fall of 1942 was planned to cover as many as possible of the districts where military bases existed and where the previous status of the disease had not been objectively studied. In all, thirty-one towns were studied in this splenic and blood survey and 6,663 children were examined.

The facts revealed by this survey have assisted materially in defining the situation relative to the potentiality of these areas to produce malaria. See Table 1 for analysis clinical survey.

In association with the clinical investigation, special entomological studies were made in certain localities to ascertain those districts where military bases existed and where the vector common to Florida, *Anopheles quadrimaculatus,* existed as well. See Table No. 2, special studies, Table No. 3.

TABLE 1.—SPLENIC FINDINGS BY COUNTIES IN FLORIDA
FALL, 1942

| COUNTY AND LOCALITY | Results of Splenic Examinations | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Number Examined | Nos. Positive Spleens | P. D. I. | No. 1 | No. 2 | No. Negative Spleens | % Positive Spleens |
| Alachua County: | | | | | | | |
| Gainesville | 433 | 106 | 58 | 41 | 7 | 327 | 24.5 |
| J. J. Finley | 96 | 26 | 13 | 12 | 1 | 70 | 27.1 |
| Sidney Lanier | 91 | 22 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 69 | 24.2 |
| Kirby Smith | 246 | 58 | 34 | 19 | 5 | 188 | 23.6 |
| Bay County: | | | | | | | |
| Panama City | 254 | 65 | 34 | 28 | 3 | 189 | 25.6 |
| Citrus County: | 304 | 113 | 71 | 37 | 5 | 191 | 37.2 |
| Crystal River | 78 | 32 | 18 | 12 | 2 | 46 | 41.0 |
| Floral City | 28 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 22 | 21.4 |
| Hernando | 15 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 46.7 |
| Homosassa | 55 | 19 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 36 | 34.5 |
| Inverness | 92 | 36 | 26 | 10 | 0 | 56 | 39.1 |
| LeCanto | 36 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 23 | 36.1 |
| Clay County: | | | | | | | |
| Green Cove Springs | 219 | 60 | 25 | 32 | 3 | 159 | 27.4 |
| Columbia County: | | | | | | | |
| Lake City | 256 | 78 | 46 | 30 | 2 | 178 | 30.5 |
| DeSoto County: | 409 | 78 | 35 | 39 | 3 | 331 | 19.1 |
| Arcadia | 290 | 59 | 27 | 28 | 3 | 231 | 20.3 |
| West Elementary | 163 | 33* | 14 | 17 | 1 | 130 | 20.2 |
| Memorial | 127 | 26 | 13 | 11 | 2 | 101 | 20.5 |
| Nocatee | 119 | 19 | 8 | 11 | 0 | 100 | 15.9 |
| Escambia County: | | | | | | | |
| Pensacola | 1,152 | 319 | 181 | 130 | 8 | 833 | 27.7 |
| N. B. Cook | 274 | 68 | 34 | 31 | 3 | 206 | 24.8 |
| Hallmark | 243 | 59 | 45 | 13 | 1 | 184 | 24.3 |
| E. J. Wilson | 102 | 37 | 20 | 17 | 0 | 65 | 36.3 |
| A. Yniestra | 273 | 79 | 45 | 31 | 3 | 194 | 28.9 |
| P. K. Yonge | 260 | 76 | 37 | 38 | 1 | 184 | 29.2 |
| Highlands County: | 603 | 137 | 65 | 53 | 19 | 466 | 22.7 |
| Avon Park | 216 | 54 | 28 | 26 | 0 | 162 | 25.0 |
| DeSoto City | 41 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 30 | 26.8 |
| Sebring | 346 | 72 | 35 | 24 | 13 | 274 | 20.8 |
| Hillsborough County: | | | | | | | |
| Tampa | | | | | | | |
| Tampa Bay Boulevard | 118 | 29 | 17 | 12 | 0 | 89 | 24.6 |
| Jefferson County: | 325 | 106 | 83 | 20 | 3 | 219 | 32.6 |
| Aucilla | 68 | 28 | 22 | 5 | 1 | 40 | 41.2 |
| Lamont | 22 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 36.4 |
| Monticello | 172 | 45 | 34 | 9 | 2 | 127 | 26.2 |
| Wacissa | 53 | 19 | 15 | 4 | 0 | 34 | 35.9 |
| Waukeenah | 10 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 60.0 |

*One of these was a No. 3 size spleen.

TABLE 1.—SPLENIC FINDINGS BY COUNTIES IN FLORIDA FALL, 1942.—(Continued.)

| COUNTY AND LOCALITY | Results of Splenic Examinations | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Number Examined | Nos. Positive Spleens | P. D. I. | No. 1 | No. 2 | No. Negative Spleens | % Positive Spleens |
| Leon County: | | | | | | | |
| Tallahassee | 493 | 134 | 78 | 54 | 2 | 359 | 27.2 |
| Caroline Brevard | 224 | 73 | 40 | 31 | 2 | 151 | 32.6 |
| Sealey Memorial | 269 | 61 | 38 | 23 | 0 | 208 | 22.7 |
| Madison County: | | | | | | | |
| Madison | 260 | 92 | 64 | 23 | 5 | 168 | 35.4 |
| Marion County: | | | | | | | |
| Ocala | 227 | 55 | 26 | 26 | 3 | 172 | 24.2 |
| Grammar | 75 | 24 | 11 | 13 | 0 | 51 | 32.0 |
| Primary | 152 | 31 | 15 | 13 | 3 | 121 | 20.4 |
| Monroe County: | | | | | | | |
| Key West | 321 | 57 | 46 | 11 | 0 | 264 | 17.8 |
| Harris | 126 | 20 | 15 | 5 | 0 | 106 | 15.9 |
| Division Street | 195 | 37 | 31 | 6 | 0 | 158 | 19.0 |
| Polk County: | | | | | | | |
| Lakeland | 634 | 142 | 72 | 59 | 9 | 492 | 22.4 |
| John Cox | 381 | 91 | 45 | 40 | 6 | 290 | 23.9 |
| Webster | 253 | 51* | 27 | 19 | 3 | 202 | 20.2 |
| Seminole County: | | | | | | | |
| Sanford | 254 | 48 | 25 | 22 | 1 | 206 | 18.9 |
| Volusia County: | | | | | | | |
| DeLand | 211 | 46 | 31 | 14 | 1 | 165 | 21.8 |
| Wakulla County: | 190 | 65 | 42 | 20 | 3 | 125 | 34.2 |
| Crawfordville | 136 | 50 | 33 | 16 | 1 | 86 | 36.8 |
| St. Marks | 54 | 15 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 39 | 27.8 |

*Two of these were No. 3 size spleens.

TABLE 2.—ENTOMOLOGICAL FINDINGS. ROUTINE ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH MILITARY BASES. MALARIA CONTROL IN WAR AREAS.

**TAMPA — DREW FIELD**

**Preliminary Anopheline Larval Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Dips | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. Lar. Det. | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 4-22-42 | 7 | 104 | 1 | 6 | 44 | 6 | 13.6 | 38 | 86.4 | 0 | |

**Preliminary Anopheline Adult Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. of Ano. Taken | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 4-22-42 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 543 | 9 | 1.7 | 534 | 98.3 | 0 | |

**TAMPA — MACDILL FIELD**

**Preliminary Anopheline Larval Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Dips | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. Lar. Det. | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 4-23-42 | 8 | 72 | 0 | 4 | 30 | 0 | | 30 | 100.0 | 0 | |

**Preliminary Anopheline Adult Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. of Ano. Taken | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 4-23-42 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 94 | 1 | 1.0 | 93 | 99.0 | 0 | |

**JACKSONVILLE — SOUTHEASTERN NAVAL AIR BASE**

**Preliminary Anopheline Larval Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Dips | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. Lar. Det. | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 4-13-42 | 3 | 40 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | | 10 | 100.0 | 0 | |

**Preliminary Anopheline Adult Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. of Ano. Taken | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 5-8-42 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 52 | 1 | 2.0 | 51 | 98.0 | 0 | |

TABLE 2.—ENTOMOLOGICAL FINDINGS. ROUTINE ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH MILITARY BASES. MALARIA CONTROL IN WAR AREAS. (Continued)

### JACKSONVILLE — CECIL FIELD

**Preliminary Anopheline Adult Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. of Ano. Taken | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 5-6-42 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 28 | 0 | | 28 | 100.0 | 0 | |

### JACKSONVILLE — MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

**Preliminary Anopheline Adult Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. of Ano. Taken | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 5-6-42 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 61 | 9 | 14.8 | 52 | 85.2 | 0 | |

### GREEN COVE SPRINGS — BENJAMEN LEE FIELD

**Preliminary Anopheline Adult Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. of Ano. Taken | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 5-6-42 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 62 | 1 | 1.6 | 61 | 98.4 | 0 | |

### CITY OF STARKE

**Preliminary Anopheline Adult Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. of Ano. Taken | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 5-6-42 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 24 | 1 | 4.1 | 23 | 95.9 | 0 | |

### CITY OF MARIANNA

**Preliminary Anopheline Larval Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Dips | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. Lar. Det. | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 6-13-42 | 1 | 24 | 1 | 0 | 25 | 25 | 100.0 | 0 | | 0 | |

**Preliminary Anopheline Adult Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. of Ano. Taken | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 6-13-42 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 27 | 27 | 100.0 | 0 | | 0 | |

---

TABLE 2.—ENTOMOLOGICAL FINDINGS. ROUTINE ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH MILITARY BASES. MALARIA CONTROL IN WAR AREAS. (Continued)

### CITY OF SANFORD

**Preliminary Anopheline Adult Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. of Ano. Taken | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 6-26-42 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 244 | 99 | 40.6 | 145 | 59.4 | 0 | |

### CITY OF DE LAND

**Preliminary Anopheline Adult Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. of Ano. Taken | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 6-25-42 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 1465 | 303 | 20.7 | 1162 | 79.3 | 0 | |

### CITY OF ARCADIA

**Preliminary Anopheline Larval Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Dips | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. Lar. Det. | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 4-28-42 | 4 | 80 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 5 | 41.7 | 7 | 58.3 | 0 | |

**Preliminary Anopheline Adult Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. of Ano. Taken | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 4-28-42 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 16 | 3 | 18.8 | 13 | 81.2 | 0 | |

### ARCADIA — CARLSTROM FIELD

**Preliminary Anopheline Larval Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Dips | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. Lar. Det. | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 4-27-42 | 7 | 115 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 25.0 | 6 | 75.0 | 0 | |

**Preliminary Anopheline Adult Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. of Ano. Taken | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 4-27-42 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | | 10 | 100.0 | 0 | |

TABLE 3.—ENTOMOLOGICAL FINDINGS. SPECIAL REPORTS. SPECIAL AREAS. MALARIA CONTROL IN WAR AREAS.

**AVON PARK — BOMBING RANGE**

**Preliminary Anopheline Larval Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Dips | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. Lar. Det. | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 10-8-42 | 2 | 120 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | | 10 | 100.0 | 0 | |

**CITY OF CLEWISTON**

**Preliminary Anopheline Larval Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Dips | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. Lar. Det. | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 11-17-42 | 8 | 300 | 3 | 7 | 33 | 11 | 33.3 | 22 | 66.7 | 0 | |

**Preliminary Anopheline Adult Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. of Ano. Taken | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 11-17-42 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 50.0 | 4 | 50.0 | 0 | |

**CITY OF FT. MYERS**

**Preliminary Anopheline Larval Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Dips | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. Lar. Det. | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 10-22-42 | 3 | 120 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 22.2 | 7 | 77.8 | 0 | |
| 10-23-42 | 3 | 130 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 100.0 | 0 | | 0 | |

**Preliminary Anopheline Adult Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. of Ano. Taken | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 10-22-42 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 100.0 | 0 | | 0 | |

TABLE 3.—ENTOMOLOGICAL FINDINGS. SPECIAL REPORTS. SPECIAL AREAS. MALARIA CONTROL IN WAR AREAS. (Continued)

**FT. MYERS — PAGE FIELD**

**Preliminary Anopheline Larval Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Dips | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. Lar. Det. | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 10-22-42 | 2 | 80 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 | | 7 | 100.0 | 0 | |

**Preliminary Anopheline Adult Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. of Ano. Taken | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 10-22-42 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 12.5 | 7 | 87.5 | 0 | |

**FT. MYERS — FLEXIBLE GUNNERY SCHOOL**

**Preliminary Anopheline Larval Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Dips | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. Lar. Det. | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 10-23-42 | 3 | 130 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |

**Preliminary Anopheline Adult Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. of Ano. Taken | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 10-23-42 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 66.7 | 1 | 33.3 | 0 | |

**LAKELAND — DRANE FIELD**

**Preliminary Anopheline Larval Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Dips | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. Lar. Det. | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 9-15-42 | 6 | 200 | 1 | 3 | 16 | 2 | 12.5 | 14 | 87.5 | 0 | |

**Preliminary Anopheline Adult Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. of Ano. Taken | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 9-15-42 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 66.7 | 1 | 33.3 | 0 | |

## TABLE 3.—ENTOMOLOGICAL FINDINGS. SPECIAL REPORTS. SPECIAL AREAS. MALARIA CONTROL IN WAR AREAS. (Continued)

### LAKELAND — MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

**Preliminary Anopheline Larval Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Dips | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. Lar. Det. | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 9-14-42 | 5 | 140 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 50.0 | 3 | 50.0 | 0 | |

**Preliminary Anopheline Adult Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. of Ano. Taken | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 9-14-42 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |

### LAKELAND — FOOD MACHINERY CORP.

**Preliminary Anopheline Larval Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Dips | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. Lar. Det. | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 9-16-42 | 4 | 130 | 0 | 4 | 42 | 0 | | 42 | 100.0 | 0 | |

**Preliminary Anopheline Adult Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. of Ano. Taken | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 9-16-42 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 0 | | 17 | 100.0 | 0 | |

### SARASOTA — AIR FIELD

**Preliminary Anopheline Larval Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Dips | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. Lar. Det. | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 10-20-42 | 5 | 170 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 3 | 15.8 | 16 | 84.2 | 0 | |

**Preliminary Anopheline Adult Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. of Ano. Taken | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 10-20-42 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |

## TABLE 3.—ENTOMOLOGICAL FINDINGS. SPECIAL REPORTS. SPECIAL AREAS. MALARIA CONTROL IN WAR AREAS. (Continued)

### CITY OF SARASOTA

**Preliminary Anopheline Larval Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Dips | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. Lar. Det. | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 10-20-42 | 5 | 200 | 2 | 2 | 26 | 21 | 80.8 | 5 | 19.2 | 0 | |

**Preliminary Anopheline Adult Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. of Ano. Taken | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 10-20-42 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 100.0 | 0 | | 0 | |

### WEST PALM BEACH — MORRISON FIELD

**Preliminary Anopheline Larval Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Dips | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. Lar. Det. | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 11-18-42 | 12 | 410 | 0 | 8 | 75 | 0 | | 75 | 100.0 | 0 | |

**Preliminary Anopheline Adult Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. of Ano. Taken | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 11-19-42 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 40.0 | 3 | 60.0 | 0 | |

### OCALA — AIR BASE

**Preliminary Anopheline Larval Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Dips | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. Lar. Det. | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 4-27-42 | 2 | 88 | 2 | 2 | 98 | 44 | 44.9 | 54 | 55.1 | 0 | |

**Preliminary Anopheline Adult Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. of Ano. Taken | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 4-27-42 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 20 | 12 | 60.0 | 8 | 40.0 | 0 | |

TABLE 3.—ENTOMOLOGICAL FINDINGS. SPECIAL REPORTS. SPECIAL AREAS. MALARIA CONTROL IN WAR AREAS. (Continued)

### CITY OF GAINESVILLE

**Preliminary Anopheline Larval Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Dips | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. Lar. Det. | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 4-30-42 | 7 | 92 | 3 | 4 | 56 | 27 | 48.2 | 22 | 39.3 | 7 | 12.5 |
| 8-27-42 | 5 | 50 | 1 | 3 | 22 | 10 | 45.5 | 12 | 54.5 | 0 | |

**Preliminary Anopheline Adult Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. of Ano. Taken | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 4-30-42 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 64 | 7 | 11.0 | 55 | 85.9 | 2 | 3.1 |
| 8-28-42 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 75 | 13 | 17.3 | 62 | 82.7 | 0 | |

### CITY OF LAKE CITY

**Preliminary Anopheline Larval Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Dips | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. Lar. Det. | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 6-19-42 | 6 | 96 | 4 | 4 | 81 | 9 | 11.1 | 72 | 88.9 | 0 | |

**Preliminary Anopheline Adult Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. of Ano. Taken | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 6-19-42 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 819 | 795 | 97.0 | 24 | 3.0 | 0 | |

TABLE 3.—ENTOMOLOGICAL FINDINGS. SPECIAL REPORTS. SPECIAL AREAS. MALARIA CONTROL IN WAR AREAS. (Continued)

### LAKE CITY — NAVAL AIR STATION

**Preliminary Anopheline Larval Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Dips | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. Lar. Det. | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 6-19-42 | 2 | 32 | 1 | 1 | 36 | 31 | 86.1 | 5 | 13.9 | 0 | |

**Preliminary Anopheline Adult Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. of Ano. Taken | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 6-19-42 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 24 | 19 | 79.1 | 5 | 20.9 | 0 | |

### CITY OF PERRY

**Preliminary Anopheline Adult Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. of Ano. Taken | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 9-7-42 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 44 | 31 | 70.5 | 13 | 29.5 | 0 | |

### CITY OF CARRABELLE

**Preliminary Anopheline Adult Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. of Ano. Taken | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 9-2-42 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 31 | 0 | | 31 | 100.0 | 0 | |

### CITY OF APALACHICOLA

**Preliminary Anopheline Adult Survey**

| Date | No. Sta. Insp. | No. Sta. Pos. for A. quad. | No. Sta. Pos. for crucians | Total No. of Ano. Taken | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| 8-26-42 | 24 | 3 | 17 | 128 | 9 | 7.0 | 119 | 93.0 | 0 | |

Through the results secured in these surveys there has been established a scientific basis for inauguration of malaria control works in some of the areas of Florida where military needs indicate control.

The administrative organization for the direction of the work was established as follows:

*State Health Officer* (Dr. Henry Hanson)
Director

*Director of Bureau of Malaria Control* (Dr. John E. Elmendorf, Jr.)
Delegated Director

*Representatives in the Field of the Director of the Bureau of Malaria Control*
Messrs. Knipe and Mulrennan, Dr. Riley

*Administrative Liaison Officer between U. S. Public Health Service and Local Director*
Mr. Sidney E. Roman

*Area Supervisors of Control Works for Districts*
Engineers
Messrs. Weiner, Teich, Saunders, Thompson, Johnson, Bayer, Sheppard, and Lagerstadt.

*Engineering Aides for Entomological Investigations*
Messrs. Rogers, Taylor, Mitchell, Lauderdale, Goldman, Bialolenki, Crutchfield, Strawn, and Provost.

*Central Office Personnel*

- Bureau of Malaria Control:
  - Director of Bureau
  - Assistant Director
  - Consultant Engineer
  - Entomologist
  - Department Malaria Engineer
  - Entomological Assistant
  - Secretary
- USPHS, Administrative Assistant:
  - Administrative Assistant
  - 2 Secretaries
  - 1 Office Assistant
- USPHS, Entomological Department:
  - 2 Entomologists
  - 1 Secretary

*Labor Personnel*

300 Laborers and Foremen

During the course of the year and beginning with the month of March, emergency control operations were opened in eleven different and general areas as follows:

Tallahassee
Pensacola
Eglin Field—Valparaiso
Panama City
Jacksonville
Green Cove Springs—Camp Blanding—Starke
Marianna
Drew Field—Tampa
Arcadia—Carlstrom and Dorr Fields
Sanford
DeLand

The work in these eleven districts included the protection of thirty specific military areas classified by the Federal Government as the type of activity meriting such control.

In the practical field work the necessity for the application of larvicides has been decided in all instances by entomological findings performed just before the periodic intervals when the length of the breeding cycle of *A. quadrimaculatus* in the locality would indicate its use. As a result of this practice, larviciding measures have been employed only when the vector *A. quadrimaculatus* has been demonstrated. The efficiency of larviciding measures has also been evaluated in like manner by larval investigations performed at suitable intervals following the application of the larvicide.

Routine captures of adult mosquitoes have served as a general orientation for the campaign as well as to constitute a measuring rod to judge the final efficiency of operations in the elimination of the vector at the point to be protected. Adult sampling of the mosquito population has been accomplished by the utilization of mosquito light traps and the establishment of catching stations strategically located with reference to known breeding areas and to areas to be protected, as well as placed routinely throughout the area to secure a general picture of the whole terrain. (For results of these studies, see Table 4.)

As practically no clinical malaria has been reported from Florida during the year 1942, no test of the efficiency of the control operations has been made.

### TABLE 4.—ENTOMOLOGICAL DATA. FIELD SERVICE. MALARIA CONTROL IN WAR AREAS.
### SUMMARY OF ADULT CAPTURE STATION COLLECTIONS OF ANOPHELINE MOSQUITOES — FLORIDA — 1942

| AREA | No. Zones | Total No. Insp. | Total No. of Ano. Taken | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | | A. barberi | | A. atropos | | A. walkeri | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| Tallahassee | 3 | 791 | 8018 | 6750 | 84.1 | 1230 | 15.3 | 38 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Pensacola | 6 | 1141 | 6461 | 532 | 8.2 | 5650 | 87.4 | 265 | 4.1 | 10 | 0.2 | 4 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Valparaiso | 4 | 361 | 1390 | 6 | 0.4 | 1377 | 99.1 | 7 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Panama City | 2 | 289 | 194 | 9 | 4.6 | 185 | 95.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Jacksonville | 4 | 1199 | 3240 | 348 | 10.7 | 2890 | 89.2 | 1 | 0.1— | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1— | 0 | 0.0 |
| Green Cove Spgs.-Starke | 3 | 854 | 2743 | 527 | 19.2 | 2214 | 80.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1— | 0 | 0.0 |
| Marianna | 3 | 398 | 905 | 864 | 95.5 | 13 | 1.4 | 28 | 3.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Arcadia | 3 | 696 | 510 | 283 | 55.5 | 226 | 44.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Tampa | 1 | 76 | 135 | 43 | 31.9 | 92 | 68.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Sanford-DeLand | 4 | 123 | 1164 | 713 | 61.3 | 451 | 38.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Sebring | 1 | 82 | 44 | 4 | 9.1 | 40 | 90.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL | 34 | 6010 | 24804 | 10079 | 40.6 | 14368 | 58.2 | 339 | 1.4 | 10 | 0.4 | 7 | 0.03 | 1 | 0.1— |

### TABLE 4—ENTOMOLOGICAL DATA. FIELD SERVICE. MALARIA CONTROL IN WAR AREAS.
### SUMMARY OF ADULT CAPTURE STATION RECORDS SHOWING NUMBER OF STATIONS POSITIVE FOR EACH SPECIES OF ANOPHELINE
### FLORIDA — 1942

| AREA | Zone | No. Sta. Insp. | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | | A. barberi | | A. atropos | | A. walkeri | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | No. Pos. Insp. | % Pos. | No. Pos. Insp. | % Pos. | No. Pos. Insp. | % Pos. | No. Pos. Insp. | % Pos. | No. Pos. Insp. | % Pos. | No. Pos. Insp. | % Pos. |
| 1 Tallahassee | 1 | 450 | 215 | 47.78 | 105 | 23.33 | 22 | 4.89 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| " | 2 | 189 | 100 | 52.91 | 131 | 69.31 | 8 | 4.23 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| " | 3 | 152 | 79 | 51.97 | 36 | 23.68 | 1 | 0.53 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2 Pensacola | 1 | 143 | 17 | 11.89 | 24 | 16.78 | 7 | 4.89 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| " | 2 | 370 | 98 | 26.49 | 256 | 30.47 | 78 | 21.08 | 10 | 2.70 | 3 | 0.81 | 0 | 0.0 |
| " | 3 | 257 | 17 | 6.61 | 197 | 76.65 | 16 | 6.22 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| " | 4 | 273 | 21 | 7.69 | 136 | 49.82 | 16 | 5.86 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| " | 5 | 42 | 1 | 2.38 | 9 | 21.43 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| " | 6 | 56 | 6 | 10.71 | 16 | 28.57 | 7 | 12.50 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 3 Valparaiso | 1 | 55 | 1 | 1.82 | 6 | 10.91 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| " | 2 | 55 | 0 | 0.0 | 38 | 69.09 | 1 | 1.82 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| " | 3 | 197 | 4 | 2.06 | 92 | 46.70 | 4 | 2.03 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| " | 4 | 54 | 1 | 1.85 | 35 | 64.81 | 2 | 3.70 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 4 Panama City | 1 | 163 | 6 | 3.68 | 38 | 23.31 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| " " | 2 | 126 | 2 | 1.59 | 26 | 20.63 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.26 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 5 Jacksonville | 1 | 388 | 22 | 5.67 | 226 | 58.25 | 1 | 0.26 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| " | 2 | 477 | 80 | 16.77 | 265 | 55.56 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| " | 3 | 197 | 35 | 17.77 | 120 | 60.91 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| " | 4 | 137 | 44 | 32.12 | 44 | 32.12 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.51 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 6 Green Cove Spgs-Starke | 1 | 197 | 36 | 18.27 | 72 | 36.55 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| " " | 2 | 172 | 40 | 23.26 | 61 | 35.46 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| " " | 3 | 485 | 111 | 22.89 | 218 | 44.95 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 7 Marianna | 1 | 145 | 29 | 20.00 | 7 | 4.83 | 14 | 9.66 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| " | 2 | 200 | 58 | 29.00 | 3 | 1.50 | 4 | 2.00 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| " | 3 | 53 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 1.90 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 9 Arcadia | 1 | 325 | 59 | 18.15 | 63 | 19.38 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.52 |
| " | 2 | 191 | 21 | 10.99 | 25 | 13.09 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| " | 3 | 180 | 1 | .56 | 23 | 12.78 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 11 Tampa | 1 | 76 | 24 | 31.58 | 43 | 56.57 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 12 Sanford-DeLand | 1 | 42 | 19 | 45.24 | 17 | 40.48 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| " | 4 | 16 | 5 | 31.25 | 14 | 87.50 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| " | 5 | 44 | 16 | 36.36 | 11 | 25.00 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| " | 6 | 21 | 16 | 76.19 | 15 | 71.43 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 21 Sebring | City | 82 | 3 | 3.66 | 16 | 19.51 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL | 34 | 6010 | 1187 | 19.75 | 2388 | 39.73 | 182 | 3.03 | 10 | 0.16 | 5 | 0.08 | 1 | 0.02 |

## TABLE 4.—ENTOMOLOGICAL DATA. FIELD SERVICE. MALARIA CONTROL IN WAR AREAS. (Continued)
## SUMMARY OF ADULT ANOPHELINE INSPECTIONS
## FLORIDA — 1942

| AREA | Zone | Total Ano. Taken | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | | A. barberi | | A. atropos | | A. walkeri | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1 Tallahassee | 1 | 3925 | 443 | 3035 | 24 | 394 | 1 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| " | 2 | 3187 | 469 | 1977 | 60 | 673 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| " | 3 | 806 | 65 | 661 | 6 | 73 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 Pensacola | 1 | 173 | 21 | 22 | 5 | 116 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| " | 2 | 2358 | 117 | 304 | 210 | 1504 | 10 | 199 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| " | 3 | 2600 | 0 | 24 | 141 | 2417 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| " | 4 | 1196 | 10 | 25 | 113 | 1027 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| " | 5 | 42 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| " | 6 | 92 | 1 | 7 | 25 | 51 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 Valparaiso | 1 | 60 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| " | 2 | 145 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 134 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| " | 3 | 773 | 1 | 3 | 242 | 523 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| " | 4 | 412 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 400 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 Panama City | 1 | 113 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 105 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| " " | 2 | 81 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 Jacksonville | 1 | 1270 | 5 | 28 | 67 | 1168 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| " | 2 | 1254 | 6 | 133 | 53 | 1062 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| " | 3 | 517 | 10 | 47 | 59 | 401 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| " | 4 | 199 | 10 | 109 | 8 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 G. C. Springs | 1 | 367 | 8 | 52 | 28 | 278 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " | 2 | 508 | 44 | 127 | 62 | 274 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " | 3 | 1868 | 123 | 173 | 210 | 1362 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. Marianna | 1 | 160 | 42 | 86 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| " | 2 | 744 | 119 | 617 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| " | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 Arcadia | 1 | 364 | 21 | 220 | 20 | 103 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| " | 2 | 101 | 14 | 27 | 12 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| " | 3 | 45 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 Tampa | 1 | 135 | 21 | 22 | 32 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 DeLand | 1 | 303 | 67 | 133 | 16 | 87 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| " | 4 | 103 | 1 | 13 | 11 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| " | 5 | 187 | 57 | 79 | 11 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| " | 6 | 571 | 72 | 291 | 19 | 189 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 Sebring | City | 44 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 34 | 24704 | 1748 | 8231 | 1477 | 12891 | 18 | 321 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 |

## TABLE 4.—ENTOMOLOGICAL DATA. FIELD SERVICE. MALARIA CONTROL IN WAR AREAS. (Continued)
## SUMMARY OF LIGHT TRAP COLLECTIONS OF ANOPHELINE MOSQUITOES — FLORIDA — 1942

| AREA | No. Traps | Total No. Colls. | Total Ano. Taken | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | | A. atropos | | A. walkeri | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| Tallahassee | 4 | 276 | 585 | 176 | 30.1 | 408 | 69.7 | 1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Pensacola | 10 | 779 | 462 | 74 | 16.0 | 354 | 76.6 | 32 | 6.9 | 2 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Panama City | 1 | 49 | 169 | 2 | 1.2 | 166 | 98.2 | 1 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Jacksonville | 7 | 540 | 1657 | 174 | 10.5 | 735 | 44.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 745 | 44.9 | 3 | 0.2 |
| Green Cove Springs-Starke | 3 | 290 | 246 | 13 | 5.3 | 230 | 93.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.4 | 2 | 0.8 |
| Marianna | 2 | 53 | 59 | 19 | 32.2 | 33 | 55.9 | 7 | 11.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Arcadia | 3 | 195 | 155 | 11 | 7.1 | 134 | 86.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 6.4 |
| Tampa | 2 | 147 | 79 | 7 | 8.8 | 71 | 89.8 | 1 | 1.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Sebring | 2 | 153 | 733 | 2 | 0.3 | 697 | 95.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 | 33 | 4.5 |
| TOTAL | 34 | 2482 | 4145 | 478 | 11.5 | 2828 | 68.2 | 42 | 1.0 | 749 | 18.1 | 48 | 1.2 |

## TABLE 4.—ENTOMOLOGICAL DATA. FIELD SERVICE. MALARIA CONTROL IN WAR AREAS. (Continued)
## SUMMARY OF LARVAL COLLECTIONS OF ANOPHELINE MOSQUITOES — FLORIDA — 1942

| AREA | Total No. Insp. | Total No. Dips | Total Ano. Larvae | Total Larvae Det. | A. quad. | | A. crucians | | A. punct. | | A. walkeri | | A. georgianus | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total | No. Taken | % of Total |
| Tallahassee | 815 | 14445 | 6623 | 373 | 132 | 35.4 | 231 | 61.9 | 10 | 2.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Pensacola | 433 | 8840 | 3808 | 1023 | 29 | 2.8 | 808 | 78.9 | 38 | 3.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 148 | 14.5 |
| Valparaiso | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Panama City | 117 | 2010 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Jacksonville | 1384 | 38140 | 6092 | 1456 | 141 | 9.7 | 1173 | 80.6 | 39 | 2.7 | 14 | 0.9 | 89 | 6.1 |
| Green Cove Springs-Starke | 700 | 15182 | 5353 | 1080 | 58 | 5.4 | 1009 | 93.4 | 1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 12 | 1.1 |
| Marianna | 200 | 5750 | 727 | 54 | 34 | 62.9 | 6 | 11.1 | 14 | 25.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Arcadia | 322 | 6700 | 2760 | 289 | 25 | 8.7 | 261 | 90.3 | 1 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.7 |
| Tampa | 139 | 1880 | 1589 | 205 | 67 | 32.7 | 136 | 66.3 | 2 | 1.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Sanford-DeLand | 285 | 5070 | 10239 | 1399 | 539 | 38.5 | 859 | 61.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Sebring | 126 | 3820 | 797 | 363 | 23 | 6.3 | 340 | 93.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL | 4521 | 101837 | 38001 | 6242 | 1048 | 16.8 | 4823 | 77.3 | 105 | 1.7 | 15 | 0.2 | 251 | 4.2 |

## TABLE 4.—ENTOMOLOGICAL DATA. FIELD SERVICE. MALARIA CONTROL IN WAR AREAS. (Continued)
### SUMMARY OF ANOPHELES QUADRIMACULATUS RECORDS SHOWING AVERAGE NUMBER OF ADULTS PER COLLECTION AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF LARVAE PER 50 DIPS — FLORIDA — 1942

| AREA | Light Trap | | | Capture Stations | | | Larval Breeding Areas | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. Colls. | Specimens | Average Per Coll. | No. Colls. | Specimens | Average Per Coll. | No. Dips | No. Specimens | Average Per 50 Dips |
| Tallahassee | 276 | 176 | .64 | 791 | 6750 | 8.53 | 14445 | 132 | .46 |
| Pensacola | 779 | 74 | .08 | 1141 | 532 | .47 | 8840 | 29 | .16 |
| Valparaiso | 0 | | | 361 | 6 | .02 | 0 | | |
| Panama City | 49 | 2 | .04 | 289 | 9 | .03 | 2010 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Jacksonville | 540 | 174 | .32 | 1199 | 348 | .29 | 38140 | 141 | .19 |
| Green Cove Spgs.-Starke | 290 | 13 | .04 | 854 | 527 | .62 | 15182 | 58 | .19 |
| Marianna | 53 | 19 | .36 | 398 | 864 | 2.16 | 5750 | 34 | .30 |
| Arcadia | 195 | 11 | .06 | 696 | 283 | .41 | 6700 | 25 | .20 |
| Tampa | 147 | 7 | .05 | 76 | 43 | .56 | 1880 | 67 | 1.78 |
| Sanford-DeLand | 0 | 0 | | 123 | 713 | 5.80 | 5070 | 539 | 5.30 |
| Sebring | 153 | 2 | .01 | 82 | 4 | .05 | 3820 | 23 | .30 |
| TOTAL | 2482 | 478 | .19 | 6010 | 10079 | 1.68 | 101837 | 1048 | .05 |

## TABLE 4.—ENTOMOLOGICAL DATA. FIELD SERVICE. MALARIA CONTROL IN WAR AREAS. (Continued)
### SUMMARY OF LARVAL ANOPHELINE INSPECTIONS — FLORIDA — 1942

| AREA | Zone | No. Stas. Insp. | Total No. Dips | Total No. Lar. | Av. No. Larvae per dip | No. large larvae & pupae | Total Species Identified (4th Instar) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Quad. | crucians | Geo. | punct. | walkeri |
| Tallahassee | 1 | 425 | 6590 | 3036 | 0.46 | 189 | 73 | 87 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| " | 2 | 390 | 7855 | 3587 | 0.46 | 226 | 59 | 144 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| " | 3 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Pensacola | 1 | 50 | 890 | 380 | 0.44 | 97 | 2 | 69 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| " | 2 | 110 | 2800 | 1533 | 0.55 | 486 | 9 | 250 | 120 | 22 | 0 |
| " | 3 | 82 | 1320 | 221 | 0.17 | 79 | 0 | 63 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| " | 4 | 151 | 2890 | 996 | 0.31 | 432 | 6 | 299 | 6 | 9 | 0 |
| " | 5 | 16 | 300 | 253 | 0.84 | 46 | 0 | 22 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| " | 6 | 24 | 640 | 425 | 0.66 | 160 | 12 | 105 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Valparaiso | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 2 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 3 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 4 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Panama City | 1 | 117 | 2010 | 13 | 0.006 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| " " | 2 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Jacksonville | 1 | 398 | 7480 | 2707 | 0.36 | 644 | 57 | 385 | 87 | 31 | 0 |
| " | 2 | 265 | 5220 | 1645 | 0.20 | 340 | 59 | 278 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| " | 3 | 332 | 11150 | 1087 | 0.097 | 389 | 1 | 308 | 0 | 8 | 13 |
| " | 4 | 389 | 14290 | 653 | 0.046 | 280 | 24 | 202 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Green Cove Springs-Starke | 1 | 127 | 2060 | 671 | 0.32 | 126 | 0 | 115 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| " " | 2 | 200 | 4062 | 1355 | 0.33 | 113 | 7 | 98 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| " " | 3 | 373 | 9060 | 3327 | 0.37 | 875 | 51 | 796 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Marianna | 1 | 23 | 400 | 11 | 0.028 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| " | 2 | 112 | 3740 | 588 | 0.16 | 170 | 33 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| " | 3 | 65 | 1610 | 128 | 0.079 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Arcadia | 1 | 164 | 3570 | 2350 | 0.63 | 261 | 21 | 233 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| " | 2 | 86 | 1590 | 235 | 0.14 | 21 | 4 | 17 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| " | 3 | 72 | 1540 | 175 | 0.11 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tampa | 1 | 139 | 1880 | 1589 | 0.85 | 240 | 67 | 136 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Sanford-DeLand | 1 | 26 | 830 | 1133 | 1.37 | 170 | 20 | 140 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| " " | 4 | 107 | 1980 | 3877 | 1.96 | 408 | 1 | 386 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| " " | 5 | 56 | 820 | 3374 | 4.11 | 652 | 442 | 144 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| " " | 6 | 96 | 1440 | 1855 | 1.29 | 275 | 76 | 189 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Sebring | | 126 | 3820 | 797 | 0.21 | 407 | 23 | 340 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 4521 | 101837 | 38001 | 0.37 | 7111 | 1048 | 4823 | 251 | 105 | 15 |

Total Deaths, Florida, Malaria, by Years

| 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 233 | 373 | 445 | 331 | 349 | 205 | 166 | 112 | 99 | 85 | 44 |

Areas where no control was exercised have remained just as free of the disease as those where control was in operation. No malaria has existed in comparison areas even when the potentiality of such areas to produce the disease, as judged by splenic findings and existence of the vector, has been comparable to the areas actually controlled. The practical test of the efficiency of operations must await the next appearance of increased clinical manifestations of the disease in the Southeast.

Even though the uncontrolled areas have remained as free from the disease as the controlled areas, a decided accomplishment has been realized during the year consisting of the realization of the training of a personnel both in the supervisory and labor divisions and the establishment of an organization which should be able to apply larvicides in the future with high degree of efficiency and in accordance with and measured by entomological findings. If clinical manifestations of malaria appear in the near future, a real test of the efficiency of supervised larviciding as a practical means of control over wide areas and under various conditions would seem to be imminent.

TABLE 5.—Larvicidal Operations. Clearing Water Areas and Incidental Ditching. Malaria Control in War Areas. U. S. Public Health Service. March Through December, 1942.

MALARIA CONTROL IN WAR AREAS
STATE OF FLORIDA
March through December, 1942

LARVICIDAL OPERATIONS

| Larvicide Used | Quantity Used | Area Covered | | Man-hours Employed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Ditches 4 ft. wide or less (Lin. Ft.) | Ditches, Ponds, Streams, over 4 ft. wide (sq. ft.) | |
| Diesel Oil | 58,403 gals. | 4,093,387 | 97,095,940 | 21,881 |
| Paris green | 3,250 lbs. | | 4,429,300 | 6,569 |
| OTHER OPERATIONS | | | | |
| Incidental ditching performed | | 592,177 | | 72,131 |
| Ditch cleaning | | 2,019,152 | | 55,194 |
| Clearing | | 1,046,914 | 5,528,291 | 47,141 |
| Miscellaneous | | | | 13,463 |
| GENERAL SUPERVISION | | | | 23,053 |
| TOTAL MAN-HOURS | | | | 251,258 |

At all periods during the summer when entomological investigations had demonstrated that actual larvicidal operations were unnecessary, the crews were engaged in works of temporary drainage. These projects had been previously selected for drainage, if and when time was available, and chosen on the basis of their importance as an effective producer of vectors situated well within the flight range of the vector. Plans had been made for their execution when labor permitted. Through the year a large amount of such drainage has been accomplished both in the neighborhood of military bases and in the associated towns used by military personnel for residential and recreational purposes. (For details of drainage accomplished, larvicidal and cleaning water areas, see Table No. 5.

These works have accomplished not only the elimination of breeding areas but have served as well as practical demonstration to the residents of the areas involved of one procedure of malaria control operations. They offer also the possibility of serving as entering wedges, in those communities where installed, for the establishment later after the war is terminated of permanent malaria control operations.

By the nature of this work an opportunity has been afforded for the realization of coordinated cooperative programs for the accomplishment of the desired ends between such varied agencies as the Federal Government, State Board of Health, Army, Navy, local communities, civilian agencies, and individual landowners.

In order to hold the trained personnel intact throughout the winter months for the purpose of having available experienced crews and supervising officers for larviciding in the early Spring and in order to obviate as much as possible the necessity of larviciding, programs of temporary ditching were planned and are being performed by all this personnel during the winter months. This work of drainage will continue until the first breeding begins in the early Spring.

The total expense for the Malaria Control in War Areas program for the past year averaged approximately $30,000 per month.

## AEDES AEGYPTI CONTROL

During the month of May, 1942, the United States Public Health Service informed the State Health Officer that at the request of the Navy they had assumed the responsibility of sponsoring and supporting an *Aedes aegypti* control program in Key West, Florida, for the prevention of dengue and yellow fever. The State Health Officer agreed to accept this assignment and named the Director of the Bureau of Malaria Control to organize, supervise and direct this new service. All expenses of this service were to be defrayed by the Federal Government through the U. S. Public Health Service.

During the latter part of May, the Director of this Bureau, accompanied by representatives of the Atlanta Office of Malaria Control in War Areas of the U. S. Public Health Service, went to Key West to accomplish the organization of this service.

The service was organized along the lines of similar services perfected in Brazil. Indicated modifications of the Brazilian organization, additions to and deletions from were made as these were indicated by local conditions.

As in the Brazilian organization, the basic activity of the service was founded on inside and outside house inspection. The function of allied services was made dependent on the results of the house inspection and operated largely upon written notification submitted by the house inspector. Some services were organized on a basis independent of the house inspections.

Mr. Bertram Gross, previously an entomologist of the U. S. Public Health Service, Malaria Control in War Areas, stationed in Florida, was selected as Area Supervisor for this work to function directly under the direction of the Director of the Bureau of Malaria Control.

The service was organized along the following lines:

*State Health Officer* (Dr. Henry Hanson)
Director

*Director, Bureau of Malaria Control* (Dr. John E. Elmendorf, Jr.)

*Area Supervisor*
Mr. Bertram Gross

*House Inspection Service, Inside and Outside Inspections*
13 Inspectors

*Allied Services Dependent upon House Inspectors*

| | |
|---|---|
| Larvicidal Service | Spray-Killing Service |
| Fish-stocking Service | Receptacle Removal Service |
| Adult Capture Service | Mother Foci Service |

*Separate Services*
Maritime Inspection
Gutter Inspection
Special Fish-stocking
Clean-up Vacant Lots
Special Fish Breeding

A complete set of report forms for the work as conducted in Key West was made. (See Table No. 6 for samples of these forms.)

TABLE 6.—SPECIAL REPORT FORMS PREPARED FOR USE IN *Aedes aegypti* CONTROL PROGRAM, KEY WEST, FLORIDA.

MALARIA CONTROL IN WAR AREAS—AEDES AEGYPTI CONTROL DIVISION

## DAILY ROUTINE INSPECTION REPORT

| | | | Classification of Receptacles Capable of Breeding | | | | | | | | | | | | | Classification of Receptacles Breeding | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | A—Outside of House | | | | | | B—Inside of House | | | | | | | C—Outside of House | | | | | | D—Inside of House | | | | | | |
| ..........194.... Date<br>.......... Town<br>.......... District<br>.......... Zone<br>Streets | Street Number of House | No. of Occupants Interviewed | Cisterns | Wells | Barrels | Tanks, Tubs | Others—Incl. Trees & Plants | TOTALS (A) | Water Plants | Flower Vases | Toilet Tanks | Ice Box Drip Pans | Others | TOTALS (B) | TOTALS (A) & (B) | Cisterns | Wells | Barrels | Tanks, Tubs | Others—Incl. Trees & Plants | TOTALS (C) A.—A. aeg. O.—Others | Water Plants | Flower Vases | Toilet Tanks | Ice Box Drip Pans | Others | A.—A. aeg. TOTALS (D) O.—Others | A.—A. aeg. TOTALS (C) & (D) BREEDING O.—Others |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTALS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Total Premises Breeding A.AEG..... | TOTAL RECEPTACLES ELIMINATED OR CORRECTED | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cisterns | Wells | Barrels | Tanks | Others Outside | Total Outside | Water Plants | Flower Vases | Toilet Tanks | Ice Box Pans | Others Inside | Total Inside | Grand Total |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

A.AEG. 201

OFFICE No..................

..................................
Inspector's Signature

TABLE 6.—SPECIAL REPORT FORMS PREPARED FOR USE IN *Aedes aegypti* CONTROL PROGRAM, KEY WEST, FLORIDA. (Continued.)

For tabulation of receptacle breeding the following symbols will be used:

| | |
|---|---|
| A—Aedes aegypti | L—Larval stage |
| O—Other species | P—Pupal stage |

For example, "3 A.P." in the last column of front page would indicate 3 containers were breeding Aedes aegypti and at least one container contained larvae in the pupal stage; "3 A.L." would indicate 3 containers were breeding Aedes aegypti and all in the larval stage, no pupae.

NOTE: In designating "Other Containers", use the letter "J", give location, owner's name and type of container below.

NOTE: In designating "other containers" the following symbols will be used:

| | |
|---|---|
| X—Tin cans | F—Pans |
| B—Bottles | G—Garbage Cans |
| C—Trees or Plants | H—Boats |
| D—Machines | I—Troughs |
| E—Tires | J— ........................................<br>(Specify) |

For tabulation of receptacles breeding the following symbols will be used:

| | |
|---|---|
| A—Aedes aegypti | L—Larval stage |
| O—Other species | P—Pupal stage |

For example, "3 A. P." in the last column of front page would indicate 3 containers were breeding Aedes aegypti and at least one container contained larvae in the pupal stage; "3 A. L." would indicate 3 containers were breeding *Aedes aegypti* and all in the larval stage, no pupae.

TABLE 6.—SPECIAL REPORT FORMS PREPARED FOR USE IN *Aedes aegypti* CONTROL PROGRAM, KEY WEST, FLORIDA.—(Cont.)

**MALARIA CONTROL IN WAR AREAS**

**Aedes Aegypti Division**

## INSPECTION OF GUTTERS

State.......................................

Town.......................................

District.......................................

Zone.......................................

Date.......................................

| STREETS | House Number | Without Gutters | Number Gutters Inspected | With Adequate Fall | Without Adequate Fall | With Standing Water | Breeding Aedes Aegypti | CORRECTED | | | | | Notice of Correction Sent Owner | Signed Release Received for Necessary Correction | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Cleaned | Perforated | Removed | Oiled | Aligned | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTALS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

TOTAL PREMISES .......................................

TOTAL GUTTERS .......................................

BREEDING A. aeg. .......................................

A. aeg. 211

Signature of Inspector.......................................

Office No. .......................................

TABLE 6.—SPECIAL REPORT FORMS PREPARED FOR USE IN *Aedes aegypti* CONTROL PROGRAM, KEY WEST, FLORIDA.—(Cont.)

## MALARIA CONTROL IN WAR AREAS—AEDES AEGYPTI CONTROL DIVISION

## MARITIME INSPECTION REPORT

Date ............194....

Town ..................

Area ..................

Location

| OWNER'S NAME | Registration Number or Boat Name | With Standing Water | Receptacles Capable of Breeding | | | | | | Receptacles Breeding | | | | | | Corrected | | | | Notice of Correction Sent Owner | Signed Release Received for Necessary Correction | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Buckets or Tin Cans | Motor and Machinery | Bilge | Drinking Water Receptacle | Others | Totals | Buckets or Tin Cans | Motor and Machinery | Bilge | Drinking Water Receptacle | Others | Totals A.—Aeg. O.—Others | Removed | Inverted | Oiled | Paris Green | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTALS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Total Boats

Breeding A. aeg..................

A. aeg. 213

OFFICE No..........................

Inspector's Signature

---

TABLE 6.—SPECIAL REPORT FORMS PREPARED FOR USE IN *Aedes aegypti* CONTROL PROGRAM, KEY WEST, FLORIDA. (Continued.)

........................ District

........................ Zone

### DISTRIBUTION OF FISH

Name.................................................................... Date....................194........

Address ........................................................................

| Receptable: | Location: | No. of Fish: |
|---|---|---|
| .................................... | .................. .................. | .................... |
| .................................... | .................................... | .................... |

Nearest fish dispensing point:

No. .............................. Address..................................................

Inspector ..........................................................................

Sprayed: Date..............................................................194........

### COMPLIANCE

Stocked with fish: Date....................................................194........

| Receptacle: | No. of Fish: |
|---|---|
| ............................................ | ............................................ |
| ............................................ | ............................................ |

Foreman ............................................................................

Final Approval.......................................... Date................................194......
Insp. Officer

A.aeg. 202 Office No.........................

TABLE 6.—SPECIAL REPORT FORMS PREPARED FOR USE IN *Aedes aegypti* CONTROL PROGRAM, KEY WEST, FLORIDA. (Continued.)

.................. District

.................. Zone

### RECEPTACLE REMOVAL

Name.............................................................. Date........................194......

Address ..............................................................................

### RECEPTACLES TO BE REMOVED

| Type of Receptacle: | Location: |
|---|---|
| .................................................. | .................................................. |
| .................................................. | .................................................. |
| .................................................. | .................................................. |

Remarks: ..............................................................................

..............................................................................

Inspector ..............................................................................

### COMPLIANCE
### RECORD OF REMOVAL

Date..........................................194......

| Type of Receptacle: | Approximate No.: | Disposition: |
|---|---|---|
| .......................................... | .................... | ...................................... |
| .......................................... | .................... | ...................................... |
| .......................................... | .................... | ...................................... |

Foreman ..............................................................................

Final Approval:.............................................. Date........................194......
Insp. Officer

A.aeg. 204 Office No......................

---

TABLE 6.—SPECIAL REPORT FORMS PREPARED FOR USE IN *Aedes aegypti* CONTROL PROGRAM, KEY WEST, FLORIDA. (Continued.)

### SPRAYING OF HOUSE INTERIOR

Name.............................................................. Date........................194......

Address ..............................................................................

Reason for Spraying:

....................Complaint by resident.

....................Adult A. aeg. seen by Inspection.

....................Reduce oviposition of A. aeg. (Routine)

....................Other..........................................................
(Specify)

### COMPLIANCE

House interior sprayed: Date..........................................194......

| No. Rooms Sprayed | Time Used | Size of House Ft.xFt.xFt. |
|---|---|---|
| .......................... | .............................. | ............................................ |

Insecticide Used ..............................................................................

Foreman: ..............................................................................

Final Approval:.............................................. Date........................194......
(Insp. Officer)

A.aeg. 206 Office No......................

TABLE 6.—SPECIAL REPORT FORMS PREPARED FOR USE IN *Aedes aegypti* CONTROL PROGRAM, KEY WEST, FLORIDA. (Continued.)

........................ District

........................ Zone

### LARVICIDAL APPLICATIONS

Name........................................................................ Date................................194........

Address ........................................................................................................

| Area or Receptacle to be Oiled: | Location: |
|---|---|
| ........................................................ | ........................................................ |
| ........................................................ | ........................................................ |
| ........................................................ | ........................................................ |

Inspector ........................................................................................................

### COMPLIANCE

Application of Larvicide: Date.......................................................................194......

| Area or Receptacle: | Area Sprayed (Sq. ft.) |
|---|---|
| ................................................................................ | ...................... |
| ................................................................................ | ...................... |
| ................................................................................ | ...................... |

Foreman ........................................................................................................

Final Approval:................................................ Date..........................194......
Insp. Officer

A. aeg. 203 Office No......................

---

TABLE 6.—SPECIAL REPORT FORMS PREPARED FOR USE IN *Aedes aegypti* CONTROL PROGRAM, KEY WEST, FLORIDA. (Continued.)

### RELEASE FOR SERVICES TO BE PERFORMED

Name................................................................................ Date.......................194........

Address ........................................................................................................

I hereby grant permission to the Aedes Aegypti Control Service to perform the services as indicated below for the prevention of Aedes aegypti mosquito breeding and absolve the Control Service of all responsibility.

**Services:** Check (X)

**A. Oiling of:**

- ( ) Cistern
- ( ) Well
- ( ) Tanks, Barrels
- ( ) Small Containers

**B. Stocking with Fish:**

- ( ) Cistern
- ( ) Well
- ( ) Tanks, Barrels
- ( ) ........................................ (Other—Specify)

**C. Destruction of:**

- ( ) Small Containers

**D. Gutters:**

- ( ) Perforation
- ( ) Alignment
- ( ) Removal ........................ ft.

**E. Spraying Insecticide:**

- ( ) Inside House

**F. Other Services:**

- ( ) ........................................ (Specify)

Signed ........................................................................................................
(Owner)

Inspector ........................................................................................................

A.aeg. 209 Office No........................

TABLE 6.—Special Report Forms Prepared for Use in *Aedes aegypti* Control Program, Key West, Florida. (Continued.)

## MOSQUITO COMPLAINT

Name.................................................. Date........................194.......
(Complainant)

Address ..................................................................................

No. of times complaint has been made..............................................

Record hour of most inconvenience.................................................

Length of period inconvenience noted.............................................

Adults noted by Inspector..........................................................

Inspector ..................................................................................

## COMPLIANCE

Result of Investigation: Date..........................................194......

| Species Captured: | Numbers: | Time Spent (Minutes) |
|---|---|---|
| .......................................... | .................... | .......................... |
| .......................................... | .................... | .......................... |
| .......................................... | .................... | .......................... |

FOCI: Found?............................ What Type?..............................

Specify Correction ......................................................................

Remarks ..................................................................................

Investigator ..............................................................................

Final Approval:........................................ Date..........................194....
Insp. Officer

A.aeg. 207 Office No.........................

---

TABLE 6.—Special Report Forms Prepared for Use in *Aedes aegypti* Control Program, Key West, Florida. (Continued.)

## REFUSAL OF SERVICES

Name.................................................. Date..........................194.........

Address ..................................................................................

**Nature of Service Refused**
(Check (X) service refused)

**A. Outside Services**

1. Yard Inspection ( )
2. Fish Stocking ( )
3. Larvicidal ( )
4. Receptacle Removal ( )
5. Gutter Inspec. ( )
6. Mosquito Proof. ( )
7. ........................................ ( )
(Other—specify)

**B. Inside Services**

1. House Inspec. ( )
2. Interior Spray ( )
3. ........................................ ( )
(Other—specify)

**C. Other Services**

1. Vacant Lot ( )
2. Maritime ( )
3. ........................................ ( )
(Other—specify)

..................................................
Inspector

## COMPLIANCE

Investigation of Refusal: Date..........................................194......

Does occupant still refuse service?.................................................

Final disposition ........................................................................

..........................................................................................

Investigator ..............................................................................

Final Approval: ........................................ Date..........................194.......

A. aeg. 208 Office No.....................

TABLE 6.—SPECIAL REPORT FORMS PREPARED FOR USE IN *Aedes aegypti* CONTROL PROGRAM, KEY WEST, FLORIDA.—(Cont.)

**MALARIA CONTROL IN WAR AREAS**
**Aedes Aegypti Control Division**

## REPORT FORM FOR CAPTURE OF ADULTS MOSQUITOES

**ROUTINE OR SPECIAL CAPTURE**
(Mark out classification not indicated)

State..............................
Town..............................
District..............................
Zone..............................
Date..............................

NOTE: All mosquitoes must be placed in appropriate boxes and delivered to chief inspector.

| STREETS | House Number | Minutes Spent in Capture | Number of Rooms Captured | EXTENT OF CAPTURE CHECK (✓) | | NUMBER OF MOSQUITOES | | | | | Density per Man Hour | Average per Room | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | AEDES AEGYPTI | | | | Others | | | |
| | | | | | | Captured | | Seen | Total | Total | | | |
| | | | | Com-plete | Par-tial | M | F | M & F | M & F | M & F | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTALS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Signature of Inspector..............................

Office No. ..............................

Abbreviations:
M—Male
F—Female
Number premises with A. aeg. Adults..............................
**A. aeg. 210**

---

TABLE 6.—SPECIAL REPORT FORMS PREPARED FOR USE IN *Aedes aegypti* CONTROL PROGRAM, KEY WEST, FLORIDA. (Continued.)

**MALARIA CONTROL IN WAR AREAS**
**Aedes Aegypti Control Division**
**United States Public Health Service**
**and**
**The Florida State Board of Health**
**INSPECTIONS OF THESE PREMISES**
**FOR AEDES AEGYPTI BREEDING**

| Date | Inspector's Initials | Date | Chief's Initials |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Note: Paste this record form in the interior of the house. Each visit of inspector or chief must be recorded.

A.aeg. 205

Office No..............................

TABLE 6.—SPECIAL REPORT FORMS PREPARED FOR USE IN *Aedes aegypti* CONTROL PROGRAM, KEY WEST, FLORIDA.—(Cont.)

## DAILY
## Notification Report of Aedes Aegypti Adults Captured and Larvae Observed

State ....................
Town ....................
District ....................
Zone ....................
Date ....................

| STREETS | House No. | AEDES AEGYPTI |  | RECEPTACLE |  | Notice for Supplements Service | AEDES AEGYPTI ADULTS |  |  | Minutes Spent Capturing |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  | Larvae | Pupae | Breeding | Treated |  | Captured | Seen | Total |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

ABBREVIATIONS: C. Cistern. T. Tank. W. Well. T. T. Toilet Tank. V. Flower Vase. P. Water Plant. G. Roof Gutter.

**A. aeg. 212**

**OFFICE NO.** ....................

Owing to the nature of the locality and the fact of pioneering a new type of inspection (namely, inspections inside of the houses), special care was exercised in the selection of the personnel for house inspectors. It is an unfortunate occurrence that never has it been possible to fill the complete complement of this type of personnel. Accordingly, it has never been possible to make complete inspections on a weekly cycle.

During the course of six months, with the early stages utilized in the training of an entirely unexperienced personnel in every branch of the service, the index was reduced from above 30% to 2.46%.

A special effort will be made to attempt to eliminate the species *Aedes aegypti* from Key West. The cycle of inspection, so far impossible on a weekly basis because of limited personnel, may prevent the realization of this aim.

Since the organization of this service in Key West, Florida, the facilities there offered have been utilized by the U. S. Public Health Service for training of personnel for other *Aedes aegypti* control services established at other places throughout the United States, such, for example, as in various cities in Texas, Georgia, and South Carolina. For details of the work effected in Key West, see Tables No. 7 and 8.

TABLE 7.—SUMMARIZED REPORT OF *Aedes aegypti* CONTROL—KEY WEST, FLORIDA, BY INSPECTION CYCLES.

| INSPECTION CYCLE WITH DATES | Cycle in Days | Number Premises Inspected | Positive for A. aegypti | Breeding Index | Breeding Index Exterior | Breeding Index Interior | CONTAINER BREEDING INDEX | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | EXTERIOR | | | | | INTERIOR | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Cisterns | Wells | Barrels | Tanks and Tubs | Others | Water Plants | Flower Vases | Toilet Tanks | Ice Box Pans | Others |
| First 6-1 — 6-26 | 26 | 3,379 | 991 | 29.3 | 22.9 | 10.6 | 12.6 | 4.3 | 38.2 | 17.7 | 24.3 | 23.05 | 15.8 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 13.9 |
| Second 6-27 — 7-13 | 17 | 3,057 | 636 | 20.8 | 15.6 | 7.2 | 7.04 | 1.7 | 37.7 | 14.5 | 11.8 | 17.8 | 8.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 7.8 |
| Third 7-14 — 7-27 | 14 | 2,976 | 379 | 12.7 | 7.8 | 5.6 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 26.4 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 17.07 | 8.4 | 0.19 | 0.7 | 6.2 |
| Fourth 7-28 — 8-12 | 15 | 3,121 | 269 | 8.6 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 1.02 | 0.4 | 21.1 | 5.06 | 4.1 | 14.6 | 6.5 | 0.12 | 0.37 | 3.06 |
| Fifth 8-13 — 8-26 | 14 | 3,172 | 241 | 7.5 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 0.83 | 0.26 | 15.31 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 10.5 | 4.9 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 2.9 |
| Sixth 8-27 — 9-10 | 14 | 3,214 | 235 | 7.3 | 4.66 | 3.11 | 0.57 | 0.24 | 16.02 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 10.2 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.34 | 2.8 |
| Seventh 9-11 — 9-25 | 14 | 3,212 | 236 | 7.3 | 5.0 | 2.7 | 0.78 | 0.09 | 14.6 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 9.5 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 0.19 | 2.5 |
| Eighth 9-26 — 10-10 | 14 | 3,204 | 236 | 7.3 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 0.26 | 14.6 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 9.0 | 3.4 | 0.15 | 0.39 | 3.8 |
| Ninth 10-12 — 10-24 | 13 | 3,285 | 143 | 4.3 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 0.16 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 0.89 | 1.1 | 8.6 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 1.9 |
| Tenth 10-26 — 11-6 | 12 | 3,222 | 137 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 9.2 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.0 |
| Eleventh 11-7 — 11-18 | 12 | 3,209 | 119 | 3.7 | 1.74 | 2.08 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.2 |
| Twelfth 11-19 — 11-30 | 12 | 3,304 | 97 | 2.93 | 1.36 | 1.66 | 0.1 | 0.04 | 1.04 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 8.3 | 0.39 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| Thirteenth 12-1 — 12-10 | 10 | 3,265 | 71 | 2.17 | 1.07 | 1.13 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.36 | 0.6 | 5.09 | 0.42 | 0.0 | 0.12 | 0.79 |
| Fourteenth 12-11 — 12-23 | 13 | 3,120 | 80 | 2.56 | 1.41 | 1.15 | 0.11 | 0.0 | 1.39 | 0.44 | 0.78 | 4.43 | 0.82 | 0.0 | 0.13 | 0.6 |
| Fifteenth 12-24 — 1-8 | 16 | 3,209 | 79 | 2.46 | 1.43 | 1.12 | 0.05 | 0.15 | 2.02 | 0.82 | 0.73 | 3.63 | 1.13 | 0.0 | 0.13 | 0.83 |

TABLE 8.—WORK EFFECTED IN *Aedes aegypti* CONTROL PROGRAM, KEY WEST, FLORIDA, JUNE TO DECEMBER, 1942.

## LARVICIDING OPERATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| Receptacles larvicided with kerosene | 8,582 |
| Receptacles larvicided with diesel oil | 170 |
| Receptacles larvicided with paris green | 58 |
| Receptacles treated with pyrocide | 380 |

## GUTTER SQUAD

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of inspections made at premises (including repetition same house) | 12,457 |
| Number of breeders encountered | 58 |
| General breeding index, all inspections | 0.46 |
| Highest breeding index encountered during first cycle of inspection, 240 houses | 2.08 |
| Final index of 547 houses, ending December 31, 1942 | 0.36 |
| Gutters perforated | 66 |
| Gutters aligned | 196 |
| Gutters removed | 6 |
| Gutters oiled | 58 |

## FISH STOCKING

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total number receptacles stocked with fish | | 4,835 |
| Cisterns | 3,141 | |
| Wells | 829 | |
| Barrels | 381 | |
| Tanks | 421 | |
| Miscellaneous | 63 | |
| Total number of fish distributed | | 94,482 |
| Total cisterns in town | | 1,778 |
| Total wells in town | | 1,924 |
| Total barrels in town | | 296 |
| Total tanks in town | | 1,207 |

TABLE 8.—WORK EFFECTED IN *Aedes aegypti* CONTROL PROGRAM, KEY WEST, FLORIDA, JUNE TO DECEMBER, 1942.—(Continued.)

### CEMETERY INSPECTIONS

Total complete cycles of inspection........................................ 27

| | No. Containers | Pos. for A. aeg. | Index | Wells | Wells A. aeg. | Index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Inspection | 889 | 175 | 19.6 | 119 | 3 | 2.5 |
| 10th Inspection | 208 | 0 | 0.0 | 115 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 11-25th Inspection | 7,453 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,790 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 23rd Inspection | 1,121 | 0 | 0.0 | 120 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 26th Inspection (increased to 2 weeks) | 802 | 4 | 0.49 | ...... | 0 | 0.0 |

### HOUSE SPRAYING

| | Houses Sprayed |
|---|---|
| June 1—September 14 | 42 |
| September 14—October 17 | 82 |
| October 18—December 5 | 1 |
| December 7—January 2 | 421 |
| Total sprayed | 546 |

### CANS AND RECEPTACLE REMOVAL

Total cans removed from vacant lots and around premises..............1,837,000

### VACANT LOTS

Vacant lots cleaned of underbrush and rubbish........................ 44

### MARITIME SQUAD

| Weekly Cycle of Inspections: | Boats Inspected | Number Positive | Breeding Index |
|---|---|---|---|
| First cycle inspection | 208 | 14 | 6.7 |
| Seventeenth cycle inspection | 238 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Last inspection of year (28th) | 245 | 2 | 0.81 |

It was planned that the *Aedes aegypti* Control Program of the U. S. Public Health Service, which originally opened in Florida, would gradually expand through the medium of a nucleus at least of a unit of a complete service.

The total expense of the control service being practiced in Key West, Florida, is approximately $7,000 per month and the service employs forty-nine persons.

Table No. 7 demonstrates once again the relative ease with which an index can be reduced from high levels to below ten percent. In Key West the index was reduced from approximately thirty percent to below ten percent in the course of two complete inspections. This was accomplished under adverse conditions. Approximately 1,800 cisterns are present in the town and practically none of these were mosquito proof. Application of pyrocide for killing of adults, kerosene for larvae for immediate control and stocking with fish were the procedures utilized for these containers.

As seen in Table No. 8, 94,482 fish were dispensed in 4,835 containers. Three hundred and eighty (380) receptacles were treated with pyrocide, 8,582 with kerosene and 170 with diesel oil.

The fact that in no one week's inspection with premises inspected, ranging from 240 to 629, did the house gutter index for breeding pass beyond 2.08% would indicate that in Key West gutters constituted, under the existent circumstances, a breeding focus of minor importance from the standpoint of general reduction of the index, though, of course, could assume an important role in any attempt to eliminate the species from the locality.

Table No. 8 demonstrates as well that boats, though of minor importance from the standpoint of the general index of breeding, could constitute a real menace in their potentiality to reintroduce the vector into the community. The weekly inspection of approximately 250 to 300 boats only once showed a completely negative result for *Aedes aegypti*. In all other weekly cycles breeding was discovered. It would appear that an educational campaign among boat owners would be indicated to assist in controlling this situation.

During the period August 13th to October 10th, covering four complete cycles of inspection, the two weekly cycle of inspection in the city was maintained and the breeding index for these four cycles remained at 7.5% to 7.3%. In the middle of this period, September 14th to 19th, spray-killing of adults was instituted in as many of the houses as possible where adults were reported and breeding found. From the beginning of the work, June 1st to September 14th, only 42 premises had been sprayed. During the period of approximately one month, September 14th to October 17th, 82 houses were sprayed. The ninth inspection following this procedure and covering the dates October 12th to 24th reveals that the actual number of premises found breeding was reduced from 236 to 143 and the breeding index from 7.3% to 4.3%.

Referring to Table No. 7, a rapid decrease in the percentage of barrels found breeding is noted between the eighth and ninth inspection cycles. This reduction was from 14% to 2.8%. On September 28th during the eighth cycle of inspection, it was decided to use fish extensively as a control for *Aedes aegypti* in barrels. Up until this time and from the beginning of the campaign, covering a period of four months, only 52 barrels had been stocked with fish. Over a three-week period beginning September 28th, 122 barrels were so stocked. Subsequent to that time, from October 19th to December 19th, 179 barrels were stocked and barrel breeding has only once been as high as 3.6%.

Table No. 8 shows the relative speed, slightly under two months and with nine inspections, with which breeding in the cemetery in all receptacles and 119 wells was reduced to zero. This condition maintained for approximately four months, when four containers were found breeding. This breeding coincided with the time when containers suddenly were greatly increased in numbers and when the inspections were placed on an approximately two-week cycle.

## TRAINING COURSE IN EMERGENCY MALARIA INVESTIGATION AND CONTROL PROCEDURES FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL

During the latter part of the month of July, Lieutenant Colonel Paul F. Russell, of the Surgeon General's Office of the Army, suggested to the State Health Officer, Dr. Henry Hanson, the possibility of organizing in Florida a field training course in malaria investigation and control procedures for Army officers. In a letter of September 1st, Dr. Hanson answered that he felt the course could be undertaken.

On October 16th, a letter was received from the Surgeon General's Office of the Army approving the training classes and establishing a schedule from November 16th to March 27th inclusive. The courses were planned for a duration of three weeks each and because of lack of space, limited equipment, lack of adequate transportation, and limitation of instructor personnel, these classes were limited to twelve officers.

A copy of the original schedule for the first course as well as a later modified one is found in Table No. 9.

One course was completed and one partially completed before the end of the year. A memorandum has been prepared by the personnel of the Bureau of Malaria Control in cooperation with the Surgeon General's Office covering essential information which is closely associated with the practical field demonstrations. With the approval of the Surgeon General's Office, this memorandum is intended for distribution to all personnel attending the training courses.

At the request of Colonel Russell and in accordance with the expressed wishes of the Surgeon General's Office, the course was originally planned to include a minimum of lecture periods. In fact, the schedule of activities has provided for only one half-day session to be devoted exclusively to this end; namely, the morning of the first day. This three to four hour period is considered necessary for explanations of the course and general summarized discussion of the points considered necessary in a course of instruction for emergency malaria investigation and control procedures. The course as a whole is designed to acquaint those participating in it with the procedures utilized in investigation and control, to outline the manner of using these procedures utilized in investigation and control, and, insofar as time permits, to interpret the findings revealed in their relationship to ultimate control measures.

## MEMORANDUM TO AREA SUPERVISORS, ENGINEERING AIDES

### CRITERIA EMPLOYED TO ASSIST IN DETERMINATION OF POTENTIALITY FOR MALARIA PRODUCTION IN A LOCALITY.

Re: Evaluation of methods employed for determining potentiality for malaria production as these methods are employed by the Bureau of Malaria Control, Florida State Board of Health, in judging advisability of inaugurating malaria control activities at military bases.

The potential "malariousness" of a locality is, when considered on a year-to-year basis, an uncertain quantity depending on most variable factors and there probably exists no single measure nor indicator whose use can always predict with any degree of certainty the prospect of existence of clinical cases at a certain time. At best it is usually advisable to use all measuring rods and even then prediction entails a considerable degree of risk. However, there is one measure on which, from the long-term standpoint and in the absence of clinical evidence at the moment, considerable reliance can be placed. That measure is the past history of the locality as judged by the blood findings of competent observers over the periods covered by previous clinical manifestations of the disease.

Such areas where parasite positive findings have been proven in the past should be considered as potential sites for infection in the presence of a known and demonstrated vector or when circumstances have not obviously changed breeding capabilities. Should the vector not be demonstrable at the moment in question, this might be due to various factors. The controlling factors related to breeding and existent next year, however, might correspond favorably with the actual conditions existing at that time in the past when clinical manifestations were present and when the existence of the disease as well had been proved by parasite findings.

TABLE 9.—SHOWING ORIGINAL AND MODIFIED PLAN FOR TRAINING CLASS IN MALARIA INVESTIGATIONS AND CONTROL FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL

(ORIGINAL)

### SCHEDULE OF TRAINING COURSE FOR ARMY PERSONNEL

### Florida

**First Week—Pensacola—Nov. 16-21**

| | Morning | Afternoon |
|---|---|---|
| MONDAY<br>Nov. 16 | **All Personnel**<br>Dr. Henry Hanson, State Health Officer, Address of Welcome and Malariology.<br>Dr. John E. Elmendorf, Jr., Practical Application of Malaria Investigation and Control Procedures in an Emergency Situation.<br>Mr. Fred W. Knipe, Engineering Features of Malaria Control.<br>Mr. John A. Mulrennan, Entomology Related to Malaria. | Mr. Mulrennan, Field Demonstrations entomological procedures, equipment, and their uses; Adult capture stations and traps; Larval collections; Use of maps; All traps located together. |
| TUESDAY<br>Nov. 17 | Mr. Knipe and Mr. Daniel J. Weiner. Temporary drainage in process of being installed; larviciding paris green, wet and dry methods; oiling; actual participation of personnel in making mixtures, application of larvicides and handling of equipment and apparatus. Moving pictures at night if necessary. | |
| WEDNESDAY<br>Nov. 18 | Mr. E. B. Barnawell. Demonstration at concrete plant of screen door manufacture; participation of personnel in this manufacture; use of equipment and tools; inspection of screened houses and buildings with explanation of good and bad screening. | |
| THURSDAY<br>Nov. 19 | Mr. Barnawell. General demonstration at concrete plant, finished products and their uses; equipment; different concrete mixtures for different uses; Manufacture of concrete products; personnel will participate in the manufacture of these products. | |
| FRIDAY<br>Nov. 20 | Dr. Elmendorf and Mr. Barnawell. Demonstration of permanent drainage system, Pensacola, Naval Air Station, Fort Barrancas; Value of permanent system; explanation of uses of various types of drainage systems, open, closed, subsoil; use of experimental wells. | |
| SATURDAY<br>Nov. 21 | Round table conference for discussion of all points so far covered.<br>Extra practical experience indicated. | Extra practical experience desired.<br>Leave for Tallahassee. |

TABLE 9.—SHOWING ORIGINAL AND MODIFIED PLAN FOR TRAINING CLASS IN MALARIA INVESTIGATIONS AND CONTROL FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL.—(Continued.)

### SCHEDULE OF TRAINING COURSE FOR ARMY Personnel—Florida—Continued

**Second Week—Tallahassee—Nov. 23-28**

| | |
|---|---|
| MONDAY<br>Nov. 23 | Malariologists—Dr. Elmendorf and Dr. Edwin G. Riley. Demonstration of school survey and splenometric methods, practical instruction in splenic palpation.<br>Entomologists and Engineers—Messrs. Knipe, Mulrennan and Mr. Teich. Studies in practical larviciding and temporary drainage, demonstration of placing receptacles to catch paris green particles in routine spraying, estimate of carrying distance, death of larvae in experimental receptacles. |
| TUESDAY<br>Nov. 24 | Malariologists—Same as Monday.<br>Entomologists and Engineers—Messrs. Knipe, Mulrennan, Rogers and Teich. Field demonstrations in ditching, practice in larviciding and entomological field studies. |
| WEDNESDAY<br>Nov. 25 | Malariologists—Same as Monday and Tuesday.<br>Entomologists and Engineers—Messrs. Knipe and Teich. Choice of field methods of control, what methods for what terrain, paris green, oiling, temporary ditching, mosquito proofing. |
| THURSDAY<br>Nov. 26 | Reserved for special work. |
| FRIDAY<br>Nov. 27 | All Personnel—Mr. Knipe. Demonstration and practice of spray-killing apparatus, solutions, practical experience in using sprayer. |
| SATURDAY<br>Nov. 28 | All Personnel—Messrs. Mulrennan and Rogers. Practical field work in entomological studies and procedures. Capture stations and collection of adults from these. Hibernation localities in season.<br>Engineers—Leave with Mr. Knipe for Jacksonville. |

**Third Week—Tallahassee—Nov. 30 - Dec. 5**

| | A. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| MONDAY<br>Nov. 30 | Malariologists and Entomologists. Mr. Mulrennan. Larval and adult identifications collections made from field if possible, explanation essential anatomy larvae and adults by use prepared charts and specimens. Differential points distinguishing anopheline from other mosquitoes. | Dr. Mark F. Boyd |

TABLE 9.—Showing Original and Modified Plan for Training Class in Malaria Investigations and Control for Military Personnel.—(Continued.)

### SCHEDULE OF TRAINING COURSE FOR ARMY

### Personnel—Florida—Continued

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| TUESDAY<br>Dec. 1 | Same as Monday. | Dr. Mark F. Boyd |
| WEDNESDAY<br>Dec. 2 | Mr. Mulrennan and technician Dr. Boyd's laboratory. Care of wild caught mosquitoes, dissection of adults stomachs and glands, demonstration specimens, practice identification of larvae and adults. | Dr. Mark F. Boyd |
| THURSDAY<br>Dec. 3 | Same as Wednesday. | Dr. Mark F. Boyd |
| FRIDAY<br>Dec. 4 | Same as Wednesday and Thursday. | Dr. Mark F. Boyd |
| SATURDAY<br>Dec. 5 | All staff conference. | Dr. Mark F. Boyd |

TABLE 9.—Showing Original and Modified Plan for Training Class in Malaria Investigations and Control for Military Personnel.—(Continued.)

### (REVISED)

### SCHEDULE OF TRAINING COURSE FOR ARMY AND NAVY PERSONNEL — Florida

**First Week—Jacksonville**

| | A. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| MONDAY | All Personnel.<br>Dr. Henry Hanson, State Health Officer, Address of Welcome and Malariology.<br>Dr. John E. Elmendorf, Jr., Practical Application of Malaria Investigation and Control Procedures in an Emergency Situation.<br>Mr. Fred W. Knipe, Engineering Features of Malaria Control.<br>Mr. John A. Mulrennan, Entomology Related to Malaria Control. | All Personnel.<br>Mr. Mulrennan, Field demonstrations and entomological procedures; Equipment and their uses; Adult capture stations and traps; Larval collections; Use of maps; All traps located together.<br>Conference. ½-1 hr. discussion on uses of procedures demonstrated and their place in malaria investigation. |
| TUESDAY | All Personnel.<br>Mr. Knipe. Principles of Leveling. | All Personnel.<br>Field practice in leveling. |
| WEDNESDAY | All Personnel.<br>Dr. Elmendorf, Messrs. Knipe, Mulrennan, and Thompson. Evaluation of field program; Types of temporary drainage installations; Demonstration of actual work in progress; Entomological practice; Maintenance of control drainage. | |
| THURSDAY | All Personnel.<br>Dr. Elmendorf and Dr. Edwin G. Riley. Splenic examinations and collection of blood smears; Examination to be conducted in selected areas; Blood smears to be stained and studied later in course. | |
| FRIDAY | All Personnel.<br>Same as Thursday. Demonstration of practical application of splenic survey studies; Graphic practical demonstration of spotting cases and field entomological studies associated with concentration of cases; Field experiences; "Appraisal of Malaria Situation." | |
| SATURDAY | All Personnel.<br>Messrs. Knipe and Mulrennan. Demonstration of larvicidal equipment, mixtures, etc., wet and dry paris green. | |

TABLE 9.—SHOWING ORIGINAL AND MODIFIED PLAN FOR TRAINING CLASS IN MALARIA INVESTIGATIONS AND CONTROL FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL.—(Continued.)

### SCHEDULE OF TRAINING COURSE FOR ARMY AND NAVY Personnel—Florida—Continued

**Second Week—Tallahassee**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MONDAY | All Personnel.<br>Mr. Mulrennan. Larval and adult identifications, collections made from field if possible; Explanation essential anatomy larvae and adults by use prepared charts and specimens; Differential points distinguishing anophelines from other mosquitoes. | All Personnel.<br>Dr. Mark F. Boyd and Staff. Laboratory technique, larvae and adults collected in A. M. |
| TUESDAY | All Personnel.<br>Same as Monday. | All Personnel.<br>Dr. Mark F. Boyd and Staff. Staining and blood smears collected at schools during splenic demonstrations; Study of demonstration slides. |
| WEDNESDAY | All Personnel.<br>Mr. Mulrennan and technician, Dr. Boyd's Laboratory; Care of wild caught mosquitoes; Demonstration of specimens of infected glands and stomachs. | All Personnel.<br>Dr. Mark F. Boyd and Staff. Staining blood smears collected at schools during splenic demonstration. Study of demonstration slides. |
| THURSDAY | All Personnel.<br>Same as Wednesday. | All Personnel.<br>Same as Wednesday. |
| FRIDAY | All Personnel.<br>Examination of blood smears. | All Personnel.<br>Dr. Boyd and Staff. Dissection of wild caught mosquitoes and demonstration mosquitoes. |
| SATURDAY | All Personnel.<br>Examination of blood smears collected in the field. | All Personnel.<br>Dr. Boyd. Seminar on appraisal malaria situation. |

TABLE 9.—SHOWING ORIGINAL AND MODIFIED PLAN FOR TRAINING CLASS IN MALARIA INVESTIGATIONS AND CONTROL FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL.—(Continued.)

### SCHEDULE OF TRAINING COURSE FOR ARMY AND NAVY Personnel—Florida—Continued

**Third Week—Tallahassee**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MONDAY | All Personnel.<br>Messrs. Mulrennan and Rogers. Demonstration typical areas for larviciding operations, all methods employed with pre- and post-action study on entomological findings made by trainees; Actual participation in larviciding with oil, paris green, wet and dry methods; Entomological practice. | |
| TUESDAY<br>Tallahassee | Mr. Knipe. Demonstrations of application and mixtures of solutions used for spray-killing. Demonstration special equipment, repellents, head nets, etc.; Demonstration of spray-killing in selected typical localities. Caged mosquitoes to demonstrate results; To be conducted as complete operation in small town, Newport, near Tallahassee. ½-1 hr. summarizing discussion. Proceed to Pensacola. | |
| WEDNESDAY<br>Pensacola | Dr. Elmendorf. Demonstration at concrete plant of screen door manufacture; Participation of personnel in this manufacture; Use of equipment and tools; Inspection of screened houses and buildings with explanation of good and bad screening; Malaria discipline, maintenance control measures. | |
| THURSDAY<br>Pensacola | Dr. Elmendorf and Mr. Weiner. Demonstration at concrete plant; Finished products, their uses; Equipment; Different concrete mixtures for different uses; Manufacture of concrete products; Personnel to participate in the manufacture of these products. | |
| FRIDAY<br>Pensacola | Dr. Elmendorf. Demonstration of permanent drainage system; Value of permanent systems; Explanation of uses of various types of drainage systems—open, closed, subsoil; Use of experimental wells, at Ft. Barrancas, Naval Air Station, and City of Pensacola. | |
| SATURDAY<br>Pensacola | Dr. Elmendorf. Roundtable conference for discussion of all points so far covered. Extra practical experience indicated. | Extra practical experience if desired. |

Areas where the disease has not occurred may suddenly show severe manifestations of its presence if climatically the district is suitable for the production of a vector and standing water propitious for breeding of a vector exists.

Such potential situations exist in Florida where it is known that *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* is capable of breeding in almost all localities.

Where new camps are being built, where areas before uninhabited are cleared of trees, and non-immunes are present coming from northern areas, where reservoirs of parasites are introduced from infected overseas areas by returning personnel, and persons are living under conditions of close contact, as this contact relates to malaria transmission, here conditions exist where clinical manifestations of the disease may present themselves even though the area hitherto has produced no clinical malaria. The new and unexpected production of the vector due to alterations in breeding conditions and resulting from a situation now changed to favor breeding can render a previously innocuous spot malignant from the standpoint of presence of malaria.

Splenic examination in the absence of other known demonstrable causes for splenic enlargement can assist materially in the definition of those areas where malaria has existed and presumably can again exist in the future. Blood positives on these cases, especially when found with the parasite presenting gametocytes in proper relationship, would indicate in the presence of vectors and existence of non-immunes a probable appearance of the disease in the not distant future.

Parasite positive bloods without gametocytes would demand institution of control measures as a type of insurance against the possible appearance of gametocytes.

A goodly percentage of enlarged spleens even when parasite negative and with no obvious cause for enlargement other than malaria would indicate the locality, where found, as a potential danger spot even when at periods a vector was not demonstrable. In such instances, no exact prediction would be made regarding the possible time when a recurrence of clinical symptoms might occur. This evidence would indicate that a vector had been present at some time in the past and, unless its breeding had been eliminated by control measures or because of other factors, could again be produced in that same area when suitable conditions for its propagation were present. Unfortunately, in the majority of such areas in Florida, no exhaustive studies were made during periods of past manifestations of the presence of the disease and, accordingly, the factors essential for the production of cases are not fully known, such, for example, as densities of the vector during that period and number of parasites positive cases which occurred at that time.

Positive entomological findings secured through the practice of adult captures and larval collections offer rather absolute evidence of the potentiality for production of malaria if a reservoir of parasites exist in the locality or be introduced through the possible circumstances of the presence of new conditions not existing in the past.

Negative entomological findings over relatively short periods and in the presence of a past history of the disease, as demonstrated by parasite positive cases in previous years, or in the presence of reasonable percentages of splenic enlargement, should be accepted with caution.

For conditions as they exist in Florida where *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* breeding has been demonstrated in the past over wide areas, evidence negative for the presence of the disease is not necessarily a good criterion of the future potentiality of that area for malaria production under the altered conditions referred to in association with new military bases.

JOHN E. ELMENDORF, JR., M. D.
*Director, Bureau of Malaria Control.*

JEE:p

## MEMORANDUM TO ALL AREA SUPERVISORS AND ENGINEERING AIDES

RE: Reliability and use of mosquito sampling as a measure for mosquito fauna of a locality and effectiveness of control operations.

Adult captures of mosquitoes should theoretically demonstrate the mosquito fauna of a district as well as afford a rather precise measure of the relative densities through a given period of time. When carefully planned and executed with supervision, mosquito sampling can demonstrate these points. Complete reliance on sampling of this population, however, must be exercised with the greatest of care. To sample a population of any nature, there must be a surety that the sample in question represents the actual population. In other words, the population must be accessible. To sample the oranges in an orange grove, it is only necessary to visit the grove and take at random a sample from sufficient trees to answer the demands of sampling errors; to sample the height of persons living in a community it is only necessary to repeat visits to fixed places of residence until an "adequate" sample is secured which satisfies the statistical needs of such a sample.

In sampling a mosquito population, the first difficult point which enters the situation is, where can the population be found. The answer to this question should be given by the entomologists who must know the life habits of the mosquitoes in question so well that they can assure that the sample does represent the actual population,

Positive findings as related to captures can be accepted at their face value. They may not represent an accurate sample of the whole population but they do represent existence of mosquitoes. Negative findings in capture stations must be accepted with caution. When stations are negative for the presence of adults on first capture, it must be determined whether the stations were located at points where the life habits of the mosquitoes in question would indicate they should be found.

When the catches of mosquitoes turn from positive to negative, many factors may be involved. The negative findings may represent fact and demonstrate that adults do not exist. Among the reasons for such negative findings, the following may be included.

Breeding water areas have been controlled by drying, through lack of rain, through drainage, through larviciding operations, by cold climate, etc.

Under these and similar circumstances, the findings of the captures are absolute and adults do not exist.

However, negative findings may result in traps or capture stations, even after previous positive findings, because, after the original selection of the station, the influencing factors may have become changed. Among such influencing factors are the following:

1. Winds prevailing when the station was originally selected may have changed and the station is no longer protected from the wind prevailing at the season in question.

2. Shade may have been eliminated from the area by the felling of trees for new construction.

3. Humidity in the area may be changed through lack of rains or through drainage for reasons other than mosquito control.

4. A source of animal blood for blood meals may have been removed from the vicinity of the trap, such, for example, as the moving or closing of cow or horse sheds or dairies, or persons resident in the neighborhood of the traps may have gone to other districts.

5. A new industry or activity may be installed in the neighborhood of the station which may have a repellent effect on mosquitoes.

6. A seasonal change of life habits of the mosquito may indicate their selection of a new area for diurnal resting places and for their blood meals; hibernation, mating instincts, etc., could accomplish such an alteration.

7. Seasonal changes, heat, cold, humidity, etc., may influence the locality, making it no longer a suitable place for mosquito congregation.

As stated previously, positive findings can be accepted at their face value. If adults are captured in a station it is obvious that mosquitoes are breeding somewhere within the flight range of that mosquito. When negative findings are originally encountered or develop during the course of a season, other causes than the actual absence of mosquitoes must be investigated before it can be assumed that the negative capture represents actual fact. Competent entomologists must check and recheck the area and thorough searches must be made for larvae. Larval findings by a competent entomologist are much more objective and definite than the results of adult captures since the habitat of larvae is limited to water areas and their range of movement in such an area is also limited. A competent entomologist can guarantee the presence or absence of larvae.

Up until the present time no device exists which is satisfactory from all standpoints for the sampling of a mosquito population in the field. All devices and procedures used at present are attempts to sample a migratory and indefinable population when the complete data on the existence of such population or its density are not known.

At best, entomological findings are not necessarily conclusive and reasonable reliance upon them depends on the reliability of the entomologists involved.

John E. Elmendorf, Jr., M. D.
*Director, Bureau of Malaria Control.*

JEE:p

# MALARIA RESEARCH

**MARK F. BOYD, M. D., Director**
**Station for Malaria Research**
**Rockefeller Foundation International Health Division**
**Tallahassee, Florida**

## COMPLETED STUDIES AND PAPERS

Typescripts of the following completed reports were submitted to the Home Office, viz.:

106. S. F. Kitchen and Persis Putnam. "Observations on the Mechanism of the Parasite Cycle in Falciparum Malaria."
107. S. F. Kitchen and Persis Putnam. "Morphological Studies of *Plasmodium falciparum* Gametocytes of Different Strains in Naturally Induced Infections."
108. S. F. Kitchen and Persis Putnam. "Comparative Morphological Studies of *P. falciparum* Gametocytes in variously Induced Infections."
109. Mark F. Boyd. "On the Therapeutic Interruption of Artificially Induced Malaria Infections."
110. Mark F. Boyd and S. F. Kitchen. "On Attempts to Hyperimmunize Convalescents from Vivax Malaria."
111. Mark F. Boyd and Jack C. Russell. "Preliminary Observations on the Inheritance of Susceptibility to Malaria Infections, as a Character of *Anopheles quadrimaculatus,* Say."

## WORK IN PROGRESS

(1) Preservation of parasites by freezing:

The most encouraging results we have secured to date from the inoculation of frozen whole blood, was a take occurring subsequent to an inoculation on May 8, with 15 cc. of blood containing the Trinidad strain of *P. falciparum* which had been frozen since December 3, 1941.

In this instance 5 cc. volumes of blood had been frozen in each tube, as contrasted with 1 cc. previously employed. However we are having trouble from the shattering of the tubes when thawing is begun. Similar trouble has been experienced with celluloid tubes.

(2) Due to pressure of other work, the pure-line studies of *A. quadrimaculatus* have been suspended.

(3) Human plasma:

At the request of representatives of the armed services, several critical experiments were performed to ascertain the risk of transmitting a malaria

infection by the use of liquid or lyophilized plasma secured from infected persons.

(4) Dr. Kitchen and Miss Putnam are collaborating on a statistical analysis of clinical data bearing on the characteristics of the paroxysms of vivax malaria.

(5) Miss Putnam is further collaborating in an analysis of our extensive clinical and parasitological records, to ascertain whether there is any regular rhythmic pattern in the cyclical variation in the parasite density of vivax infections, and the relation of such upswings in parasite density to clinical recrudescences.

During the year the attention devoted to our own program of studies has materially diminished. In part this is due to a vacancy on the medical staff we are unable to fill, in part to additional work arising from the preparation and collection of teaching material forwarded to the Army Medical School, to active participation in the instruction of Army medical officers, and to absences entailed by committee meetings and consultative responsibilities.

## MALARIA THERAPY

The following inoculations have been made in the malaria therapy service of the Florida State Hospital:

| CLASS INOCULATION | STATUS PATIENT WITH SAME SPECIES OF PARASITE | P. vivax | | | P. falciparum | | | P. malariae | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Takes | Failure | Pending | Takes | Failure | Pending | Takes | Failure | Pending |
| Natural (Sporozoites from infected mosquitoes) | Primary | 41 | | 5 | 17 | 6 | | | | |
| | Re-inoculation after previous failure | | | | 3 | 3 | | | | |
| | Re-inoculation after previous take | | | | | | | | | |
| Artificial (Trophozoites in blood, introduced intravenously) | Primary | 5 | 3 | | 16 | 1 | | 12 | 1 | 1 |
| | Re-inoculation after previous failure | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | |
| | Re-inoculation after previous take | 5 | | | | | | | | |

Physicians of the state have referred a number of private patients to us for inoculation by appointment. These have been five in number and were referred by physicians in Jacksonville, Tampa and Century.

The McCoy strain of *P. vivax* has been carried on through human-anopheline passages 63 to 70 inclusive. We have recently acquired a strain of this species from Trinidad, B.W.I., as well as another local indigenous strain.

We are at present maintaining the Costa and Trinidad, B.W.I., strains of *P. falciparum*.

During the year we have maintained three strains of *P. malariae,* an exotic strain from Trinidad, B.W.I., and two indigenous strains, the Glisson and Tampa.

During the year the service has been in charge of Dr. S. F. Kitchen. As from the very inception of this relationship with the Florida State Hospital, all patients have been daily visited by some medical member of the staff of the station.

## INSECTARIES

No particular difficulties have been encountered in the operation of the insectaries. The colony of the Florida strain of *A. quadrimaculatus* continues in the east building, and the T.V.A. strain of this species is maintained at a low level in a small cage in the west building. The increasingly heavy demands from the Army Medical School for infected mosquitoes for teaching purposes requires that all available rearing facilities be devoted to the production of the Florida strain, and the genetic studies have consequently been dropped. Three water baths are devoted to production of this strain, and we endeavor to produce approximately 200 pupae per day.

## INSTRUCTION

The director was absent from August 15th to August 30th for participation in the program for instruction of senior medical students and interns in tropical medicine, sponsored by the National Research Council, giving lectures at medical schools in New York City and Philadelphia as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Long Island Medical College | August 17-18 |
| Cornell Medical College | August 19-20 |
| New York Medical College | August 21-22 |
| New York University Medical College | August 24-25 |
| University of Pennsylvania Medical School | August 26-27 |
| Hahnemann Medical College | August 28-29 |

Four lectures were given at each institution, excepting Cornell, where five were given.

The director was invited to lecture in the Medical School of Tulane University on November 30th and December 1st, mainly before the post-graduate class in tropical medicine.

A total of 6 hourly lectures was given by the director to a group of 35 medical officers at Dale Mabry Field from August 5th to 12th. Dr. S. F. Kitchen gave this group a lecture on yellow fever on August 14th. In addition officers from this post were given 2 hour instruction periods in the laboratory daily from August 5th to 14th, and a second group was similarly received from October 5th to 9th. The first group comprised 7 officers, the second 4 officers and one technician.

The station is participating in the training courses which the Florida State Board of Health is affording to medical officers of the U. S. Army. The first group of 12 officers was present from November 23rd to December 5th; the second of 13 men from December 21st to January 2nd.

## PERSONNEL

(a) It has not been possible to fill the position of resident physician at the hospital, and consequently Dr. S. F. Kitchen has been obliged to resume responsibility for the hospital service. When the director is available, he is given leave one week-end per month.

(b) Miss Florence Willis resigned as hospital technician assigned to our service on March 30th. The director of the laboratory assigned Miss Margaret Young to the post.

(c) Mr. Jack Russell, the incumbent of the research fellowship, resigned effective February 28th, to accept a position as entomologist with the State Plant Board. His departure resulted in the resignation of his wife, Mrs. Catherine Russell, as technician, where she was assistant to Miss Logan. The fellowship remains vacant.

(d) Miss Beth Colvin was appointed to succeed Mrs. Russell, effective March 1st.

(e) Mrs. Lula T. Hall decided to retire on September 30th after several years of meritorious service as technician.

(f) Mrs. Beth Colvin Beck was promoted to succeed Mrs. Hall on October 1st.

(g) Miss Ovelia Linton, an advanced student at F. S. C. W., who had joined the staff as a volunteer assistant for the summer, was engaged to join the staff as technician on a part time basis on September 1st.

(h) Miss Lucille Logan was designated supervising technician effective October 1st.

## TRAVEL, CONSULTATION AND SPEAKING

The director was absent from January 5th to February 3rd on a consultation tour to Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti, in particular conferring with I. H. D. representatives in the first and last countries mentioned.

At the request of the Health Department of the Mexican government, the director made a tour in that country for the purpose of observing malaria control projects and making suggestions for the improvement of their program. He was absent from April 5th to May 13th. A report with recommendations was submitted to Dr. Fernando Manero, copy of which was sent to the Home Office, as well as a transcript of the diary kept during the tour.

The director attended one meeting of the sub-committee on tropical diseases of the section on medicine of the National Research Council in Washington, D. C., being absent for this purpose from June 2 to 7.

The director on orders from the Surgeon General of the U. S. Army, made two trips abroad for the purpose of observing military malaria problems, and suggesting measures for their correction. The first required an absence from September 17th to September 29th inclusive, the second from October 18th to October 30th, inclusive.

## EMERGENCY SERVICE

At the request of Capt. Stephenson, M. C., U. S. N., several experiments were undertaken to ascertain whether any risk attended the employment of plasma prepared from a malaria patient. The Health and Safety Division of the Tennessee Valley Authority has loaned us a cryochem apparatus for use in the preparation of desiccated plasma.

At the request of the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, tests were made of the inclination of *A. quadrimaculatus* to alight on and bite through several pairs of cotton gloves treated with different repellents. We are also routinely shipping anopheline ova to the laboratory of the Bureau of Entomology, at Orlando, Florida, from which larvae are there reared to further their program of larvicide studies.

At the request of Lieut. Col. Paul F. Russell, the utility of Field's stain for malaria parasites was investigated, and we have performed insectary tests on repellents.

The collection of anopheline mosquitoes belonging to the station, consisting of some 80 odd species from all over the world, was sent on indefinite loan to the Army Medical School, to be used in the orientation of entomologists in the Sanitary Corps. The director has sent on indefinite loan to the library of the Army Medical School over 60 monographs (books and pamphlets dealing mainly with the taxonomy of African, Oriental and Australian mosquitoes) from his personal library.

In addition the station is routinely furnishing to the Army Medical School, supplies of blood smears and infected mosquitoes for teaching purposes.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

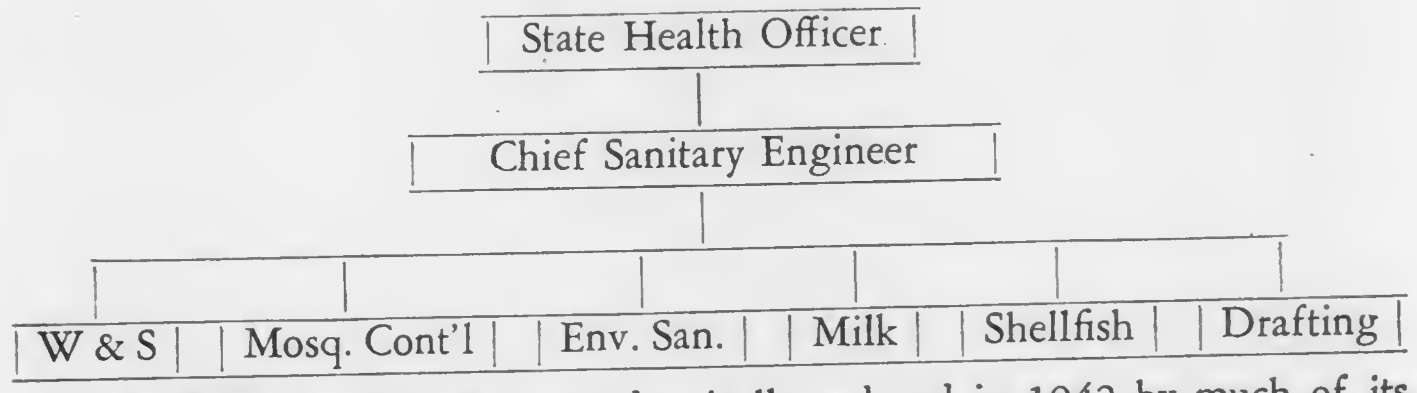
Our relations with the Florida State Board of Health, the Florida State Hospital, and the Florida State College for Women, continue to be uniformly cordial. We gratefully acknowledge many practical expressions of this cooperation.

# SANITARY ENGINEERING

**J. B. MILLER, Acting Director**

The Bureau of Sanitary Engineering continued under the direction of Mr. David B. Lee through April, 1942, when he entered active service with the Army. The Bureau functioned for a short period under Mr. A. E. Williamson until he, too, entered the Army; and following this, about June 1, Mr. J. B. Miller was requested by the State Health Officer to assume acting directorship of the Bureau. Divisions or sections of the Bureau continued principally as follows:

Administrative Division
Water and Sewerage Division
Mosquito Control Division
Environmental Sanitation Division
Milk Division
Shellfish Division
Drafting Division



The staff of the Bureau was drastically reduced in 1942 by much of its personnel entering the armed forces and taking other employment. As a result, the functions of practically every division were severely curtailed. One or two replacements in personnel were eventually made, however, which served to alleviate this situation to some degree. At the end of 1942 the personnel of the Bureau was comprised of the following:

1 — Associate Sanitary Engineer and Acting Director
2 — Assistant Sanitary Engineers
1 — Sanitation Consultant
1 — Milk Consultant
1 — Shellfish Sanitarian
1 — Sanitary Officer
1 — Draftsman
1 — Secretary
3 — Stenographers

The efforts of the Bureau were directed in great part toward activity in areas in the state vital to the war effort. Ably supplementing in this activity were the personnel assigned to the Bureau from the New Orleans District Office of the United States Public Health Service. At the end of the year, these were as follows:

1 — Assistant Sanitary Engineer (R)
1 — Assistant Public Health Engineer
2 — Engineer-Sanitarians

## STATE SANITARY CODE

The Bureau added another Chapter to the *State Sanitary Code,* Chapter IX, "Plumbing." Inspection forms were revised or prepared in accordance with details of the Chapters of the *Code* covering the following:

Tourist Camps
Grocery and Fruit Stores
Swimming Pools
Meat Markets
Abattoirs
Bottled Water Plants
Swimming Pool Monthly Report

Many of the local county health departments lost sanitation personnel to the armed services and to other employment during the year. In co-operation with the Bureau of Local Health Service and the Merit System Council, the Bureau continued its function as "clearing house" for sanitation personnel, interviewing possible candidates, and making recommendations for filling vacancies as they were created. Although all vacancies were not filled, it is felt that continued loss of sanitation personnel has been held to a minimum under existing circumstances.

## CONVENTIONS AND STATE TECHNICAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Bureau was represented at a number of meetings of various organizations in the state during the year. Among these meetings were those of the Florida Anti-Mosquito Association, Florida Engineering Society and the Florida Section of the American Water Works Association. Also, the Bureau was represented at the Southern Section of American Public Health Association which met at Richmond, Va., and at the Eleventh Annual Georgia Water and Sewage School, Atlanta, Ga.

Personnel of the Bureau ably participated in the Short Course in Water and Sewage Treatment held at the University of Florida the latter part of May.

## PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

Due to the impetus of military construction in the state and the subsequent increase of military population, more careful control of the water supplies within the state had to be exercised. One of the first steps taken in this matter was to complete the monthly purification forms which were to be submitted primarily by the water plants in and around military areas. Considerable work was done on this matter and resulted in these forms; one for filtration plants and one for chlorination plants. Attached, are the completed forms with complete instructions as to execution. Contacts with the various municipalities were made by the engineering personnel and we are now receiving these forms from a great number. In some cases, filtration plants complained that they did not have the necessary personnel to complete the larger form, so, for the duration, the use of the smaller form was allowed. During the first part of this year, it was evident that some standard practice for the submission of samples for bacterial analysis should be taken. Such practice was outlined as follows:

"*I. Plants effecting any treatment (including aeration) submit:*

(a) One sample from source.
(b) One sample from plant effluent.
(c) One sample from distribution system.

*II. Plants pumping from wells directly into distribution system submit:*

(a) One sample from well.
(b) Two samples from distribution system.

### WELLS

"Each water plant should number their wells consecutively, i. e., 1, 2, 3, etc., and a record kept in their office as to this designation. If only one well is used, or if all wells are led into a manifold, the sample should be marked either "Well No. 1" or "Manifold-wells 2, 3, 5." If a number of wells are used consecutively, say 3, samples from each well separately should be submitted on consecutive submission periods. This means, if you are on a monthly schedule, a sample from well No. 1 should be submitted in January, well No. 2 in February, and well No. 3 in March, etc.

### DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

"Four strategic points along the distribution system should be chosen for sampling. At least two should be near a terminus. These points should be marked 1, 2, 3, and 4 and records kept in your office as to this designation. In II(b) above, two sampling points (one near the terminus) should be sampled in consecutive submission periods, i. e., samples submitted from points

1 and 3 in January, 2 and 4 in February, and 1 and 3 in March, etc. In I (c) samples from a terminus should be submitted alternately.

## REPORTING OF CHLORINE RESIDUAL

"When sampling from the plant effluent or distribution system, a chlorine residual should be taken at the time of sampling, and this figure reported on the instruction sheet accompanying the sample bottle. *This is important.*"

In matters of municipal water supplies relative to the Army, all complaints and correspondence were handled, in each case, through the Liaison Officer of the U. S. Public Health Service, attached to the Fourth Service Command, Atlanta, Georgia. In several cases, specific matters were brought to our attention which resulted in decisive action towards corrective measures. The Repair and Utilities Division of the U. S. Engineers, Atlanta, Georgia, have under their jurisdiction several bacterial trailer laboratories and make common practice of analyzing water bacterially from municipal water supplies, particularly those which supply the adjoining base. In two cases, certain allegations were brought forth by the Army regarding the bacterial quality of the water supply. In one of the cases, several months of survey and supervision resulted and 319 water samples were collected for bacterial analysis by the Tampa Branch Laboratory. In the other, parallel tests were run by the U. S. Public Health Service trailer laboratory, co-operating with this Bureau, and 183 water samples analyzed. All matters brought to this Bureau's attention by the Liaison Officer, including potability of water supplies, cross-connections and other public health aspects, have been brought to a successful conclusion.

This Bureau worked directly with the U. S. Navy, and in five cases completely supervised the sterilization of water mains within the constructed base. Portable chlorinators were set up and chlorination and flushing effected until water in the mains indicated that water was of good bacterial quality.

A great number of new military water supplies were developed within the State, but due to military restrictions, lists will not be published until after the war.

In the construction of public water supplies during the year, plans were submitted to the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering for review and approval. The policy of requiring chlorination in all new supplies was continued. Listed in Table No. 1 are the water works improvements submitted to this Bureau during the calendar year. It must be remembered that due to the increased restrictions for the use of critical materials a sharp decrease in the number of installations resulted.

## ______________ WATER PURIFICATION PLANT
## REPORT OF OPERATION TO THE FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
### BUREAU OF SANITARY ENGINEERING

MONTH OF ______________ 19 __

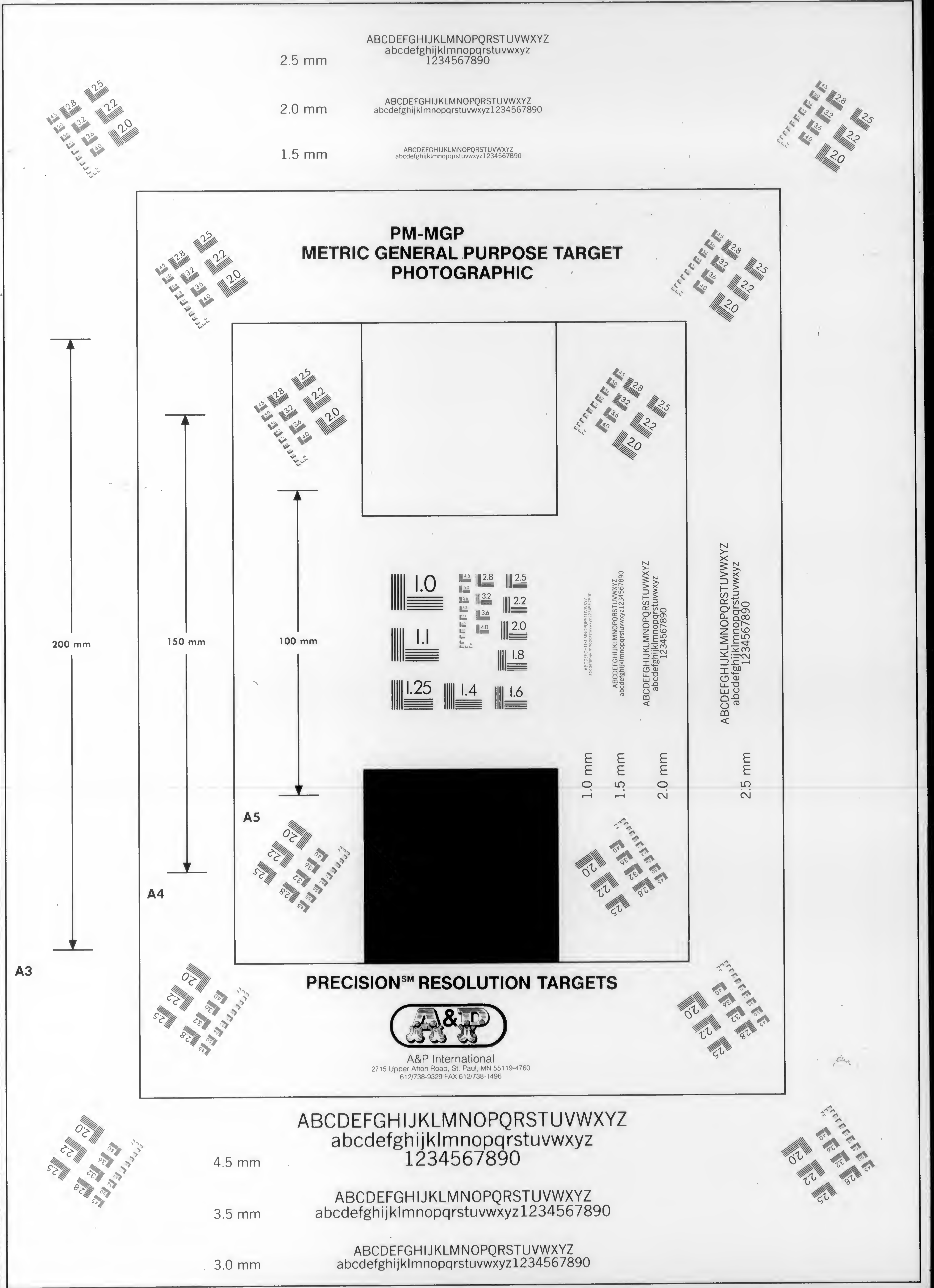
SIGNATURE ______________

| DATE | TOTAL WATER TREATED (THOU. OF GALS.) | HRS. PLANT IN OPERATION | CHEMICAL RESULTS | | | | | | | | BACTERIAL RESULTS | | | | | | | | | | | | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | POUNDS USED | | DOSAGES (P.P.M.) | | CHLORINE RESIDUAL | | | TEMPERATURE ° C. | RAW | | | | | | | FINISHED | | | | | |
| | | | LIQUID CHLORINE OR HYPOCHLORITE | ANHYDROUS AMMONIA OR AMMONIUM SULFATE | CHLORINE AS Cl | AMMONIA AS $NH_3$ | AVERAGE | MAXIMUM | MINIMUM | | BACTERIA PER ML (24 HOURS 37° C.) | COLI-AEROGENES GROUP | | | | | | BACTERIA PER ML (24 HOURS 37° C.) | COLI-AEROGENES GROUP | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 ML. | 1 ML. | 0.1 ML. | 0.01 ML. | 0.001 ML. | M.P.N. PER 100 ML. | | 10 ML. | 1 ML. | 0.1 ML. | M.P.N. PER 100 ML. | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | x | x | | | | x | x | | | x | x | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | | |
| MAX. | | | x | x | | | x | | x | | | x | x | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | | |
| MIN. | | | x | x | | | x | x | | | | x | x | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | | |
| AVERAGE | | | x | x | | | | x | x | | | x | x | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | | |

REVIEWED BY: ______________

DATE: ______________

REDUCTION
RATIO
16:1


2.5 mm
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890
2.0 mm
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890
1.5 mm
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890
2.5
2.8
2.2
4.5
5.0
3.2
5.6
3.6
2.0
6.3
4.0
1.0
1.1
1.25
1.4
1.6
1.8
200 mm
150 mm
100 mm
A3
A4
A5
1.0 mm
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890
1.5 mm
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890
2.0 mm
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890
2.5 mm
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890
4.5 mm
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890
3.5 mm
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890
3.0 mm
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890

# PM-MGP
# METRIC GENERAL PURPOSE TARGET
# PHOTOGRAPHIC

**PRECISION℠ RESOLUTION TARGETS**

A&P International
2715 Upper Afton Road, St. Paul, MN 55119-4760
612/738-9329 FAX 612/738-1496

# ____________________ · WATER · PURIFICATION · PLANT ·

## · REPORT · OF · OPERATION · TO · THE · FLORIDA · STATE · BOARD · OF · HEALTH ·

### · BUREAU · OF · SANITARY · ENGINEERING ·

MONTH OF ____________________ 19____
SIGNATURE ____________________

| DATE | TOTAL WATER TREATED (THOU OF GAL.) | HRS. PLANT IN OPERATION | FILTER OPERATION DATA | | | | | | | CHEMICALS | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | HOURS FILTER RUNS BETWEEN WASHING | | | FILTER WASHING | | FILTER HRS. | TOTAL WASH WATER (THOU OF GALS) | POUNDS USED | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | TOTAL | MAXIMUM | MINIMUM | TOTAL NO. | TIME (MIN) | | | LIME OR HYDRATED LIME (PRIMARY) | LIME OR HYDRATED LIME (SECONDARY) | SODA ASH | ALUM | ACTIVATED CARBON | CARBON DIOXIDE | PRE-CHLORINE LIQUID OR HYDROCHLORITE | POST-CHLORINE LIQUID OR HYDROCHORITE | ANHYDROUS AMMONIA OR AMMONIUM SULFATE | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | x | x | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| MAX. | | | x | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| MIN. | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| AVERAGE | | | | x | x | x | | x | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |

| DATE | CHEMICALS | | | | | | | | | | CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL RESULTS (P.P.M.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DOSAGES (P.P.M.) | | | | | | | | | | RAW | | | | | | | | | | | | SETTLED | | | | | | | |
| | LIME (PRIMARY) AS CaO | LIME (SECONDARY) AS CaO | SODA ASH | ALUM | ACTIVATED CARBON | CARBON DIOXIDE | PRE-CHLORINE AS Cl | POST CHLORINE AS CL | AMMONIA AS $NH_3$ | | pH | As $CaCo_3$ | | | | | CARBON DIOXIDE (THEORETICAL) | CHLORIDES AS Cl | TOTAL IRON AS Fe | TEMPERATURE °C | TURBIDITY | COLOR | pH | As $CaCo_3$ | | | | | CARBON DIOXIDE (THEORETICAL) | RESIDUAL CHLORINE |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | ALK. | | HARDNESS | | | | | | | | | | ALKALINITY | | | HARDNESS | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | $Co_3$ | $HCo_3$ | CARBONATE | NON-CARBONATE | MAGNESIUM | | | | | | | | OH | $Co_3$ | $HCo_3$ | CARBONATE | NON-CARBONATE | | |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MAX. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MIN. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| DATE | CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL RESULTS (P.P.M.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | BACTERIAL RESULTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FINISHED | | | | | | | | | | | | | RAW | | | | | | | SETTLED | | | | | FINISHED | | | | | |
| | pH | As $CaCo_3$ | | | | | | CARBON DIOXIDE (THEORETICAL) | TOTAL IRON AS Fe | RESIDUAL CHLORINE | RESIDUAL ALUM | TURBIDITY | COLOR | BACTERIA PER ML (24 HRS. 37°C.) | COLI-AEROGENES GROUP | | | | | | BACTERIA PER ML. (24 HRS. 37°C) | COLI-AEROGENES GROUP | | | | BACTERIA PER ML. (24 HRS. 37°C.) | COLI-AEROGENES GROUP | | | | |
| | | ALKALINITY | | | HARDNESS | | | | | | | | | | ___ 10 ML. | ___ 1 ML. | ___ 0.1 ML. | ___ 0.01 ML. | ___ 0.001 ML. | M.P.N. PER 100 ML. | | ___ 10 ML. | ___ 1 ML. | ___ 0.1 ML. | M.P.N. PER 100 ML. | | ___ 10 ML | ___ 1 ML. | ___ 0.1 ML. | M.P.N. PER 100 ML. | |
| | | OH | $Co_3$ | $HCo_3$ | CARBONATE | NON-CARBONATE | MAGNESIUM | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | | |
| MAX. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | | |
| MIN. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | | |
| AVERAGE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | | |

**· GENERAL · DATA:** (MONTHLY AVERAGES)
RATE OF WASH WATER (INS. RISE PER MIN.) ________
PER CENT WASH WATER ____________________
SETTLING BASINS LAST CLEANED 19

**· MIXING · BASIN · DATA:**
RETENTION ______ MINUTES
VELOCITY ____ FT. PER SECOND

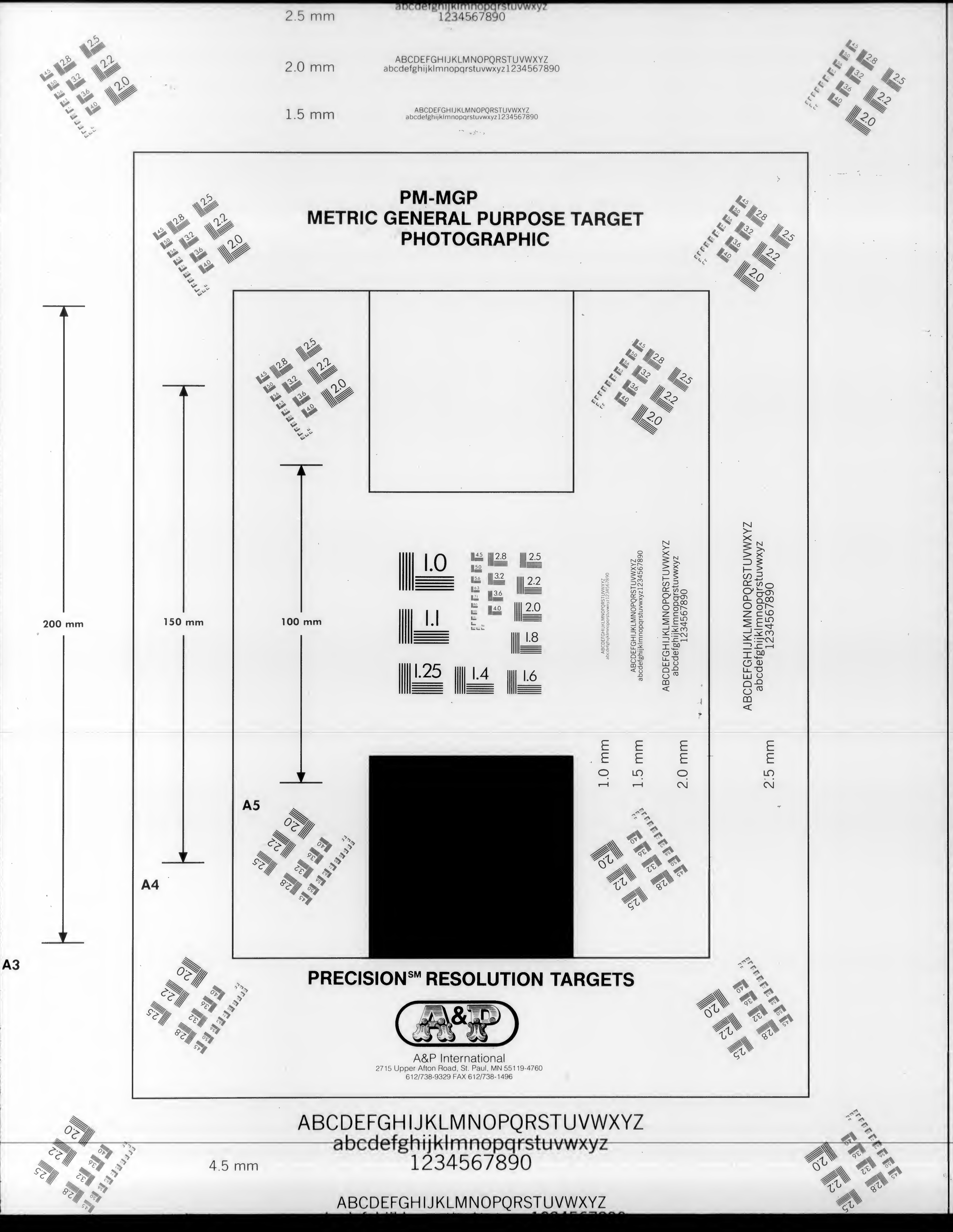
**· SEDIMENTATION · BASIN · DATA:**
RETENTION ________ HOURS
VELOCITY ____ FT. PER MINUTE

**· FILTER · DATA:**
YIELD (M.G.A.D.) ______________
RATE (M.G.A.D.) ______________

REVIEWED BY: ____________________
DATE: ____________________

REDUCTION
RATIO
12:1

# PM-MGP
# METRIC GENERAL PURPOSE TARGET
# PHOTOGRAPHIC


2.5 mm
1234567890
2.0 mm
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890
1.5 mm
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890
200 mm
150 mm
100 mm
A3
A4
A5
1.0
1.1
1.25
1.4
1.6
1.8
2.0
2.2
2.5
2.8
3.2
3.6
4.0
4.5
5.0
5.6
6.3
7.1
8.0
1.0 mm
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890
1.5 mm
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890
2.0 mm
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890
2.5 mm
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890
4.5 mm
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

## PRECISION℠ RESOLUTION TARGETS

A&P International
2715 Upper Afton Road, St. Paul, MN 55119-4760
612/738-9329 FAX 612/738-1496

TABLE 1.—WATER SUPPLY CONSTRUCTION—1942.

| LOCATION | Construction Status | | Source Water | | | Method of Sterilization | | Lab Control | | Dist. System | Storage | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Wells | | | | | | | | | |
| | New | Addition | Deep | Shallow | Surface | Chlorine | Hypochl. | Chem. | Bact. | | Elevated | Ground |
| Macclenny | | x | x | | | | x | | | | | |
| Cocoa Beach No. 1 | x | | x | | | | x | | | x | | |
| Cocoa Beach No. 2 | x | | | x | | | x | | | x | | |
| Panama City | x | x | x | | | x | | | | x | | x |
| Key West | x | | | x | | x | | | x | x | x | x |
| Sebring | | x | x | | | x | | | | x | | |
| Valparaiso | x | | | x | | | x | | | x | | |
| Kingsley Lake | x | | x | | | | x | | | x | | |

NOTE: Does not include Army and Navy Installations.

## PUBLIC SEWERAGE SYSTEMS

The installation of sewerage systems within the state had shown a sharp decrease by the end of the calendar year. A great number of army and navy sewage installations were made, but this information cannot be given for the duration of the war. Excellent co-operation was received from both branches of the armed services by this Bureau and we were consulted as to the location of sewage treatment works, and as far as allowable by army directives, the degree of treatment. At least four complete sewage treatment plants (activated sludge or trickling filters) were installed, but during the latter part of the year directives limited the degree of treatment to primary, except in extreme cases. Another attitude taken by the U. S. Army was that no sewage treatment plant would be built where the adjacent city discharged raw sewage into the common receiving waters. In this specific case, consideration will have to be given to the results caused by additional increased sewage loads and amount of pollution, particularly those affecting shellfish and recreational areas. This coming year this Bureau plans to make a survey as to the operation of the sewage treatment plants built by military authorities, and especially their effect upon the receiving streams. Certainly, a great number of pollution surveys will have to be undertaken in order that open shellfish and bathing areas may retain their present status.

The construction of municipal sewage treatment plants was greatly curtailed because of the lack of critical materials. This year will probably be the last in which municipal sewage treatment plants may be constructed until after the war. Fortunately for Florida, the greater percentage of water works in the state do not obtain their water from surface waters. Listed in Table No. 2 are the sewerage systems reviewed by the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering (excluding the army and navy for the reasons aforementioned.)

TABLE 2.—SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION—1942

| LOCATION | Sedimentation | | Filters | | | Chlorination | Lab. Control | Construction | | Design Capacity Population | Separate-Sludge Digestion | Per Cent Completed | Construction Agency | Collection System | Sludge Drying Beds |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Primary | Secondary | High Capacity | Low Capacity | Sand | | | New | Addition | | | | | | |
| Gainesville | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | x | |
| Key West (Plant 1) | Circular | | | | | x | x | x | | 13,400 | x | 90 | FWA | x | x |
| Key West (Plant 2) | Circular | | | | | x | | x | | 21,600 | x | 90 | FWA | x | x |
| Starke | Imhoff | | | | | x | | x | | 5,000 | | | FWA | x | x |
| Lakeland | Septic | | | | x | | | x | | 400 | | 100 | DPC | x | |
| Avon Park | Imhoff | | | | x | | | x | | 650 | | 20 | DPC | x | x |
| Panama City No. 1 | Septic | | | | x | | | x | | 400 | | 90 | FPHA | x | |
| Panama City No. 2 | Septic | | | | x | | | x | | 400 | | 90 | FPHA | x | |
| Eau Gallie | Imhoff | | | | | x | | x | | 280 | | 100 | FPHA | x | x |
| Orlando | Imhoff | | | | | | | | x | 5,000 | | | Mun. | x | |
| Lakeland | Septic | | | | x | | | x | | 400 | | 100 | Pri. | x | |
| Pensacola | | | | | | | | | x | | x | 100 | Mun. | | |

LEGEND: FWA—Federal Works Agency; DPC—Defense Plant Corporation; FPHA—Federal Public Housing Authority; Pri.—Private; Mun.—Municipal.

NOTE: Does not include Army and Navy installations.

## MUTUAL AID PLAN

Immediately after the declaration of war, a wire was received from the Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service advising certain precautions and protective measures to be taken by water plants throughout the United States. Such information received from that office and all other governmental agencies has been transmitted to the water works officials throughout the State of Florida. During the first of the year, this Bureau was the prime factor in instigating a Mutual Aid Plan for the water works of Florida. Complete inventory forms were sent to all water works in the state, on which were to be listed all materials in stock. This list was made into a master sheet at this office to be used in cases of bombing or sabotage of any water works within the state. The list was revised as of July 1.

During August, it became evident that a critical material shortage was definitely present, and a voluntary plan of inventory exchange was instigated throughout the water works of this state. All water works in towns of over 5,000 population were asked to list all surplus materials in stock which could be loaned or sold to other water works in the state. This is not to be confused with the Mutual Aid Plan. The Bureau acted as the clearing house for such surplus materials. During October, the War Production Board issued a priority directive making it illegal for water works to have over a certain percentage of surplus materials. Again this Bureau acted as the clearing house and such lists of surplus materials was made available. As yet the War Production Board has not designated an authority for the distribution of these surplus materials.

Mainly through the efforts of the Regional Engineer of the Office of Civilian Defense, Atlanta, Georgia, a course for training auxiliary water crews within the state was established. This matter was also in co-operation with the Florida Section of the American Water Works Association. The complete text for preparation and training of these crews was presented to the State Defense Council and an address by a member of this Bureau was given on this subject at the annual local American Water Works Association meeting. Several cities in the state are now preparing to give such a course. The coordination of all of these efforts was made by the appointment of a member of this Bureau as State Water Coordinator under the State Defense Council. Probably next year will see greater efforts put forth on this particular subject. All engineering personnel are members of the Advisory Committee, Division of Health and Housing, State Defense Council.

## STREAM POLLUTION

As mentioned before, a great amount of work will have to be done in this matter. Due to the increased sewage loads, some areas, primarily shellfish, will have to be re-surveyed. During 1942, the following areas were surveyed:

1. *Crystal River*—Preliminary survey of Inglis Bars, Crystal and Homosassa Rivers, due to typhoid outbreak traced to Crystal River oysters. No evidence of pollution found at open beds. Homosassa River and part of Salt River closed and posted (no oysters gathered here).
2. *Lake Tsala Apopka (Inverness)*—Area closed for swimming.
3. *Lake Bradford*—Disapproved for swimming. Complaint registered to Army regarding sewage effluent from Dale-Mabry Field.
4. *Apalachee Bay*—Not compiled as yet. Evidence that oyster areas not polluted.
5. *Sarasota Bay*—Certain shellfish areas closed on basis of sanitary survey.
6. *Clearwater Bay*—Certain shellfish areas closed on basis of sanitary survey.

## DRAINAGE WELLS

The policy of not allowing drainage wells as a method of sewage effluent disposal was continued. Considerably fewer drainage wells were permitted than heretofore. Listed below are the number permitted, by counties:

| *County* | *No.* | *County* | *No.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dade | 7 | Suwannee | 1 |
| Orange | 6 | Polk | 1 |
| Broward | 2 | Marion | 1 |

## SWIMMING POOLS

The Swimming Pool Code having been previously adopted by the State Board of Health (1941) placing the approval of plans and specifications of proposed new construction, and sanitary control of existing pools, with the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, the Bureau continued with this responsibility during the year.

Policy of the Bureau covering sanitary control of swimming pools has been pitched outstandingly on a requirement of the Code, chlorination of swimming pool water. Many pools have acquired and installed adequate chlorination apparatus. The national system of priorities on materials has forced a temporary modification of the Bureau's policy on pool chlorination, and swimming pools without adequate chlorination are operating on temporary permits pending acquisition of the necessary equipment whenever priorities permit.

New pool construction has been suspended because of materials involved. During the year plans and specifications for only five (5) proposed pools were reviewed by the Bureau.

Quite a few of the existing swimming pools are in establishments or zones taken over by the military authority during the year and are operated as a part thereof.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total swimming pool permits issued 1941 | 108 |
| Total swimming pool permits issued 1942 | 52 |

## MOSQUITO CONTROL DIVISION

Activity in this division has been extremely limited during the year because of scarcity of personnel for the purpose. Plans for two water impoundment projects were reviewed, one of which was permitted. Reports from some of the mosquito control districts were received and reviewed, and suggestions given to one such district on its plan of work for the coming year. The Bureau has advised with the Bureau of Malaria Control with regard to certain drainage features of proposed malaria control operations coming to the attention of the latter.

## ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

A well defined program of environmental sanitation was interrupted early in the year by the loss of the Sanitation Consultant, who accepted another position. The Bureau did not make a replacement in this position until rather late in the year (October).

A principal function of the Sanitation Consultant has been to assist with training program for local health department sanitation personnel. This is a particularly timely activity, as a number of new sanitation men without special public health and sanitation training have been employed to fill vacancies created by personnel entering the armed forces. Plans have been completed for a special type of in-service training program for sanitation personnel, which is to be executed through the co-operation of the Extension Division of the University of Florida. It is expected that this special training program will be inaugurated early in 1943.

Proper coordination and balancing of local environmental sanitation programs in many instances has not been possible because of lack of central office personnel, together with scarcity and changes in local sanitation personnel. An appraisal system for establishing local sanitation programs on a basis of individual county needs was interrupted because of aforementioned circumstances. Resumption of this system is expected in the coming year, with improvement of these circumstances.

Late in the year plans were started and partly completed for training food-handlers in connection with the program of sanitary control of food and drink establishments. Execution of this plan is expected to materially assist many of the local health departments with this phase of sanitation in the coming year.

The Bureau continued the policy to avoid periodic re-issuance of permits for most of the establishments falling into the category requiring permits. This has effected considerable saving of time.

Status of establishments covered by permits for the year is as follows:

*Tourist Camps—*

| | |
|---|---|
| Permits issued 1941 | 677 |
| Continued under permit 1942 | 551 |

There are considerably fewer camps under permit during the year than in 1941. Many tourist camps did not open for business in the fall as usual because of the war emergency circumstances. Also, a few camps were refused permission to open and permits were revoked for failure to comply with requirements of the *State Sanitary Code*. Too, all camps had not been inspected by the end of the year because of shortage of sanitation personnel.

*Food Canneries and Preserving Plants—*

| | |
|---|---|
| Permits issued 1941 | 121 |
| Continued under permit 1942 | 106 |
| Permits revoked | 1 |

As the season for these establishments advances it is expected that practically as many plants will be in operation as during the previous year.

*Bottled Water Plants—*

| | |
|---|---|
| Permits issued 1941 | 31 |
| Permits issued 1942 | 15 |
| Pending | 9 |

To facilitate proper bottle washing, hot water is now a required item of the *State Sanitary Code* for bottled water plants. Considerable progress has been made in getting plants equipped for water heating. To some extent, however, the critical materials situation has curtailed this important activity, and the Bureau has followed the policy during the year of issuing temporary permits for those plants which have ordered water heating equipment pending delivery of same.

### FHA—PRIVATE WATER AND SEWERAGE

During the year the Bureau continued co-operation with the Federal Housing Administration in the arrangement whereby private water supplies and sewage disposal systems, for dwellings constructed under jurisdiction of

Federal Housing Administration, are approved by State Board of Health or authorized agent thereof and cleared through Bureau of Sanitary Engineering. The following figures show the record of FHA cases clearing through the Bureau:

| | 1941 | 1942 |
|---|---|---|
| Water Supplies | .... | 137 |
| Septic Tanks | 39 | 1378 |

The inspections necessary in handling the details were done largely in localities having local health units, and the co-operation of the local units made it possible to handle such cases with despatch.

### CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE

The Civilian Public Service health and sanitation project operating in Okaloosa and Santa Rosa Counties under the technical supervision of the Bureau was started in the spring. This project was set up for the purpose of performing environmental sanitation work on premises of certain clients of the Farm Security Administration. Control of hookworm disease is the primary object and the program includes, as well as sanitary privy construction, screening of houses, septic tank construction, and private water supply improvement. The Bureau has loaned the project a quantity of hand tools.

Record of sanitation work performed in 1942 by the project shows the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sanitary pit privies constructed | 130 |
| Septic tanks constructed | 19 |
| Houses screened | 6 |
| Water supplies improved | 17 |

Much credit is due the project director and local health departments for the work accomplished; considerable difficulties were encountered in getting the work under way.

## SANITARY MILK CONTROL

The year 1942 has been a trying one for members of the industry as well as for milk control officials. Most of the experienced dairy farm and milk plant employees were inducted into the armed service before the War Manpower Commission started deferment of such individuals. By the time deferment actually started many such workers had already been inducted. It was impossible to replace personnel that had already been inducted. The result of this policy was that dairy farmers and milk plant operators endeavored to carry on with woefully inadequate man-power. To further complicate matters the increased demand for milk and milk products due to the establishment of army and navy bases in our midst overtaxed the milk handling equipment already installed. The shortage of critical materials made it impossible to expand facilities and the consequence was that existing equipment was in almost constant operation making the dismantling and cleaning of this equipment a special problem. This situation placed an additional burden on local and state inspection personnel. It called for more frequent inspections and closer supervision in general of the milk supply. Our milk division devoted considerable time and effort in assisting local health officers and sanitarians to meet these unusual situations arising on dairy farms and in milk plants due to the war emergency.

Inexperienced milk plant machinery operators increased the public health hazards due to the human element considerably, and by the same token inexperienced dairy farm employees increased the inherent hazard of raw milk. It was, therefore, necessary to give considerable, additional time and attention to the pasteurizing process to see that it was adequately done, in order to insure perfectly safe milk, and to divert as much raw milk as possible into pasteurized milk channels. This policy aided materially in increasing pasteurized milk consumption which is, and has been, one of our chief aims and purposes.

War milk supplies demanded a major portion of our efforts. Thirteen special surveys were conducted at the request of army and navy officials, of milk sheds serving military and naval areas, in addition to the routine surveys made of Standard Ordinance cities to ascertain their milk sanitation status expressed in percentage and based on percentage compliance with standards set forth in the current edition of the U. S. Public Health Service Milk Code. Work on milk supplies important to the war effort was given precedence over other activities except in case of emergency.

Of the twenty-nine cities operating under the Standard Milk Ordinance and Code, fifteen were officially surveyed to determine their milk sanitation status. The records of those making a rating of 90% or more were forwarded to the U. S. Public Health Service in Washington where the computations were checked and the name of the city retained or added, as the case might be, to the list of American cities making 90% or more on milk ratings, which list is published semi-annually by the Public Health Service. Similar ratings on five cities not operating under the Standard Ordinance was also made. One only of these made a 90% rating.

The scarcity of labor and critical materials seriously curtailed our Standard Ordinance promotion program. Only one city in the state adopted the model ordinance in 1942. Two cities already operating under older editions of the ordinance brought their ordinances up to date.

Another important function carried out by our milk division was that of certification to the U. S. Public Health Service of all milk supplies furnished to common carriers. Permits from the U. S. Public Health Service to furnish milk to common carriers is required. Before these permits will be issued the products must be approved by the State Board of Health and must meet the U. S. Public Health Service Milk Ordinance and Code requirements for grade "A" pasteurized milk. Certification was refused in the case of two applicants.

Annual testing of herds for tuberculosis and Bang's disease is not compulsory under state and Federal laws. We have endeavored to fill this gap by the promotion of paragraphs in local ordinances making these tests compulsory. All of the larger cities have these clauses in their regulations for tuberculosis and also for Bang's disease in herds producing milk for sale in the raw state.

Tests for diseases other than tuberculosis and Bang's disease are not routine but are done when in the judgment of the health officer it is indicated. Under this procedure 313 cows were ordered removed from milking herds because of mastitis and 394 gallons of milk were condemned. The testing in such cases is done by any licensed veterinarian that the herd owner may select and not by public health officials. The total loss incurred by the slaughter of animals having mastitis is borne at present by the herd owner. There is no indemnity paid either by state or Federal agencies. This lack of indemnity seriously hinders the advancement of our testing program throughout the State. Only seven cities in the state require regular tests for mastitis on milking herds.

Another function carried out by our milk division was assisting health officers in the training of newly employed personnel in matters pertaining to milk sanitation. The policy of the Bureau is to endeavor at all times to keep milk control programs local in nature, and the services rendered in such matters are purely advisory. However, by working in close co-operation with local health officers and sanitarians and in assisting local inspection personnel in the interpretation of the Model Ordinance and Code, a very gratifying degree of uniformity of inspection service has been attained throughout those counties having full-time county health service. This would have been difficult to attain otherwise.

A summary of the activities engaged in by our milk division is listed below:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dairy Farm Inspection | 586 |
| Pasteurization Plant Inspection | 113 |
| Defense Areas Surveyed | 13 |
| Standard Ordinance Cities Surveyed | 15 |
| Other Cities Surveyed | 4 |
| Interstate Carrier Permits Refused | 2 |
| Animals Removed from Milking Herds | 313 |
| Gallons of Milk Condemned | 394 |
| New Ordinances Adopted | 1 |
| Ordinances Brought Up to Date | 2 |
| Cities Removed from 90% List | 1 |

## SHELLFISH SANITATION

On December 31, 1942, shellfish producing plants were in operation in Florida as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Oyster Shucking Houses | 40 |
| Shellstock Oyster Houses | 19 |
| Clam Houses | 2 |
| Crabmeat Plants | 22 |
| Lobster Meat Plants | 3 |
| Scallop Houses | 3 |

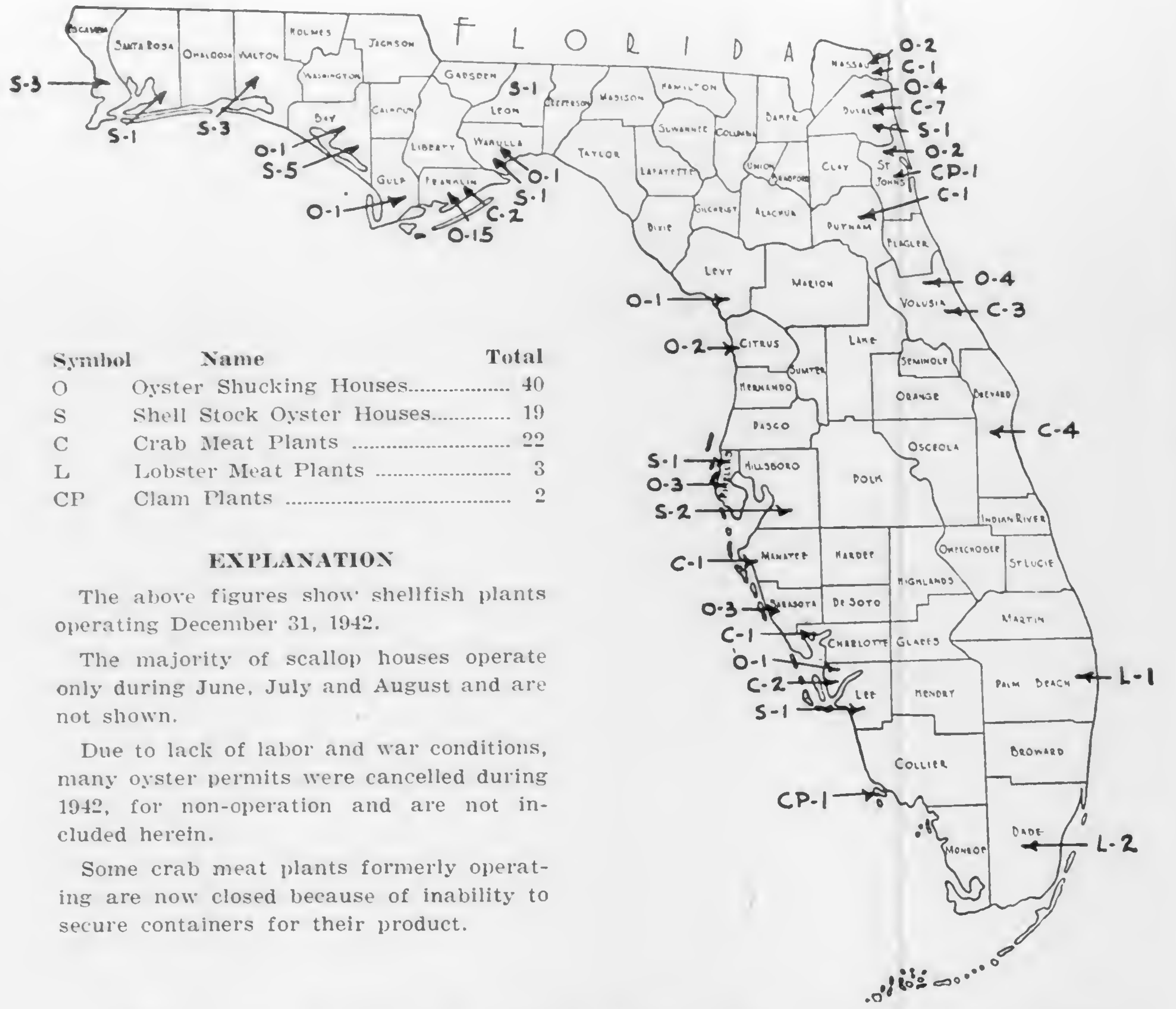
During the year 1942, inspection of shellfish producing plants were made as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Oyster Shucking Houses | 306 |
| Shellstock Oyster Houses | 68 |
| Crabmeat Plants | 301 |
| Scallop Producing Plants | 26 |
| Lobster Producing Plants | 16 |

A total of 62 gallons of unapproved oysters, 71 bushels of unapproved shell oysters, and 36 gallons of unapproved scallops were confiscated and destroyed in the State. The shellfish destroyed were in the hands of retail dealers and found to be uncertified.

State Board of Health permits for eight oyster shucking houses and three crabmeat plants were cancelled during the year for non-operation or insanitary conditions.

During March, seven arrests of oyster dealers were made in Bay County for failure to comply with the Florida State Sanitary Code. In Sarasota County, two arrests were made for the same cause and a fine of $100.00 was assessed in Mayor's Court against the defendant. Since this time, however, the owner has constructed and is now operating a plant which meets requirements.



| Symbol | Name | Total |
|---|---|---|
| O | Oyster Shucking Houses | 40 |
| S | Shell Stock Oyster Houses | 19 |
| C | Crab Meat Plants | 22 |
| L | Lobster Meat Plants | 3 |
| CP | Clam Plants | 2 |

### EXPLANATION

The above figures show shellfish plants operating December 31, 1942.

The majority of scallop houses operate only during June, July and August and are not shown.

Due to lack of labor and war conditions, many oyster permits were cancelled during 1942, for non-operation and are not included herein.

Some crab meat plants formerly operating are now closed because of inability to secure containers for their product.

Metal signs warning the public against taking oysters from polluted waters were posted around Pensacola, Escambia, Blackwater, St. Andrews, Sarasota, Hillsborough, Tampa and Clearwater Bays; Halifax, Hillsborough, Indian, Manatee, Bradenton, Anclote, Caloosahatchee and Homosassa Rivers.

A physical survey of the Perdido Bay was made and no reason for the closing of this water to the gathering of shellfish was found.

Near the close of the 1941-1942 oyster season, a number of cases of typhoid fever developed, primarily in Pinellas and Hillsborough Counties. The history of the majority of these cases showed that patients had eaten oysters from Crystal River. The permits of both oyster shucking houses at Crystal River were revoked and the plants closed. A thorough investigation of conditions there was made by both the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering and the Bureau of Epidemiology. A stream pollution survey of the water from which oysters were taken was also made. The results of these investigations indicated the source of the epidemic possibly to be two typhoid carriers having been employed by one of the oyster plants.

All employees of shellfish producing plants in this state are now required to have thorough physical examinations including a stool culture test for typhoid, and no one is permitted to work in shellfish producing plants until an official State Board of Health certification of health has been issued to him. Numerous investigations of employees are made to determine that this regulation is being carried out. One typhoid carrier was found to be operating an oyster house at Port Orange. His permit was immediately revoked and a check on the carrier's activities is now being made every month, as is also being done regarding the carriers at Crystal River.

During the year, the clam canning plant at Marco was completely rebuilt and is now operating under fair sanitary conditions.

Most of the month of October was spent with Mr. R. L. Long, Sanitary Engineer, U. S. Public Health Service, during which time an inspection was made of all oyster producing plants in the State of Florida.

The bacterial laboratory of the U. S. Food and Drug Administration visited Florida in June and an inspection of all crabmeat plants was made as well as samples taken of crabmeat being produced.

A complete stream pollution survey of Oyster Bay in Wakulla County was made near the close of 1942.

This Bureau has received all possible co-operation from the State Conservation Commission. With Mr. S. E. Rice, supervisor of that Commission, the State Shellfish Sanitarian visited the Chief Engineer of the State Road Department and secured permission to place warning signs on bridges and other structures of the State Highway Department when deemed necessary near condemned areas.

Lack of personnel of this Bureau, as well as the State Conservation Department makes the proper patrolling of all condemned areas in the State of Florida impossible, however. Until such time as funds are available and personnel can be secured to properly patrol the condemned waters of this State, it is impossible to determine definitely just where all oysters offered for sale to the public are produced. The fact remains that "an oyster is no better than the water from which it comes."

Due to the large number of army and navy bases erected in Florida during the year, a great majority of which are located on the coast line, the sewage disposal problem has greatly increased, and resulting stream pollution work has been required. This, added to the loss of many of our best county sanitary officers, and difficulty of shellfish producers to secure tin plate for containers, has handicapped this division in its usual work.

## DRAFTING

The drafting division has made it possible to quickly produce and reproduce maps, certain charts and graphs needed by this Bureau and other bureaus of the State Board of Health, during the year. The black-line printing machine and the draftsman have effected a real saving in time and funds for the department.

Among accomplishments of this division during the year are the following:

1. Production of plans of a revised type of dairy sterilizing cabinet, and plans for several types of dairy designs, in co-operation with the milk division.
2. Revision of the Condemned Shellfish Area Manual to conform to the reports of more recent surveys, in co-operation with the Shellfish division.
3. Revision of the large septic tank form which now eliminates to a certain extent the previously necessary additional diagrams and details.
4. Consolidation of a number of tables for estimating and calculating velocities, quantities, etc., into a complete engineers handbook.
5. Production of a revised set of plans for precast ditch lining with the Pensacola invert.
6. Reproduction of approximately 3,500 square feet of malaria control maps for the Bureau of Malaria Control at cost price.
7. Revision of the filing system for water and sewerage plans, whereby all the plans of the same locality are filed together as one unit. This alleviated the threatening shortage of cabinet and floor space in the drafting department.

# MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

**R. C. HOOD, M.D., Director**

The activities of the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health during the year 1942 may be summed up in one statement: continued service in spite of much reduced personnel.

In 1940 one hundred six physicians were serving as part-time clinicians for maternal and child health conferences conducted by local health units. The number was substantially the same in 1941—one hundred seven. By December of 1942 there were only forty-eight. During this year, however, immunizations were more than doubled, while the number of antepartum and postpartum cases receiving medical services was approximately the same as for 1941. Comparative statistics for immunizations, antepartum medical services, and postpartum medical examinations for 1941 and 1942 are shown in the accompanying table.

In a like manner, other services of the Bureau were continued or expanded. These included midwife supervision, the provision of equipment for maternal and child health clinics, the enlargement of hospitalization services, and the initiation of a family planning program and of nutrition services. Postgraduate education for nurses and for physicians was continued but on a much reduced scale.

The revision of Chapter XX of the *Sanitary Code of the State of Florida* regarding the practice of midwifery, begun in 1941, was completed in 1942. It was approved by the Attorney General, adopted by the State Board of Health, printed and distributed to midwives, physicians, and others. These regulations enable the State Board of Health to exercise a greater degree of supervision over the practice of midwifery and implement the supervision and in-service training now being given.

Considerable equipment was purchased by the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health to be used in the midwife training program. This included three obstetrical mannikins, fifty demonstration midwife bags, completely equipped, and six certified nurse-midwife bags, also completely equipped.

On the basis of an inventory of county health unit facilities for conducting maternal and child health clinics, made in 1941, considerable scientific equipment and supplies were purchased and distributed to local units to make possible an improved quality of service. All supplies were purchased on the basis of competitive bidding and were marked with an identifying symbol before being placed in local units. In addition to physicians' supplies a library of obstetrical, pediatric, and nursing texts was purchased for each participating county. A number of motion picture projectors were provided also for the use of county health units. Approximately one hundred fully equipped standard Stanley nursing bags were bought and distributed to nurses in county health units. An additional multigraph machine for use in the Duplicating Department was purchased. Lumber for the construction of fifty obstetrical tables to be used in maternity clinics was purchased and construction begun by the NYA Project in the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College.

The provision of maternity care for needy women in Escambia County, which was begun in 1941, was continued and the number of patients increased in 1942. A plan to provide hospital care for wives of enlisted men and for their children under one year was made, but it was found impossible to put the plan into operation because of limited facilities in existing hospitals in most areas. However, a modified plan providing delivery service was approved for operation in the Duval County area.

As one means of decreasing Florida's excessively high maternal and infant mortality rates, the possibility of establishing a family planning program was investigated. The Maternal Welfare Committee of the Florida Medical Association drew up a resolution regarding the dissemination of fertility information. The resolution was adopted by the Florida Medical Association. A list of medical indications for child spacing information was prepared and then approved by the Maternal Welfare Committee. An opportunity to participate in the Planned Parenthood program was offered to each of the directors of county health units. Five county units had adopted the program and had received supplies and information for conducting the program by the close of 1942.

A Merit System examination was held, and a nutritionist employed in May. She served on the staff of the University of Tennessee School of Home Economics for the summer term and assumed her regular duties with the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health in July. She, as well as the Director of the Bureau, served on the State Advisory Committee on Nutrition of the State Defense Council. A program was initiated to coordinate the nutrition activities of various public agencies and to enlarge the present educational program in nutrition for school children and the lay public.

The Director served on the State Advisory Committee for the Care and Protection of Children and the Committee on Physical Fitness of the State Defense Council, as well as the Nutrition Committee. He also gave consultation service in the preparation of Standards for Maternity Homes, on eye conservation, and school health programs. In cooperation with the Bureau of Health Education, a new series of infant care teaching leaflets was prepared to replace the series formerly used.

Since November 1, the Bureau has not had a Director; for on that date the resignation of Dr. R. C. Hood became effective. Dr. Hood has not yet been replaced, but programs begun under his supervision have been carried

forward in the absence of a director. In the central office of the Bureau, even as in the state as a whole, the theme is "continued service in spite of much reduced personnel."

**Number of Immunizations, and of Maternal and Infant Patients Given Medical Service Through Local Health Units—1941 and 1942**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Immunizations: | | |
| Smallpox | 13,231 | 48,143 |
| Diphtheria | 16,320 | 30,387 |
| Total | 29,551 | 78,520 |
| Maternity Service: | | |
| Cases Admitted to antepartum medical service | 5,485 | 5,380 |
| Visits by antepartum cases to medical conferences | 18,842 | 20,675 |
| Cases given postpartum medical examinations | 1,722 | 1,591 |
| Infant Hygiene: | | |
| Cases admitted to medical service | 3,176 | 3,456 |
| Visits to medical conferences | 6.525 | 8,638 |

# BUREAU OF DENTAL HEALTH

**LLOYD N. HARLOW, D.D.S., Director**

The activities of the Bureau of Dental Health for the year ending December 31, 1942, were a continuation of the dental correctional and educational program previously instituted.

Sincere appreciation is expressed to the Florida State Dental Society and its component societies for their active cooperation in the promotion of dental health in the State of Florida.

The Bureau is grateful to the various departments of the State Board of Health that have assisted in the operation of its program. Special thanks are extended to the Bureau of Health Education, the Bureau of Public Health Nursing, and the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health for their assistance and interest in dental health activities.

## DENTAL CORRECTIONS

The Bureau's field dentist conducted dental trailer clinics in eight counties where dental service was not otherwise available. These clinics were open to the dental indigent preschool and elementary school children, as well as to indigent maternal patients. The following tabulation indicates the services rendered:

| | W. | C. | Tot. | W. | C. | Tot. | W. | C. | Tot. | W. | C. | Tot. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Patients—new | 42 | 12 | 54 | 13 | 0 | 13 | 1355 | 194 | 1549 | 1410 | 206 | 1616 |
| Patients—old | 6 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 659 | 75 | 734 | 666 | 76 | 742 |
| Extractions | 46 | 9 | 55 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 1064 | 199 | 1263 | 1114 | 208 | 1322 |
| Fillings, all kind | 33 | 3 | 36 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 1119 | 107 | 1226 | 1164 | 110 | 1274 |
| Treatments | 33 | 4 | 37 | 18 | 0 | 18 | 1076 | 104 | 1180 | 1127 | 108 | 1235 |
| Prophylaxis | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 103 | 0 | 103 | 107 | 1 | 108 |
| Misc. dental operations | 20 | 2 | 22 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 152 | 9 | 161 | 174 | 11 | 185 |

Dental corrective service was made available to the indigents among the preschool and elementary school children and to the indigent maternal patients in seventeen health unit counties where neither full- nor part-time dental corrective clinics were conducted. Few of the seventeen counties were able to maintain a continuous service for twelve months, and the greater part of the work was done during the first half of the period. The two main reasons were the reduction of Maternal and Child Health funds for the fiscal year of 1942-43 and the increased number of dentists taken into the armed forces. A statistical report of the county health unit dental corrective programs is given below:

| County and No. Dentists Participating | | Maternal White | Pre-School White | School White | Total | Treatments | Extractions | Fillings all kind | Prophylaxis | Hours | Cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bay | 4 | 25 | 16 | 474 | 515 | 1 | 304 | 73 | 0 | 168 | $588.00 |
| Bradford | 1 | 2 | 16 | 208 | 226 | 78 | 137 | 128 | 0 | 50 | 175.00 |
| Broward | 1 | 15 | .... | .... | 15 | 8 | 9 | 29 | 10 | 14-7/10 | 51.75 |
| Dade | 9 | .... | 961 | 87 | 1048 | * | * | * | .... | 69 | 241.50 |
| Escambia | 1 | ** | ** | 796 | 796 | 209 | 348 | .... | 61 | 65-1/4 | 195.75 |
| Franklin | 1 | .... | .... | 3 | 3 | .... | 4 | .... | .... | 2-3/4 | 9.63 |
| Gadsden | 2 | 7 | 15 | .... | 22 | 16 | 23 | 23 | 1 | 12 | 42.00 |
| Highlands | 3 | .... | .... | 12 | 12 | 15 | 27 | 28 | 2 | 15-5/6 | 55.42 |
| Hillsborough | 1 | 102 | .... | .... | 102 | 21 | 14 | 87 | 5 | 22 | 77.00 |
| Jackson | 2 | .... | 11 | 69 | 80 | 16 | 125 | 14 | 13 | 27 | 94.50 |
| Lake | 4 | .... | 11 | 156 | 167 | 97 | 110 | 309 | 67 | 78-1/4 | 273.88 |
| Leon | 1 | 11 | .... | 1 | 12 | 3 | 10 | 12 | 1 | 10 | 35.00 |
| Madison | 1 | *** | *** | 13 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 34 | 2 | 14-7/15 | 50.00 |
| Nassau | 1 | 4 | 3 | 46 | 53 | 0 | 6 | 53 | 1 | 16-2/3 | 58.34 |
| Orange | 1 | 79 | 140 | 96 | 315 | 122 | 93 | 466 | 92 | 115-7/10 | 405.00 |
| Pinellas | 1 | 120 | .... | .... | 120 | 129 | 89 | 360 | 37 | 97-1/4 | 340.38 |
| Volusia | 8 | 10 | 149 | 53 | 212 | 23 | 24 | 42 | 1 | 38-18/100 | 133.64 |

*-Examinations only. **-Colored. ***-Emergencies.

At the beginning of the year there were four full-time dental corrective clinics in the state being operated in conjunction with county health units. Two of these were discontinued June 30, and work in the others was interrupted and seriously handicapped because of the scarcity of dentists for such positions. A third county was without a clinic dentist for over three months. Full- and part-time clinics operated by city and county health departments also experienced difficulties in operating because of the shortage of personnel.

The Dade County dental corrective clinic which was operating independently became a part of the new city-county health unit and is now being operated by the unit.

## EDUCATION

Radio broadcasts and participation in public gatherings by making talks, showing exhibits, and distributing literature have heretofore been used to advantage by the Bureau in that important phase of its program—education of the general public. However, because of the war emergency and the lack of personnel to conduct dental corrective programs, these particular efforts were greatly curtailed. The new dental health exhibits, recently prepared especially for display at fairs, conventions, and meetings were shown only once.

Dental health educational programs were presented to the students of Dr. Sarah Parker White and Miss Fannie Shaw of the Florida State College for Women in Tallahassee twice during the year. The films, "Tooth Development," and "Nature, Builder of Teeth," were shown and the dental quiz (prepared by this Bureau) was used as a lecture basis. A copy of the dental health brochure, "Your Child's Teeth," was given to each student in attendance.

A dental health lecture, based on the dental quiz, was delivered to teachers in session at a teachers' institute in Bradford County. Dental health literature was distributed to all who were present.

Before beginning the corrective clinic in counties not having already received this service, an educational program was conducted. It consisted of talks, the showing of the Bureau's dental health film, "Billy's Trip to Healthland," (written especially for elementary and primary school children) together with the distribution of the booklets, "Your Child's Teeth," and other dental health literature to all the teachers.

Talks were made at the Annual Meeting of the Florida State Dental Society, at five district dental society meetings, and at nine county dental society meetings on the Bureau's program and on the war emergency situation as it affects the dentists in Florida. By request, the Director appeared on and assisted with the program of the Annual Meeting of the Florida Medical, Dental, and Pharmaceutical Association (colored).

The booklet, "Your Child's Teeth," published by the Bureau of Public Relations of the American Dental Association, contains the most essential facts on dental health—expressed in lay terminology—that a teacher should know and be able to explain to her students. They are distributed to the teachers in each county where the Bureau's educational and correctional program is conducted; also, in county health unit counties through the courtesy and cooperation of the health officers and their staffs, and upon direct request of the teachers.

## OTHER ACTIVITIES

All county health unit directors were contacted a number of times—personally and by letter—and conferred with in regard to their dental health programs. Prior to June, each one was requested to submit his plan, together with a request, for Maternal and Child Health funds for dental fees and equipment to be used in conducting his dental health program for the fiscal year of 1942-43. The dentists in these counties were interviewed relative to the various programs contemplated and their approval on them obtained.

Several conferences were held with Lt. Colonel White and Colonel Webb of the Florida Selective Service Board in regard to dentists eligible for Procurement and Assignment Service and for the Rehabilitation Program in Florida. Arrangements were made early in the year for a six-month's deferment of the nine full-time clinic dentists in the state. The increased demand for dentists in the armed service, however, soon changed all this. Hillsborough County was without a clinic dentist for over three months and several of the other clinics had their schedules disrupted because of the change of dentists. It was almost impossible to obtain qualified dentists—regardless of their interest in public health dentistry—for the clinic positions.

A survey made in 1941 of the defense areas of the state, relative to dental care available to the civilian population of such districts, showed the area immediately surrounding Eglin Field, near Valparaiso, in Okaloosa County, to be the only one—at that time—not having ample dental care. At the meeting of the Florida State Dental Socitey, it was decided to ask the Federal or State Governments for assistance in caring for this area, using the Florida Plan presented to the American Dental Association in 1937, or a modification thereof adapted to the situation.

After more than a year's correspondence with the Federal Security Administration, in 1942, Doctors Brooke and Evans of the United States Public Health Service, loaned to Federal Housing Administration, visited the Bureau of Dental Health to discuss ways and means for establishing an adequate dental program in the Eglin Field area.

Being unsuccessful in interesting a dentist with a Florida license in locating there, a joint meeting of the Executive Council and the Advisory Committee of the Florida State Dental Society was called to approve suggested changes required to meet this emergency and similar ones that might occur in the future. It was decided to ask the Florida State Board of Health to request the United States Public Health Service to assign a dentist to the State Board of Health to conduct a clinic in this area under the supervision of the Bureau of Dental Health and in cooperation with the Florida State Dental Society and the local health agencies: the dentist so assigned to be paid by the United States Public Health Service and all proceeds from the clinic to be used for the purchase and maintenance of equipment, supplies, and salaries necessary for office personnel; the fees to be charged to be in line with those in that part of the state for like service, the maximum fees to be charged only to those able to pay them, the dental indigents and near-dental indigents to be charged according to their ability to pay, the quality of service to be the same to each individual.

The plan was readily approved by the United States Public Health Service and assurance given that a dentist would soon be assigned. In the meantime, Dr. Turner, the Bureau's field dentist, was sent to the area with the dental trailer to begin this service while awaiting the assignment of the United States Public Health Officer. Dr. Turner spent the greater part of two months there, and his activity report is given below:

| | |
|---|---|
| **No. patients** | 151 |
| **No. total visits to office** | 214 |
| **Examinations only** | 50 |
| **Extractions** | 59 |
| **Fillings, all kind** | 274 |
| **Prophylaxis** | 53 |
| **Treatments** | 127 |

It was late October before the United States Public Health Officer arrived and as some little time was required to set up the clinic, obtain equipment, supplies, and satisfactory office personnel the reports of the accomplishments for November and December are not so encouraging. While it is too soon, to predict the outcome of this experimental project, the indications are that it will prove successful if it is operated according to the original plan.

# PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

**RUTH E. METTINGER, R.N., Director**

The course of public health nursing changed considerably in 1942. Nurses have been urged to carry on the most necessary work, rendering nursing services at a central point outside the home whenever and wherever possible. Group teaching has been stressed more in the past year than ever before. Selection of cases has always been indicated, but during the past year it has been even more necessary if the health of the community was to be maintained.

Many transfers have been made, both for promotion and making necessary adjustments. The shortage of nurses has been marked, but in spite of this it has been increased fourteen.

The educational phase of the program has continued even though there was a curtailment of funds. Due to the great need for venereal disease training, four of the county supervisors were sent to the University of North Carolina for three weeks intensive training course.

Three colored nurses were given a six months' course in midwifery. Upon return, they were assigned to the units where they previously worked, having full charge of the midwife work in their county, holding meetings, accompanying the midwives on deliveries, following up the cases to determine that the proper after care has been given. It is our desire to eventually replace the "granny midwife" with nurse-midwives who can more intelligently carry on this phase of the work.

Arrangements were made with the universities to give scholarships to seven of the nurses who otherwise would not have been able to have taken the course.

In 1942—161 nurses were employed in the county health units. Approximately two-thirds of the nurses employed met the qualifications of the State Board of Health.

At the request of the Florida State Nurses' Association, the director was appointed Chairman of the Nursing Council for War Service, and also State Nurse deputy to the State Emergency Medical Officer. County deputy nurses were recommended to the emergency medical officer who in turn recommended these names to the Governor for final appointment. All counties were visited with the exception of five. At this time, councils were set-up for the purpose of recruiting student nurses and carrying on the activities of the Office of Civilian Defense. As a member of the State Red Cross Committee, the director gave assistance in the enrollment of Red Cross nurses; also, in locating the retired nurses and urging them to return to the service relieving the younger ones for the Army and the Navy.

Assistance was given the Division of Venereal Disease Control in orientating some of the lay follow-up workers. Due to the increase of venereal disease work, it was necessary to employ an additional state nursing consultant, who is attached to the Bureau of Venereal Disease Control. This consultant visited counties having full-time county health units to assist with the venereal disease program and applying it to the generalized program. During these visits the consultant participated in the staff education conferences. All clinics were observed and demonstration interviews were given for all the nurses. Much of the consultant's time was spent in unorganized counties assisting with venereal disease clinics and observing the work of lay investigators.

The maternal and child health state nursing consultant visited thirteen counties. Emphasis was placed on a balanced program, planned according to local health needs. In many counties where the nursing staff consisted of only one nurse who was responsible for all field work and for assisting at clinics, minimum health needs, as determined by the appraisal form for local health work, could not be met. Here careful scheduling of time, selection of cases, and providing health services for the family unit was stressed.

Program planning included:

(a) A survey of the county as to morbidity and mortality for the past three years.
(b) A survey of the community including the county officials, physicians, dentists, ministers, school enrollment, hospital, social agencies, etc.
(c) A yearly plan for distribution of the nurses' time was outlined and all activities were posted ahead according to this plan.

When advising the nurses about field nursing visits, case selection was emphasized and the criteria of the U. S. Public Health Service for selection of maternity cases was recommended:

1. Mothers who were pregnant for the first time.
2. Those women who have had complications with previous pregnancies.
3. Those women who are dependent upon midwives for delivery.
4. Those who are delivered in their own homes.

It was strongly urged that all members of the family be included for service.

In pre-visit planning an immediate plan and long term plan to meet health needs of the family was emphasized.

During staff conferences:

(a) Demonstrations of techniques
(b) Policies outlined by medical director in regard to extent of care to be rendered by the staff nurses.
(c) Outlines for staff education on maternal and child health with text book references given to staff.

During the individual conferences with the nurses:

(a) Points were discussed following the field nursing visit.
(b) Following clinics.
(c) Following box check of records.

The state midwife nursing consultant has stressed this year the retirement of colored midwives and has been successful in urging fifteen to discontinue because of old age and physical disability. Much of the consultant's time was spent in setting-up teaching equipment for the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health. Investigations of midwives have shown that eighteen white and seventeen colored have attended deliveries without license. Since it was deemed advisable to move slowly in this matter, the midwives were not prosecuted. The midwife consultant visited fifty counties giving demonstrations and holding classes with the midwives.

The colored midwife consultant was advised to divide her time between four counties, remaining from two to four months, observing deliveries and holding midwife meetings. Deliveries were attended with the midwives to supplement class work and to evaluate the midwife's skill in technique and the management of labor. Mothers' classes were held, teaching them the hygiene of pregnancy, assisting in preparation for home delivery, carrying out orders of the family doctor and supervising the care of the newborn infant.

Follow-up visits to antepartum and postpartum patients accompanied by the midwife has proved to be a valuable aid in helping both the patient and the midwife to realize the importance of early medical care during the antepartum period; also the preparation for a home delivery by collecting necessities for mother and baby before the seventh month of pregnancy.

In addition to this service, assistance was given with the medical examinations and immunizations in the Negro schools.

Tuberculosis has become a war problem since many of the Selective Service men have been rejected because of infection. The state tuberculosis nursing consultant has visited sixty-one counties informing new nurses and county health officers of certain policies of the nursing bureau relative to tuberculosis; installing new tuberculosis report forms; holding classes in the "Studies of Tuberculosis," which dealt with the source, prevention and cure of tuberculosis; and checking on cases found through the mobile x-ray unit.

It has been necessary to visit eleven of the unorganized counties making investigations on Selective Service cases, also on cases discharged and deaths occurring at the State Sanatorium. In each instance the individuals were located, interviewed and, where no x-rays or examinations had been done, arrangements were made for the service either through the family doctor or local tuberculosis association. The consultant nurse visited each county where recommendations for large x-rays had been advised in order to:

1. Ascertain just what had been done and what disposition had been made of the cases.
2. To obtain a list of all active cases on file at the present time.
3. Advise that an index file be kept in each office carrying the active cases, arrested cases and deaths in that county.
4. To stress the importance of selecting the proper individuals for x-raying by the mobile x-ray unit.
5. To advise that large x-rays, when advised, must be done within a month after the interpretation of the small x-ray and sputum test made at the same time.
6. To inform the personnel that where a case of tuberculosis is found, all members of the family residing in the home must be x-rayed immediately and every three months thereafter, until the contact is broken and then in six months and another six months.

Following the consultant's visits, written reports and recommendations were submitted to the medical director of the county health units and to the director of the divisions and bureaus.

# LOCAL HEALTH SERVICE

**A. W. NEWITT, M. D., Director**

The impact of the war has brought about many deviations from our peacetime concept of the type of service to be rendered by a county health department. In times of peace the efficiency of such a health department was judged to be satisfactory only if it could demonstrate that it had a long-term plan of operation and that it was showing measurable results in all recognized fields of endeavor. These projects included a study of basic data and community facilities such as population, economics, mortality, morbidity, medical care, laboratory service, and welfare problems; and based on these data plans were formulated for health education, communicable disease control, tuberculosis control, venereal disease control, maternal health, infant health, preschool health, school health, adult health, general sanitation, food control, milk control, and many other special activities.

In order to carry out such a program it is necessary, of course, that a well trained and experienced health officer and an adequate staff of public health nurses, sanitary officers, clinic workers and office help be available. It is also necessary that the budget shall provide sufficient funds to pay reasonable salaries and travel allowances and to pay for equipment, supplies and other operating expenses.

When we look at the situation as it really exists at the end of 1942, it is all too apparent how far short we are in the realization of the results to be expected under peacetime conditions. A steady procession of circumstances brought about by the war has made it mandatory that the so-called "well rounded program" be curtailed in order that greater emphasis could be given to services which would make a direct contribution toward the war effort. Beginning in the last few months of 1941 and continuing into 1942 we had the problem presented by a great influx of construction workers and their families to build camps, air bases and ship yards. These people swarmed into areas which for the most part were entirely deficient in facilities for housing, water supply, food supply or sewage disposal. The public health hazards thus brought about can be readily appreciated, but we are proud to report that no serious outbreak of disease developed in any of these localities. Great credit is due to the prompt steps taken by the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering and to the diligent alertness of the local sanitary inspectors.

With the arrival of military and naval personnel we were faced with the responsibility of protecting the service men from disease which might be contracted because of contact with the civilian population and by eating and drinking in civilian food-handling establishments. This responsibility could only be partially met by the State Board of Health in areas where organized local health departments do not exist, but the programs of the organized counties were adjusted as well as circumstances in such units would allow.

The two most important problems to be met were presented by venereal diseases and intestinal diseases. The reader is referred to the report of the Division of Venereal Disease Control for details on accomplishments of the several health units, but it should be explained here that venereal disease control has received first attention in all the units as a direct contribution to the war effort. The sanitation of food and drink establishments has been a serious problem. The inoculation of all service men against typhoid reduces the possibility of contraction of that disease to a minimum, but there is still the possibility of transmission of dysentery and food poisoning through the medium of contaminated food and utensils. Increasing this hazard is the overcrowding of food and drink dispensaries especially in the small communities in the immediate vicinity of military and naval establishments. Such places seldom have adequate equipment for sterilization of dishes, glassware, and utensils, and unskilled help is the rule rather than the exception. As a result, the inspection and supervision of restaurants, beer parlors, and other eating and drinking establishments have required greatly increased attention from our sanitary officers. So far we have been fortunate that no serious outbreak of intestinal disease has occurred.

In the control of smallpox and diphtheria the health units have carried on a continuous program of immunization especially of children under school age. The reader is referred to Table 2, sub-heading "Communicable Disease Control" where the number of immunizations against smallpox, diphtheria and typhoid are recorded. In the event of evacuation of children because of enemy attack, a high degree of immunity to these diseases proportionately lessens the possibility of outbreaks of these diseases among the evacuees.

During the year several of our health officers and many public health nurses and sanitary officers have been commissioned in the army, navy or public health service. This loss of trained and experienced personnel has been a severe handicap in carrying out the program. Replacement with other qualified people has become increasingly difficult, and most of the health units are operating with greatly depleted staffs. Great credit is due to the remaining personnel whose unselfish devotion to duty certainly reflects a high degree of loyalty and patriotism.

Several of the units have had serious financial difficulties. The appropriations made for such units by the county boards of commissioners rely on receipts from the gasoline tax or revenue from race tracks. The rationing of gasoline greatly curtailed tax receipts, and the ban on pleasure driving has practically eliminated race track funds. Consequently these boards were not able to make their contributions. In all such cases but one (Hamilton County) adjustments have been made by arranging for supplementary appropriations from school boards and city councils. In the case of Hamilton County, its location in a non-critical war area, its small population, and the resignation of the health officer to join the army, in addition to lack of funds, made it advisable to discontinue operation of that unit.

Another unit that was discontinued during the year was Flagler County. The facts that the part-time health officer of this unit could no longer be spared from his duties in connection with the State Board of Health, the impossibility of his replacement, the small population, and its location in a non-critical war area combined to make it advisable to discontinue its operation. Osceola County which had been combined with Orange County decided to discontinue its appropriations in April, and therefore, it suspended operations.

Four new county health units were organized in 1942. These were Jefferson in February, Volusia in March, Madison in May, and Washington in November. All these units operate under their own budgets and have their own offices and staffs except that in the case of Madison the health officer divides his time between that county and Taylor County, and the health officer of Jackson supervises the work in Washington. Thus at the end of the year there were thirty-three counties having organized public health services. This represents 49.2 per cent of the counties in the state.

An exceedingly important advance for public health in Florida was the consolidation of all the cities in Dade County with the county to form one health department. This consolidation was the culmination of months of study and preparation of local conditions by the Director of Local Health Service. The elimination of duplication and overlapping which is always obtained where separate health departments exist in areas the size of a county should enable the new director to make an outstanding demonstration of high efficiency in meeting public health problems. The unique geographical position of Miami as an international air terminal includes the hazard of importing tropical diseases to this country particularly in time of war. The change took place on November 10.

The staff of the Bureau of Local Health Service at the end of the year consisted of the director, assistant director, health unit clerk consultant, and the secretary. Dr. E. S. Osborne, Jr., the assistant director, joined the staff in January, and his services have enabled us to keep up with the increasing demands on the administration of the affairs of local health departments.

In Table 1 is shown a summary of the budgets for the health units in operation at the end of 1942. Since a budget is only an estimate of probable income and expenditure for a fiscal year, the items shown are subject to

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF COUNTY HEALTH UNIT BUDGETS, 1942-1943.

| DESCRIPTION | Total Budgeted | SOURCE OF FUNDS | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | State | County | U.S.P.H.S. | | State Venereal Disease | Children's Bureau | Other Agencies | |
| | | | | Title VI | Venereal Disease | | | Name | Amount |
| Baker | 9,300 | 3,360 | 4,000 | 1,500 | 200 | | 240 | | |
| Bay | 22,880 | 3,000 | 7,400 | 1,020 | 5,540 | | 2,820 | Panama City | 3,100 |
| Bradford-Clay | 15,820 | 5,280 | 2,580 | | 3,700 | 2,000 | 2,260 | HO—USPHS | Direct |
| Broward | 24,920 | 6,750 | 8,400 | 1,200 | 5,000 | 1,000 | 2,570 | | |
| Dade (11-10-42 to 6-30-43) | 137,394.73 | 8,352.55 | 94,913.76 | 3,943.34 | 19,064.49 | 2,772.79 | 6,967.79 | TB Association | 1,380.01 |
| Duval | 34,860 | 6,660 | 17,200 | 2,580 | | 1,900 | 6,520 | | |
| Escambia | 39,638 | 6,680 | 4,660 | 2,320 | 7,900 | 1,620 | 6,900 | Pensacola | 9,558 |
| Franklin-Gulf-Wakulla | 24,260 | 5,890 | 8,800 | 2,720 | 2,800 | 700 | 3,350 | | |
| Gadsden | 21,850 | 4,800 | 5,000 | 1,980 | 2,500 | 820 | 4,850 | School Board | 1,900 |
| Highlands-Glades | 11,020 | 2,000 | 4,800 | 1,800 | 400 | 400 | 1,620 | HO—USPHS | Direct |
| Hillsborough | 35,600 | 9,300 | 14,000 | 3,300 | | | 6,000 | School Board | 3,000 |
| Jackson | 17,850 | 4,720 | 6,560 | 1,800 | 3,520 | 500 | 750 | | |
| Jefferson | 10,810 | 5,960 | 4,200 | | 300 | | 350 | | |
| Lake | 23,460 | 6,080 | 8,920 | 1,620 | 5,180 | 900 | 760 | | |
| Leon | 31,080 | 8,140 | 4,400 | 1,680 | 5,440 | 240 | 2,000 | Tallahassee | 9,180 |
| Levy-Gilchrist | 17,790 | 6,340 | 7,000 | 2,100 | 1,950 | 150 | 250 | | |
| Madison | 9,600 | 1,000 | 5,000 | | 3,100 | | 500 | | |
| Monroe (10-1-42 to 6-30-43) | 9,660 | 3,510 | 4,500 | 1,125 | 187.50 | | 337.50 | | |
| Nassau | 15,720 | 5,920 | 5,100 | 1,380 | 3,020 | | 300 | | |
| Orange | 27,020 | 7,520 | 12,840 | 5,100 | | | 1,560 | | |
| Pinellas | 46,200 | 7,020 | 22,800 | 4,860 | 7,560 | 600 | 2,760 | School Board | 600 |
| Polk (1-1-43 to 6-30-43) | 22,730 | 3,500 | 11,877 | | 4,610 | 1,750 | 993 | | |
| Santa Rosa | 7,680 | 2,960 | 3,920 | | 500 | | 300 | | |
| Seminole | 15,220 | 3,600 | 6,850 | 600 | 2,800 | 720 | 650 | | |
| Taylor | 12,535 | 2,200 | 5,785 | 1,800 | 350 | 580 | 1,820 | | |
| Volusia | 38,440 | 7,340 | 16,800 | | 9,900 | 1,000 | 3,400 | | |
| Walton-Oakloosa | 17,450 | 5,820 | 6,100 | 1,620 | 2,780 | 480 | 650 | | |
| Washington (11-1-42 to 6-30-43) | 7,693.33 | 1,380 | 3,786.66 | | 2,526.67 | | | | |

revision from time to time as conditions change. Nevertheless the table will convey useful information as to sources and proportions of funds. Grand totals are not entered because the budgets listed do not in all cases represent a full year, and health units previously existing but not operating at the end of the year are omitted.

Table 2 shows a summary of activities carried out by all the units during the year. Caution should be used in making comparisons of the same activities in the various units. It should be borne in mind that these statistics are subject to many variables such as population, size of staff, work accomplished previous to present year, geographical location, and incidence of disease.

TABLE 2.—TABULATION OF ACTIVITIES—STATE OF FLORIDA—1942.

| ACTIVITIES | Baker | Bay | Bradford-Clay | Broward | Dade | Duval | Escambia | Flagler (7 mo.) | Franklin-Gulf-Wakulla | Gadsden | Hamilton (9 mo.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A1 Admissions to service | 0 | 549 | 63 | 195 | 535 | 33 | 25 | 0 | 43 | 1 | 11 |
| A2 Consultations with physicians | 0 | 2 | 8 | 29 | 33 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 19 | 3 | 2 |
| A3-9 Field visits | 94 | 110 | 146 | 423 | 663 | 283 | 317 | 14 | 206 | 144 | 66 |
| A15 Smallpox immunizations | 238 | 1,217 | 1,098 | 1,470 | 2,744 | 2,128 | 8,538 | 347 | 486 | 1,603 | 267 |
| A16-18 Diphtheria immunizations | 232 | 1,905 | 742 | 1,747 | 2,048 | 843 | 3,320 | 219 | 682 | 1,253 | 271 |
| A19 Typhoid Fever immunizations | 895 | 353 | 1,512 | 732 | 798 | 1,411 | 10,095 | 190 | 7,345 | 1,041 | 1,587 |
| VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B1 Admissions to medical service | 117 | 851 | 1,621 | 1,120 | 1,738 | 5,779 | 1,673 | 129 | 778 | 388 | 379 |
| B3 Clinic visits | 3,896 | 17,979 | 12,242 | 13,193 | 27,152 | 75,222 | 15,267 | 1,667 | 14,459 | 8,928 | 6,504 |
| B4 Field visits | 350 | 1,233 | 568 | 575 | 1,562 | 2,003 | 640 | 60 | 1,191 | 547 | 369 |
| TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C1 Admissions to medical service | 17 | 21 | 655 | 953 | 343 | 833 | 95 | 383 | 20 | 28 | 0 |
| C2 Admissions to nursing service | 14 | 64 | 86 | 104 | 362 | 53 | 120 | 23 | 40 | 40 | 30 |
| C5 Clinic visits | 28 | 14 | 652 | 90 | 2,749 | 936 | 414 | 392 | 69 | 56 | 8 |
| C7-8 Nursing visits | 71 | 275 | 201 | 495 | 1,606 | 200 | 534 | 48 | 124 | 252 | 43 |
| MATERNITY SERVICE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D1-8 Admissions to medical service | 142 | 164 | 202 | 254 | 857 | 285 | 900 | 44 | 277 | 487 | 17 |
| D2-7-10 Admissions to nursing service | 119 | 448 | 268 | 394 | 1,167 | 556 | 1,305 | 57 | 499 | 688 | 40 |
| D3 Antepartum medical conferences | 317 | 320 | 176 | 475 | 1,703 | 520 | 2,240 | 64 | 708 | 875 | 28 |
| D5-6-11 Nursing visits | 784 | 1,328 | 441 | 656 | 3,039 | 2,076 | 2,144 | 123 | 1,288 | 2,632 | 98 |
| INFANT HYGIENE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E1 Admissions to medical service | 81 | 69 | 37 | 216 | 89 | 317 | 295 | 22 | 153 | 266 | 4 |
| E2 Admissions to nursing service | 81 | 341 | 68 | 380 | 918 | 598 | 727 | 40 | 373 | 583 | 26 |
| E3 Visits to medical conferences | 163 | 103 | 28 | 443 | 94 | 984 | 863 | 24 | 308 | 443 | 4 |
| E5-6 Nursing visits | 365 | 1,055 | 176 | 683 | 3,059 | 2,613 | 1,623 | 72 | 1,120 | 1,860 | 33 |
| PRESCHOOL HYGIENE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E8 Admissions to medical service | 44 | 151 | 60 | 156 | 1,086 | 493 | 9 | 41 | 135 | 439 | 1 |
| E9 Admissions to nursing service | 44 | 830 | 143 | 89 | 479 | 1,623 | 154 | 55 | 426 | 1,287 | 13 |
| E10 Visits to medical conferences | 100 | 269 | 61 | 239 | 1,125 | 1,061 | 51 | 66 | 447 | 742 | 9 |
| E12-13 Nursing visits | 76 | 2,599 | 137 | 273 | 996 | 4,181 | 1,200 | 212 | 963 | 2,939 | 15 |
| E14 Insp. by dentists or dental hygienists | 2 | 11 | 0 | 21 | 958 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

TABLE 2.—TABULATION OF ACTIVITIES—STATE OF FLORIDA—1942.—(Continued.)

| ACTIVITIES | Baker | Bay | Bradford-Clay | Broward | Dade | Duval | Escambia | Flagler (7 mo.) | Franklin-Gulf-Wakulla | Gadsden | Hamilton (9 mo.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SCHOOL HYGIENE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| F1 Inspections by physicians or nurses | 1,633 | 3,063 | 1,907 | 1,375 | 21,504 | 11,475 | 8,077 | 81 | 1,390 | 1,852 | 1 |
| F2 Examinations by physicians | 1,754 | 1,442 | 485 | 1,003 | 735 | 905 | 5,070 | 69 | 243 | 716 | 226 |
| F4 Admissions to nursing service | 68 | 137 | 66 | 1,346 | 765 | 443 | 41 | 1 | 225 | 28 | 3 |
| F5-6 Nursing visits | 273 | 672 | 425 | 4,053 | 6,490 | 1,782 | 881 | 51 | 682 | 358 | 23 |
| F7 Insp. by dentists or dental hygienists | 0 | 264 | 326 | 694 | 0 | 1 | 2,815 | 148 | 253 | 0 | 0 |
| ADULT HYGIENE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| G1-5 Medical examinations | 629 | 37 | 674 | 846 | 0 | 636 | 261 | 29 | 26 | 238 | 127 |
| MORBIDITY SERVICE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| H3-4 Medical visits | 89 | 8 | 25 | 116 | 0 | 6 | 1,519 | 12 | 428 | 728 | 4,068 |
| H5-6 Nursing visits | 592 | 23 | 504 | 168 | 203 | 98 | 732 | 45 | 371 | 243 | 10 |
| H7 Admissions to hospitals | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 260 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 3 |
| GENERAL SANITATION | | | | | | | | | | | |
| J1 Approved individual water supplies installed | 20 | 22 | 5 | 12 | 157 | 2 | 31 | 2 | 18 | 33 | 20 |
| J2-3 Approved excreta disposal systems installed | 48 | 401 | 217 | 218 | 1,143 | 600 | 385 | 4 | 98 | 60 | 55 |
| J4-11 Field visits | 622 | 2,216 | 693 | 1,920 | 8,865 | 1,843 | 8,782 | 364 | 1,684 | 934 | 259 |
| PROTECTION OF FOOD AND MILK | | | | | | | | | | | |
| K1 Food-handling establishments registered for supervision | 44 | 166 | 119 | 696 | 1,694 | 0 | 97 | 10 | 141 | 69 | 13 |
| K2 Field visits to food-handling estabs. | 267 | 778 | 2,468 | 869 | 3,157 | 28 | 2,244 | 103 | 807 | 385 | 37 |
| K3 Dairy farms registered for supervision | 1 | 16 | 11 | 13 | 162 | 1 | 88 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 3 |
| K4 Field visits to dairy farms | 15 | 403 | 18 | 300 | 371 | 5 | 1,335 | 7 | 28 | 102 | 3 |
| K5 Milk plants registered for supervision | 0 | 4 | 1 | 18 | 79 | 0 | 38 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| K6 Field visits to milk plants | 0 | 108 | 4 | 100 | 103 | 0 | 507 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| LABORATORY | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L1-21 Specimens examined | 2,959 | 12,617 | 4,620 | 6,824 | 29,869 | 6,439 | 12,286 | 691 | 5,094 | 5,260 | 2,556 |

## TABLE 2.—Tabulation of Activities—State of Florida—1942.—(Continued.)

| ACTIVITIES | | Highlands-Glades | Hillsborough | Jackson | Jefferson | Lake | Leon | Levy-Gilchrist | Madison (8 mo.) | Monroe | Nassau | Orange |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A1 | Admissions to service | 13 | 27 | 15 | 123 | 130 | 29 | 39 | 11 | 73 | 13 | 118 |
| A2 | Consultations with physicians | 16 | 36 | 19 | 23 | 18 | 40 | 2 | 3 | 29 | 0 | 36 |
| A3-9 | Field visits | 104 | 532 | 48 | 172 | 243 | 102 | 49 | 41 | 178 | 82 | 673 |
| A15 | Smallpox immunizations | 200 | 2,412 | 746 | 1,278 | 3,156 | 2,610 | 10 | 4,028 | 477 | 693 | 1,847 |
| A16-18 | Diphtheria immunizations | 271 | 1,713 | 706 | 242 | 1,269 | 1,527 | 42 | 445 | 908 | 1,116 | 990 |
| A19 | Typhoid Fever immunizations | 425 | 5,562 | 2,633 | 2,522 | 0 | 2,657 | 1,866 | 4,433 | 755 | 1,014 | 5,051 |
| VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B1 | Admissions to medical service | 774 | 2,476 | 1,489 | 618 | 1,133 | 2,765 | 837 | 438 | 309 | 520 | 2,861 |
| B3 | Clinic visits | 12,403 | 30,512 | 13,325 | 8,849 | 29,246 | 34,207 | 23,951 | 8,628 | 3,249 | 10,844 | 39,719 |
| B4 | Field visits | 964 | 1,955 | 1,012 | 374 | 2,890 | 3,672 | 245 | 280 | 298 | 1,662 | 7,778 |
| TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C1 | Admissions to medical service | 12 | 33 | 33 | 49 | 1,508 | 908 | 2,167 | 2 | 159 | 307 | 397 |
| C2 | Admissions to nursing service | 28 | 109 | 64 | 35 | 122 | 297 | 24 | 35 | 119 | 76 | 48 |
| C5 | Clinic visits | 12 | 1 | 20 | 29 | 1,510 | 887 | 2,165 | 64 | 160 | 1,178 | 53 |
| C7-8 | Nursing visits | 64 | 595 | 213 | 96 | 358 | 744 | 125 | 39 | 391 | 327 | 575 |
| MATERNITY SERVICE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D1-8 | Admissions to medical service | 6 | 783 | 415 | 68 | 99 | 516 | 119 | 28 | 94 | 159 | 242 |
| D2-7-10 | Admissions to nursing service | 66 | 558 | 708 | 130 | 304 | 622 | 172 | 21 | 194 | 193 | 163 |
| D3 | Antepartum medical conferences | 5 | 2,047 | 421 | 72 | 229 | 1,916 | 392 | 61 | 224 | 323 | 741 |
| D5-6-11 | Nursing visits | 136 | 1,929 | 931 | 397 | 850 | 2,052 | 666 | 71 | 529 | 1,004 | 661 |
| INFANT HYGIENE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E1 | Admissions to medical service | 2 | 376 | 82 | 15 | 5 | 133 | 36 | 6 | 45 | 144 | 349 |
| E2 | Admissions to nursing service | 66 | 370 | 300 | 94 | 247 | 333 | 84 | 18 | 157 | 140 | 159 |
| E3 | Visits to medical conferences | 6 | 589 | 37 | 17 | 8 | 299 | 69 | 18 | 79 | 297 | 574 |
| E5-6 | Nursing visits | 129 | 1,348 | 397 | 308 | 706 | 865 | 227 | 50 | 320 | 666 | 431 |
| PRESCHOOL HYGIENE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E8 | Admissions to medical service | 63 | 841 | 16 | 20 | 37 | 198 | 6 | 31 | 25 | 319 | 1,060 |
| E9 | Admissions to nursing service | 162 | 226 | 106 | 110 | 400 | 293 | 14 | 25 | 50 | 224 | 227 |
| E10 | Visits to medical conferences | 71 | 1,999 | 27 | 19 | 49 | 419 | 19 | 50 | 46 | 943 | 614 |
| E12-13 | Nursing visits | 213 | 1,666 | 269 | 277 | 939 | 1,083 | 47 | 52 | 69 | 1,175 | 466 |
| E14 | Insps. by dentists or dental hygienists | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 26 |

## TABLE 2.—Tabulation of Activities—State of Florida—1942.—(Continued.)

| ACTIVITIES | | Highlands-Glades | Hillsborough | Jackson | Jefferson | Lake | Leon | Levy-Gilchrist | Madison (8 mo.) | Monroe | Nassau | Orange |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SCHOOL HYGIENE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| F1 | Inspections by physicians or nurses | 76 | 1,846 | 1,261 | 435 | 3,564 | 349 | 1,997 | 175 | 3,096 | 4,912 | 6,362 |
| F2 | Examinations by physicians | 304 | 214 | 122 | 28 | 2,267 | 232 | 247 | 213 | 487 | 1,305 | 6,317 |
| F4 | Admissions to nursing service | 12 | 262 | 18 | 8 | 335 | 107 | 13 | 24 | 30 | 370 | 90 |
| F5-6 | Nursing visits | 87 | 1,226 | 220 | 19 | 778 | 103 | 149 | 96 | 92 | 2,585 | 1,958 |
| F7 | Insps. by dentists or dental hygienists | 0 | 1,582 | 421 | 0 | 171 | 136 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 437 | 1,177 |
| ADULT HYGIENE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| G1-5 | Medical examinations | 112 | 30 | 1,611 | 64 | 3 | 93 | 371 | 208 | 877 | 159 | 354 |
| MORBIDITY SERVICE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| H3-4 | Medical visits | 83 | 15 | 935 | 37 | 13 | 2 | 982 | 177 | 57 | 173 | 265 |
| H5-6 | Nursing visits | 90 | 773 | 1,604 | 25 | 158 | 26 | 934 | 316 | 82 | 348 | 576 |
| H7 | Admissions to hospitals | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 39 |
| GENERAL SANITATION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| J1 | Approved individual water supplies installed | 1 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 1 | 39 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 1 |
| J2-3 | Approved excreta disposal systems installed | 258 | 713 | 113 | 135 | 368 | 407 | 74 | 4 | 110 | 40 | 69 |
| J4-11 | Field visits | 964 | 2,826 | 1,280 | 976 | 4,535 | 41,580 | 536 | 200 | 1,159 | 544 | 2,219 |
| PROTECTION OF FOOD AND MILK | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| K1 | Food-handling establishments registered for supervision | 20 | 95 | 266 | 54 | 105 | 0 | 6 | 38 | 66 | 29 | 0 |
| K2 | Field visits to food-handling estabs. | 328 | 592 | 488 | 188 | 274 | 611 | 103 | 155 | 793 | 171 | 0 |
| K3 | Dairy farms registered for supervision | 11 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 13 | 24 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| K4 | Field visits to dairy farms | 88 | 4 | 87 | 4 | 101 | 385 | 0 | 62 | 40 | 29 | 0 |
| K5 | Milk plants registered for supervision | 5 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| K6 | Field visits to milk plants | 38 | 0 | 30 | 5 | 49 | 84 | 0 | 8 | 24 | 18 | 0 |
| LABORATORY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L1-21 | Specimens examined | 3,892 | 2,902 | 4,562 | 4,890 | 8,354 | 14,983 | 4,139 | 4,719 | 2,531 | 7,600 | 6,518 |

TABLE 2.—TABULATION OF ACTIVITIES—STATE OF FLORIDA—1942.—(Continued.)

| ACTIVITIES | Osceola (3 mo.) | Pinellas | Santa Rosa | Seminole | Taylor | Volusia | Walton-Okaloosa | Washington (2 mo.) | TOTALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COMMUNICABLE DISEASE | | | | | | | | | |
| A1 Admissions to service | 12 | 332 | 51 | 63 | 13 | 158 | 388 | 3 | 3,066 |
| A2 Consultations with physicians | 2 | 7 | 72 | 12 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 451 |
| A3-9 Field visits | 17 | 382 | 183 | 96 | 42 | 266 | 122 | 3 | 5,801 |
| A15 Smallpox immunizations | 163 | 1,393 | 2,231 | 1,827 | 1,530 | 165 | 2,969 | 240 | 48,111 |
| A16-18 Diphtheria immunizations | 112 | 1,154 | 1,711 | 1,073 | 718 | 808 | 1,437 | 688 | 30,192 |
| A19 Typhoid Fever immunizations | 296 | 3,238 | 2,710 | 2,018 | 1,864 | 565 | 2,371 | 0 | 65,939 |
| VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL | | | | | | | | | |
| B1 Admissions to medical service | 78 | 3,525 | 146 | 1,335 | 306 | 2,321 | 422 | 82 | 37,008 |
| B3 Clinic visits | 213 | 27,132 | 2,702 | 21,007 | 4,558 | 10,041 | 13,232 | 318 | 490,645 |
| B4 Field visits | 15 | 1,042 | 48 | 1,398 | 959 | 1,692 | 515 | 76 | 35,973 |
| TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL | | | | | | | | | |
| C1 Admissions to medical service | 38 | 350 | 3 | 99 | 38 | 67 | 1,722 | 0 | 11,240 |
| C2 Admissions to nursing service | 38 | 437 | 9 | 79 | 84 | 333 | 80 | 0 | 2,953 |
| C5 Clinic visits | 0 | 416 | 3 | 2,504 | 14 | 117 | 1,736 | 0 | 16,277 |
| C7-8 Nursing visits | 20 | 930 | 55 | 549 | 260 | 710 | 378 | 0 | 10,278 |
| MATERNITY SERVICE | | | | | | | | | |
| D1-8 Admissions to medical service | 9 | 570 | 17 | 137 | 93 | 116 | 80 | 0 | 7,180 |
| D2-7-10 Admissions to nursing service | 8 | 828 | 104 | 117 | 301 | 351 | 146 | 0 | 10,527 |
| D3 Antepartum medical conferences | 10 | 1,929 | 12 | 298 | 160 | 202 | 152 | 0 | 16,620 |
| D5-6-11 Nursing visits | 9 | 1,003 | 281 | 500 | 1,068 | 1,050 | 393 | 0 | 28,139 |
| INFANT HYGIENE | | | | | | | | | |
| E1 Admissions to medical service | 20 | 579 | 3 | 74 | 38 | 79 | 67 | 0 | 3,602 |
| E2 Admissions to nursing service | 19 | 839 | 39 | 86 | 200 | 346 | 113 | 1 | 7,746 |
| E3 Visits to medical conferences | 17 | 1,873 | 0 | 89 | 43 | 199 | 75 | 0 | 7,746 |
| E5-6 Nursing visits | 10 | 1,277 | 101 | 437 | 703 | 829 | 200 | 1 | 21,664 |
| PRESCHOOL HYGIENE | | | | | | | | | |
| E8 Admissions to medical service | 111 | 935 | 2 | 104 | 133 | 324 | 273 | 0 | 7,113 |
| E9 Admissions to nursing service | 105 | 1,152 | 6 | 97 | 488 | 613 | 284 | 1 | 9,726 |
| E10 Visits to medical conferences | 20 | 2,029 | 5 | 112 | 272 | 518 | 321 | 0 | 11,703 |
| E12-13 Nursing visits | 4 | 1,625 | 44 | 476 | 1,312 | 1,089 | 465 | 1 | 24,863 |
| E14 Insp. by dentists or dental hygienists | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 111 | 0 | 0 | 1,137 |

TABLE 2.—TABULATION OF ACTIVITIES—STATE OF FLORIDA—1942.—(Continued.)

| ACTIVITIES | Osceola (3 mo.) | Pinellas | Santa Rosa | Seminole | Taylor | Volusia | Walton-Okaloosa | Washington (2 mo.) | TOTALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SCHOOL HYGIENE | | | | | | | | | |
| F1 Inspections by physicians or nurses | 0 | 6,887 | 3,645 | 815 | 115 | 2,727 | 1,948 | 15 | 92,583 |
| F2 Examinations by physicians | 195 | 3,484 | 530 | 829 | 94 | 284 | 1,247 | 3 | 31,050 |
| F4 Admissions to nursing service | 0 | 1,581 | 7 | 201 | 62 | 493 | 707 | 6 | 7,449 |
| F5-6 Nursing visits | 7 | 3,016 | 135 | 1,130 | 167 | 2,179 | 985 | 17 | 30,639 |
| F7 Insp. by dentists or dental hygienists | 0 | 6,031 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 14,526 |
| ADULT HYGIENE | | | | | | | | | |
| G1-5 Medical examinations | 24 | 76 | 0 | 84 | 412 | 21 | 543 | 0 | 8,545 |
| MORBIDITY SERVICE | | | | | | | | | |
| H3-4 Medical visits | 0 | 138 | 6 | 8 | 470 | 1 | 70 | 18 | 10,449 |
| H5-6 Nursing visits | 0 | 1,282 | 104 | 57 | 92 | 8 | 266 | 3 | 9,733 |
| H7 Admissions to hospitals | 0 | 183 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 567 |
| GENERAL SANITATION | | | | | | | | | |
| J1 Approved individual water supplies installed | 1 | 54 | 1 | 39 | 0 | 3 | 58 | 0 | 610 |
| J2-3 Approved excreta disposal systems installed | 10 | 341 | 47 | 163 | 72 | 29 | 444 | 0 | 6,626 |
| J4-11 Field visits | 809 | 829 | 938 | 1,478 | 3,304 | 924 | 2,385 | 91 | 95,759 |
| PROTECTION OF FOOD AND MILK | | | | | | | | | |
| K1 Food-handling establishments registered for supervision | 48 | 26 | 53 | 185 | 51 | 170 | 108 | 20 | 4,389 |
| K2 Field visits to food-handling estabs. | 27 | 201 | 189 | 797 | 340 | 570 | 286 | 34 | 17,290 |
| K3 Dairy farms registered for supervision | 7 | 54 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 29 | 17 | 7 | 502 |
| K4 Field visits to dairy farms | 34 | 152 | 41 | 64 | 46 | 379 | 45 | 12 | 4,160 |
| K5 Milk plants registered for supervision | 5 | 24 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 237 |
| K6 Field visits to milk plants | 3 | 88 | 20 | 82 | 39 | 146 | 10 | 0 | 1,486 |
| LABORATORY | | | | | | | | | |
| L1-21 Specimens examined | 63 | 9,852 | 4,111 | 5,611 | 4,299 | 5,998 | 9,139 | 324 | 193,702 |

# LABORATORIES

**JAMES N. PATTERSON, M.D., Director**

During the year 1942, 1,559,465 examinations were performed in the Central and the four branch laboratories. This represents an increase of 370,853 tests over the preceding year. A summary of the examinations made in the five laboratories is shown in Table 1. In Table 2 the various ways in which the work was distributed is presented. Tables 3 to 13 show the the types of work by month performed in each laboratory.

An increase occurred in all types of work. A total of 97,186 specimens were submitted for parasitologic examination; hookworm ova were found in 24,199 specimens; ascaris, oxyuris, tapeworm, trichuris and strongyloides were found in smaller numbers; 6,937 protozoan cysts were discovered. There were 19,165 blood smears examined for the presence of malarial parasites and 142 were reported positive. This number would indicate a decline in the incidence of malaria in the state as compared with 462 smears reported positive during 1941. Nine positive smears reported as the quartan type were taken from cases where malarial fever had been used therapeutically.

A total of 17,413 cultures were made for *C. diphtheriae* and streptococci, and 14,313 examinations were made for *M. tuberculosis*. Routine cultures of sputum for tubercle bacilli were discontinued the early part of the year. Some experimental work is still being carried on with the fluorescent procedure. Other microscopic examinations include: 58,936 smears for suspected gonorrhea; 3,221 smears for Vincent's angina; 741 darkfield examinations for Treponema pallidum; 558 for rabies; 10 for leprosy. Miscellaneous determinations include smears, cultures and other special examinations which could not be classified under the preceding headings.

Agglutination tests for typhoid H and O agglutinins, Paratyphoid A and B, Proteus OX19, Brucella infection and *P. tularense* were performed on 31,152 specimens of blood. All antigens used in the above tests were prepared in the Central laboratory. Cultural examinations were made on the clots from blood specimens submitted for agglutination tests. Such examinations were made on 5,435 specimens and 94 were positive for *Eberthella typhosa*. Salmonella organisms isolated were: *Salmonella cholera-suis, Salmonella give, Salmonella hartford* and *Salmonella poona.*

Cultural examinations were also made on 3,756 specimens of feces for the presence of organisms causing typhoid and the paratyphoid fevers. Isolations of *Eberthella typhosa* were made from 142 specimens. Salmonella organisms isolated were: *Salmonella bonariensie, Salmonella derby, Salmonella hartford, Salmonella litchfield, Salmonella minnesota, Salmonella montevideo, Salmonella oranienberg, Salmonella poona, Salmonella san diego, Salmonella sendai, Salmonella typhimurium* and one type not yet classified. Some of the organisms could not be identified in the laboratories further than to determine the serologic group, since at the present time we do not have all of the antisera in stock, and in such cases those cultures were sent to the National Salmonella Center at Lexington, Kentucky, for final identification. A paper giving a history of these Salmonella cases has been prepared for publication by the two bacteriologists responsible for this work and it will appear in the July or September issue of the American Journal of Hygiene.

Isolations were made from 102 cultures of feces for bacillary dysentery. The types isolated were *Shigella flexner, Shigella dispar, Shigella newcastle* and *Shigella sonne.*

Tests run on blood specimens by the Kahn standard, Eagle macroflocculation and Mazzini microscopic flocculation technic numbered 1,234,086. Kahn qualitative and quantitative tests were made on 5,319 spinal fluids. Complement-fixation test was run on 720 spinal fluids and 172 blood specimens. The increase in the number of tests for syphilis is due very largely to the number of specimens submitted under the Selective Service Program and by the Army and Navy training camps and air stations in the state. The serodiagnostic tests for syphilis are now being performed in the branch laboratories at Pensacola and Tallahassee.

The Central laboratory again participated in the Evaluation Test conducted by the U. S. Public Health Service. Our laboratory was again approved for the performance of the Kahn and Eagle tests for syphilis.

The heterophile agglutination test for infectious mononucleosis has been performed routinely on all specimens submitted for that test.

Bacteriological examinations were made on 16,464 samples of water requiring 38,436 tests. The establishment of air stations, Army camps, Navy bases and Coast Guard stations throughout the state was partially responsible for this increase. A Federal requirement makes it necessary to have a bacteriological, as well as chemical analyses, conducted on samples of water from all newly installed systems for use by the Army and Navy personnel.

Bacteriological examinations of water were conducted in connection with several stream pollution surveys undertaken by the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering. During November, an extensive bacteriological survey of Oyster Bay in the Spring Creek-Wakulla County area was begun. Forty-five sampling stations were established and to the end of the year, 528 samples from this area had been examined in the Central laboratory. This work will be continued after the first of the year.

A total of 1,565 chemical tests were made on water, sewage and industrial wastes. All reagents and solutions for use in the branch laboratories are prepared by the chemist in the Central laboratory.

During the year 20,154 examinations of milk and milk products were performed. Dr. L. A. Black, Bacteriologist with the U. S. Public Health Service, made a survey in the state to note compliance with the Standard Methods and requirements of the U. S. Public Health code. Fourteen laboratories in the state doing milk work in addition to the Central and four branch laboratories of the State Board of Health were visited. Complete report together with recommendations were submitted to the State Board of Health and from this office transmitted to the several laboratories. As a result of this survey, three laboratories have discontinued milk work and the milk is being submitted to our laboratories in their vicinity. All of the branch laboratories of the State Board of Health have been checked against the report of Dr. Black and corrections made where deviations existed.

The collection and preparation of blood plasma for the blood banks to be set up in the different districts in the state was started about May 1. The work was undertaken on a temporary basis pending the establishment of these blood banks. The trailer which had been equipped for any emergency laboratory work anywhere in the state was made available for the work. The trailer in charge of a bacteriologist trained in the preparation of blood plasma, and a technician was sent to the various towns upon request. The plasma was collected and prepared for sending to the Central laboratory where the processing was completed. The finished product was returned to the designated points. The use of the trailer was discontinued in August as the bacteriologist having charge of the work entered the armed service. A small reserve which is on hand at the central laboratory for emergency use has been built up.

A few minor additions to equipment and supplies were added during the year. One additional glassware washing machine was installed in the Jacksonville laboratory. The Tampa laboratory was completely remodeled and modernized during the year, giving more adequate space to carry on the increased work in that laboratory.

The enormous increase of work has greatly taxed the efforts of both the technical and clerical staffs of all the laboratories. Many of the well trained technical workers have been lost to the Army and Navy. Dr. J. N. Patterson, Director of the Bureau of Laboratories, was granted a leave to enter the Army Air Service.

Five typists and clerks have resigned to accept positions at higher salaries with various departments of the Federal Government and at war production plants. It becomes more evident that salaries in the Bureau of Laboratories must be increased in order to retain or secure adequately trained technical workers as well as clerical, if we are to maintain our present high standards of work.

During the year there were many visitors in this department. These included health officers, physicians, laboratory workers, water and sewage officials, educators, nurses and others interested in the work of the laboratories. Many of these persons have come from outside the state and some from other countries.

It is hoped construction will start at an early date on the laboratory building which was approved during the year. The increased activities of the Bureau were carried on with difficulty due to insufficient space.

The loyal cooperation of the entire force in their willingness to give extra hours of their time in order to handle the increased volume of work is commended most highly.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY REPORT OF LABORATORIES FOR YEAR 1942.

| | Positive | Negative | Doubtful | Unsat. | TOTAL | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Intestinal Parasites:** | | | | | | |
| Total No. Specimens Examined | | | | | | 97,186 |
| Helminths ova—Specs. Exam | | | | | 90,249 | |
| Hookworm | 24,199 | 62,559 | | 993 | | |
| Ascaris | 1,661 | | | | | |
| Oxyuris | 394 | | | | | |
| Tapeworm | 119 | | | | | |
| Trichuris | 310 | | | | | |
| Strongyloides | 14 | | | | | |
| Protozoan cysts—Specs. Exam | | | | | 6,937 | |
| Endamoeba coli | 4,016 | | | | | |
| E. histolytica | 340 | | | | | |
| Endolimax nana | 869 | | | | | |
| Chilomastix mesnili | 170 | | | | | |
| Giardia lamblia | 1,469 | | | | | |
| Iodameba | 73 | | | | | |
| **Throat Specimens:** | | | | | | |
| Diphtheria | | | | | | |
| Cultures | 289 | 13,246 | | 17 | 13,552 | |
| Virulence tests | 5 | 7 | | 5 | 17 | |
| Vincent's angina | 986 | 2,228 | | 7 | 3,221 | |
| Streptococcus | 266 | 357 | | | 623 | 17,413 |
| **Malaria** | | | | | | |
| Tertian | 91 | 18,979 | | 44 | 19,114 | |
| Estivo-autumnal | 37 | | | | 37 | |
| Untyped 3; Quartan 11 | 14 | | | | 14 | 19,165 |
| **Agglutination Tests:** | | | | | | |
| "H" Agglutinins | 557 | 7,273 | 408 | 223 | 8,461 | |
| Typh."O" Agglutinins | 190 | 4,853 | 82 | 6 | 5,131 | |
| Para A | 50 | 2,348 | 31 | 7 | 2,436 | |
| Para B | 103 | 2,292 | 32 | 7 | 2,434 | |
| Brucella abortus | 114 | 4,865 | 59 | 11 | 5,049 | |
| Weil-Felix | 373 | 4,835 | 146 | 6 | 5,360 | |
| Tularense | 18 | 2,237 | 12 | 6 | 2,273 | |
| Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever | | 8 | | | 8 | 31,152 |
| **Cultures:** | | | | | | |
| Blood | | | | | | |
| Typhoid | 94 | 5,326 | | | 5,420 | |
| Salmonella | 6 | | | | 6 | |
| Brucella | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Other organisms | 8 | | | | 8 | 5,435 |
| Stool and Urine | | | | | | |
| Typhoid | 142 | 3,592 | | | 3,734 | |
| Salmonella | 22 | | | | 22 | 3,756 |
| Stool | | | | | | |
| Bacillary Dysentery | 102 | 163 | | | 265 | 265 |
| **Tuberculosis:** | | | | | | |
| Microscopic | | | | | | |
| Acid-fast stain | 1,921 | 10,971 | | 567 | 13,459 | |
| Cultures | | 781 | | | 781 | |
| Animal inoculation | 2 | 71 | | | 73 | 14,313 |

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY REPORT OF LABORATORIES FOR YEAR 1942.—(Cont.)

| | Positive | Negative | Doubtful | Unsat. | TOTAL | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Venereal Diseases** | | | | | | |
| Gonorrhea | | | | | | |
| Smears | 6,450 | 48,796 | | 679 | 55,925 | |
| Cultures | 317 | 2,219 | | 21 | 2,657 | |
| Ophthalmia | 17 | 327 | | 10 | 354 | 58,936 |
| Syphilis | | | | | | |
| Kahn Evaluation test | 170 | 167 | 19 | 5 | 361 | 361 |
| Blood | | | | | | |
| Qualitative | 118,427 | 477,590 | 13,428 | 49,778 | 659,223 | |
| Quantitative | 8,196 | | | | 8,196 | 667,419 |
| Spinal fluid | | | | | | |
| Qualitative | 570 | 4,433 | 9 | 41 | 5,053 | |
| Quantitative | 266 | | | | 266 | 5,319 |
| Eagle Evaluation test | 173 | 163 | 20 | 5 | 361 | 361 |
| Blood—Qualitative | 89,580 | 360,256 | 13,589 | 8,663 | 472,088 | 472,088 |
| Mazzini | 24,771 | 58,315 | 6,259 | 3,614 | 92,959 | 92,959 |
| Complement Fixation Tests: | | | | | | |
| Blood | 68 | 99 | 4 | 1 | 172 | |
| Spinal fluid | 78 | 631 | 4 | 7 | 720 | 892 |
| Chancroid | 44 | 72 | | | 116 | 116 |
| Granuloma inguinale | | 7 | | | 7 | 7 |
| Darkfield | 136 | 469 | 2 | 134 | 741 | 741 |
| **Rabies:** | | | | | | |
| Dogs | 209 | 258 | | 9 | 476 | |
| Cats | 1 | 50 | | 3 | 54 | |
| Human | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Fox | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Other Animals | | 24 | | | 24 | |
| Animal inoculations | | 2 | | | 2 | 558 |
| **Miscellaneous:** | | | | | | |
| Smears | | | | | 2,617 | |
| Cultures | | | | | 3,028 | 5,645 |
| Leprosy | | 10 | | | 10 | 10 |

PHOTOELECTRIC COLORIMETRIC DETERMINATIONS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hemoglobin | 2,461 | |
| Protein cerebrospinal fluid | 2,752 | 5,213 |

| | No. Samples Examined | Total Number Tests Made | |
|---|---|---|---|
| WATER | | | |
| Bacteriological | 16,464 | 38,436 | 38,436 |
| Chemical | | | |
| Water | 77 | 1,026 | |
| Sewage and polluted water | 22 | 192 | |
| Industrial wastes | 2 | 52 | |
| Miscellaneous | 81 | 295 | 1,565 |
| MILK PRODUCTS | | | |
| Milk | 5,825 | 16,256 | |
| Cream | 1,173 | 2,101 | |
| Ice cream | 474 | 642 | |
| Chocolate milk | 599 | 1,004 | |
| Buttermilk | 1 | 1 | |
| Miscellaneous | 135 | 150 | 20,154 |
| TOTAL | | | 1,559,455 |

## TABLE 2.—EXAMINATIONS MADE IN THE LABORATORIES DURING THE YEAR 1942.

| LABORATORY | EXAMINATIONS |  |  | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Bacteriological | Serological | Milk and Water |  |
| CENTRAL: |  |  |  |  |
| Jacksonville, Florida | 162,445 | 748,707 | 28,578 | 939,730 |
| BRANCHES: |  |  |  |  |
| Tampa, Florida | 41,283 | 229,657 | 5,687 | 276,627 |
| Pensacola, Florida | 16,401 | 41,597 | 3,871 | 61,869 |
| Miami, Florida | 20,237 | 206,421 | 18,689 | 245,347 |
| Tallahassee, Florida | 19,545 | 13,017 | 3,330 | 35,892 |
| TOTAL: | 259,911 | 1,239,399 | 60,155 | 1,559,465 |

## BIOLOGICS DISTRIBUTED DURING 1942.

|  | Diphtheria Antitoxin |  |  | Schick |  | Toxoid 10cc | Typhoid Vaccine 20cc | Vaccine Virus 10's | Antirabic Vaccine | Tetra-Chlorethylene |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | 20,000 Units | 10,000Units | 5,000 Units | 50's | 10's |  |  |  |  | 8 Minim. | 16 Minim. |
| JANUARY |  | 44 |  | 177 |  | 647 | 685 | 8,520 | 41 | 2,200 | 1,500 |
| FEBRUARY |  | 37 |  | 139 |  | 537 | 938 | 5,870 | 17½ | 1,462 | 1,762 |
| MARCH |  | 52 | 13 | 185 | 6 | 588 | 2,518 | 10,170 | 38 | 2,970 | 1,970 |
| APRIL |  | 25 |  | 222 | 25 | 1,111 | 2,014 | 13,580 | 31 | 3,877 | 3,377 |
| MAY |  | 34 | 7 | 250 | 4 | 855 | 2,539 | 11,475 | 39 | 510 | 1,905 |
| JUNE |  | 20 | 2 | 35 | 3 | 383 | 808 | 4,665 | 21½ | 100 | 100 |
| JULY |  | 20 | 7 | 65 | 7 | 365 | 889 | 5,740 | 44½ | 1,000 | 2,325 |
| AUGUST |  | 36 | 12 | 228 |  | 495 | 989 | 5,070 | 47 | 1,415 | 1,800 |
| SEPTEMBER |  | 39 | 18 | 96 | 1 | 356 | 617 | 6,094 | 66 | 1,212 | 1,705 |
| OCTOBER | 1 | 90 | 6 | 135 | 2 | 753 | 745 | 5,030 | 45 | 2,130 | 624 |
| NOVEMBER |  | 131 |  | 129 |  | 645 | 561 | 5,360 | 61 | 3,425 | 1,425 |
| DECEMBER |  | 51 |  | 62 |  | 436 | 519 | 3,121 | 33 | 1,109 | 401 |
| TOTAL | 1 | 579 | 65 | 1,723 | 48 | 7,171 | 13,822 | 79,625 | 484½ | 21,410 | 18,894 |

## TABLE 3.—SUMMARY REPORT OF CENTRAL LABORATORY, JACKSONVILLE, FOR YEAR 1942.

|  | Positive | Negative | Doubtful | Unsat. | TOTAL | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Intestinal Parasites: |  |  |  |  |  | 70,530 |
| Total No. Specimens Ex. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Helminths ova-Specs. Ex. |  |  |  |  | 64,003 |  |
| Hookworm | 17,647 | 43,556 |  | 879 |  |  |
| Ascaris | 13,69 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oxyuris | 260 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tapeworm | 74 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trichuris | 218 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Protozoan cysts-Specs. Ex. |  |  |  |  | 6,527 |  |
| Endamoeba coli | 3,766 |  |  |  |  |  |
| E. histolytica | 337 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Endolimax nana | 859 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chilomastix mesnili | 109 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Giardia lamblia | 1,383 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iodameba | 73 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Throat Specimens: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diphtheria |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cultures | 155 | 9,175 |  | 3 | 9,333 |  |
| Virulence tests | 5 | 7 |  | 5 | 17 |  |
| Vincent's angina | 114 | 582 |  |  | 696 |  |
| Streptococcus | 92 | 113 |  |  | 205 | 10,251 |
| Malaria: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tertian | 49 | 14,104 |  | 11 | 14,164 |  |
| Estivo-autumnal | 31 |  |  |  | 31 |  |
| Untyped 1; Quartan 11 | 12 |  |  |  | 12 | 14,207 |
| Agglutination Tests: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| "H." Agglutinins | 196 | 3,667 | 190 | 154 | 4,207 |  |
| Typhoid "O" Agglutinins | 116 | 3,777 | 66 |  | 3,959 |  |
| Para A | 4 | 780 | 7 | 7 | 798 |  |
| Para B | 13 | 769 | 9 | 7 | 798 |  |
| Brucella abortus | 76 | 3,164 | 45 | 11 | 3,296 |  |
| Weil-Felix | 266 | 3,291 | 109 | 6 | 3,672 |  |
| Tularense | 13 | 1,511 | 11 | 6 | 1,541 |  |
| Rocky Mountain, Spotted Fever |  | 8 |  |  | 8 | 18,279 |
| Cultures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blood— |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Typhoid | 61 | 4,548 |  |  | 4,609 |  |
| Salmonella | 6 |  |  |  | 6 |  |
| Brucella | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  |
| H. Strep. | 7 |  |  |  | 7 | 4,623 |
| Stool and Urine— |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Typhoid | 106 | 2,997 |  |  | 3,103 |  |
| Salmonella | 21 |  |  |  | 21 | 3,124 |
| Stool: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bacillary Dysentery | 68 |  |  |  | 68 | 68 |
| Tuberculosis: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Microscopic |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Acid-fast stain | 898 | 6,783 |  | 512 | 8,193 |  |
| Cultures |  |  |  |  | 781 |  |
| Animal inoculation | 2 | 71 |  |  | 73 | 9,047 |

## TABLE 3.—SUMMARY REPORT OF CENTRAL LABORATORY, JACKSONVILLE, FOR YEAR 1942.—(Continued.)

| | Positive | Negative | Doubtful | Unsat. | TOTAL | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Venereal Diseases: | | | | | | |
| Gonorrhea— | | | | | | |
| Smears | 2,744 | 23,531 | | 353 | 26,628 | |
| Cultures | 33 | 198 | | 12 | 243 | |
| Ophthalmia | 7 | 143 | | 7 | 157 | 27,028 |
| Syphilis: | | | | | | |
| Kahn Evaluation test | 170 | 167 | 19 | 5 | 361 | 361 |
| Blood— | | | | | | |
| Qualitative | 74,643 | 290,795 | 4,631 | 44,015 | 414,084 | 414,084 |
| Quantitative | 5,431 | | | | 5,431 | 5,431 |
| Spinal fluid— | | | | | | |
| Qualitative | 332 | 2,969 | | 14 | 3,315 | |
| Quantitative | 161 | | | | 161 | 3,476 |
| Eagle Evaluation test | 173 | 163 | 20 | 5 | 361 | 361 |
| Blood-Qualitative | 55,630 | 203,614 | 5,802 | 3,611 | 268,657 | 268,657 |
| Mazzini | 15,332 | 36,067 | 929 | 3,117 | 55,445 | 55,445 |
| Darkfield | 19 | 35 | | | 54 | 54 |
| Chancroid | 14 | 18 | | | 32 | |
| Granuloma inguinale | | 7 | | | 7 | 39 |
| Rabies: | | | | | | |
| Dogs | 197 | 215 | | 6 | 418 | |
| Cats | 1 | 35 | | | 36 | |
| Other animals | | 18 | | | 18 | |
| | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Animal inoculations | | 2 | | | 2 | 475 |
| Miscellaneous: | | | | | | |
| Smears | | | | | 1,184 | |
| Cultures | | | | | 203 | 1,387 |
| Leprosy | | 10 | | | 10 | 10 |
| Complement fixation: | | | | | | |
| Blood | 68 | 99 | 4 | 1 | 172 | |
| Spinal Fluid: | 78 | 631 | 4 | 7 | 720 | 892 |
| Hemoglobin | | | | | 1,384 | |
| Protein cerebrospinal fluid | | | | | 1,939 | 3,323 |

| | No. Samples Examined | Total Number Tests Made | |
|---|---|---|---|
| WATER: | | | |
| Bacteriological | 9,629 | 23,690 | 23,690 |
| Chemical— | | | |
| Water | 77 | 1,026 | |
| Sewage and polluted water | 22 | 192 | |
| Industrial wastes | 2 | 52 | |
| Miscellaneous | 81 | 295 | 1,565 |
| MILK PRODUCTS: | | | |
| Milk | 808 | 3,294 | |
| Cream | 4 | 4 | |
| Buttermilk | 1 | 1 | |
| Chocolate milk | 10 | 23 | |
| Miscellaneous | 1 | 1 | 3,323 |
| TOTAL | | | 939,730 |

## TABLE 4.—REPORT OF CENTRAL LABORATORY AT JACKSONVILLE BY MONTHS—1942.

| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INTESTINAL PARASITES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hookworm: | Pos. | 1,990 | 1,880 | 1,587 | 1,690 | 1,117 | 811 | 1,050 | 1,426 | 1,120 | 2,312 | 1,606 | 1,058 | 17,647 | |
| | Neg. | 3,520 | 3,906 | 4,517 | 5,006 | 3,127 | 2,586 | 2,650 | 3,228 | 3,157 | 4,607 | 4,322 | 2,930 | 43,556 | |
| | Unsat. | 97 | 111 | 119 | 77 | 73 | 50 | 28 | 38 | 30 | 69 | 117 | 70 | 879 | |
| Ascaris: | | 59 | 75 | 124 | 329 | 61 | 70 | 119 | 98 | 72 | 138 | 144 | 80 | 1,369 | |
| Oyuris: | | 26 | 22 | 30 | 20 | 22 | 9 | 17 | 17 | 24 | 29 | 23 | 21 | 260 | |
| Tapeworm: | | 19 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 3 | | 12 | 8 | 2 | 74 | |
| Trichuris: | | 13 | 23 | 21 | 47 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 21 | 18 | 15 | 15 | 19 | 218 | 64,003 |
| Protozoan Cysts: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Endameba coli: | | 125 | 480 | 424 | 463 | 209 | 167 | 257 | 292 | 265 | 441 | 318 | 325 | 3,766 | |
| E. histolytica: | | 20 | 97 | 12 | 11 | 14 | 24 | 31 | 37 | 31 | 23 | 25 | 12 | 337 | |
| Endolimax nana: | | 50 | 71 | 79 | 86 | 69 | 50 | 82 | 80 | 55 | 70 | 74 | 93 | 859 | |
| Chilomastix Mesnili: | | 19 | 46 | 17 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 2 | | | 2 | 109 | |
| Giardia Lamblia: | | 111 | 223 | 110 | 92 | 104 | 90 | 104 | 83 | 87 | 131 | 104 | 144 | 1,383 | |
| Iodameba: | | 5 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 73 | 6,527 |
| Throat Specimens | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diphtheria: | Pos. | 16 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 45 | 42 | 13 | 155 | |
| | Neg. | 1,005 | 861 | 816 | 678 | 414 | 745 | 483 | 485 | 466 | 1,321 | 1,214 | 687 | 9,171 | |
| | Unsat. | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | 9,333 |
| Virulence Tests: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pos. | | | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | 2 | | 5 | |
| | Neg. | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | |
| | Unsat. | | | 2 | | | | | | | 3 | | | 5 | 17 |
| Vincent's Angina: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pos. | 8 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 9 | 14 | 114 | |
| | Neg. | 56 | 64 | 69 | 54 | 49 | 31 | 45 | 33 | 41 | 56 | 53 | 31 | 582 | 696 |
| Streptococcus: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pos. | 3 | 4 | 16 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 17 | 10 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 92 | |
| | Neg. | 13 | 15 | 15 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 16 | 5 | 113 | 205 |
| Malaria: | Pos. | 4 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 14 | 22 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 92 | |
| | Neg. | 575 | 559 | 587 | 696 | 753 | 4,519 | 1,827 | 1,349 | 945 | 970 | 571 | 753 | 14,104 | |
| | Unsat. | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | | 1 | 11 | 14,207 |
| Agglutination Tests | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Typhoid "H" Agglutinins: | Pos. | 12 | 21 | 13 | 11 | 18 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 21 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 196 | |
| | Neg. | 379 | 297 | 237 | 260 | 281 | 323 | 390 | 375 | 342 | 331 | 285 | 167 | 3,667 | |
| | Partial | 18 | 11 | 8 | 16 | 16 | 24 | 28 | 24 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 190 | |
| | Unsat. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 21 | 29 | 24 | 29 | 11 | 15 | 5 | 154 | 4,207 |

TABLE 4.—REPORT OF CENTRAL LABORATORY AT JACKSONVILLE BY MONTHS—1942.—(Continued.)

| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agglutination Tests | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Typhoid | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| "O" Agglutinins: | Pos. | 6 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 18 | 20 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 116 | |
| | Neg. | 396 | 305 | 243 | 261 | 294 | 340 | 399 | 389 | 356 | 338 | 288 | 168 | 3,777 | |
| | Partial | 4 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 66 | 3,959 |
| Paratyphoid A: | Pos. | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 | | 4 | |
| | Neg. | 59 | 40 | 59 | 50 | 69 | 58 | 87 | 106 | 92 | 84 | 49 | 27 | 780 | |
| | Partial | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | 7 | |
| | Unsat. | | 1 | | | | 3 | | | 1 | 2 | | | 7 | 798 |
| Paratyphoid B: | Pos. | 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 13 | |
| | Neg. | 57 | 40 | 59 | 50 | 68 | 56 | 85 | 106 | 92 | 80 | 49 | 27 | 769 | |
| | Partial | 1 | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | 3 | | 1 | 9 | |
| | Unsat. | | 1 | | | | 3 | | | 1 | 2 | | | 7 | 798 |
| Weil-Felix: | Pos. | 20 | 18 | 13 | 15 | 23 | 17 | 35 | 45 | 26 | 24 | 13 | 17 | 266 | |
| | Neg. | 216 | 185 | 211 | 257 | 276 | 363 | 353 | 355 | 348 | 324 | 267 | 136 | 3,291 | |
| | Partial | 5 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 14 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 109 | |
| | Unsat. | | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 6 | 3,672 |
| Brucella abortus: | Pos. | 4 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 76 | |
| | Neg. | 238 | 166 | 217 | 226 | 272 | 308 | 361 | 362 | 317 | 303 | 239 | 155 | 3,164 | |
| | Partial | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 45 | |
| | Unsat. | | 2 | | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 11 | 3,296 |
| P. Tularense: | Pos. | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | 2 | | 13 | |
| | Neg. | 84 | 65 | 87 | 116 | 126 | 138 | 194 | 171 | 178 | 169 | 110 | 73 | 1,511 | |
| | Partial | | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | | 1 | | 1 | | 11 | |
| | Unsat. | 1 | | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1,541 |
| Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever: | Neg. | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 8 | 8 |
| Cultures Blood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Typhoid: | Pos. | 7 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 2 | | 61 | |
| | Neg. | 454 | 357 | 309 | 326 | 389 | 410 | 476 | 477 | 398 | 389 | 339 | 224 | 4,548 | |
| Salmonella: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S. choleraesuis: | | | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 3 | |
| S. give: | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| S. hartford: | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| S. poona: | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | |

TABLE 4.—REPORT OF CENTRAL LABORATORY AT JACKSONVILLE BY MONTHS—1942.—(Continued.)

| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cultures | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Br. Abortus: | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | |
| Hemolytic Streptococci: | | 4 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 4,623 |
| Stool & Urine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Typhoid: | Pos. | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 12 | 15 | 17 | 15 | 10 | 17 | 4 | 7 | 106 | |
| | Neg. | 239 | 146 | 185 | 180 | 280 | 210 | 234 | 273 | 287 | 386 | 326 | 251 | 2,997 | 3,103 |
| Salmonella: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S. anatum: | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | 3 | |
| S. bonariensie: | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| S. derby: | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 3 | |
| S. hartford: | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 | |
| S. litchfield: | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| S. minnesota: | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| S. montevideo: | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| S. oranienberg: | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| S. poona: | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| S. san-Diego: | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| S. sendai: | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | |
| S. typhimurium: | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | |
| *New Type: | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 21 |
| Stool Dysentery: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S. flexner: | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 35 | |
| S. dispar: | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | |
| S. newcastle: | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 8 | |
| S. sonne: | | | | | | 4 | | 3 | | 2 | | 1 | | 11 | |
| S. alkalescense: | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | 2 | 1 | | 7 | |
| Undetermined: | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 5 | 68 |
| Tuberculosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Microscopic: | Pos. | 32 | 52 | 31 | 58 | 70 | 45 | 87 | 140 | 109 | 66 | 61 | 147 | 898 | |
| | Neg. | 474 | 573 | 422 | 486 | 544 | 590 | 631 | 547 | 667 | 660 | 596 | 593 | 6,783 | |
| | Unsat. | 62 | 71 | 33 | 63 | 69 | 47 | 43 | 54 | 31 | 18 | 8 | 13 | 512 | |
| Cultures: | | 502 | 259 | | | 1 | | 2 | 5 | 3 | 5 | | 4 | 781 | |
| Animal Inoculation: | | 2 | | 8 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 13 | 5 | 73 | 9,047 |
| Gonorrhea Smears: | Pos. | 163 | 158 | 184 | 194 | 228 | 305 | 224 | 206 | 224 | 223 | 341 | 294 | 2,744 | |
| | Neg. | 1,688 | 1,511 | 1,665 | 1,771 | 1,579 | 1,850 | 2,110 | 2,500 | 2,262 | 2,267 | 2,417 | 1,911 | 23,531 | |
| | Unsat. | 16 | 8 | 18 | 18 | 28 | 29 | 41 | 73 | 58 | 29 | 12 | 23 | 353 | 26,628 |
| Cultures: | Pos. | | | | | | | | 24 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 33 | |
| | Neg. | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | | 1 | 79 | 22 | 41 | 16 | 23 | 198 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | | | | | 1 | | 7 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 243 |

TABLE 4.—REPORT OF CENTRAL LABORATORY AT JACKSONVILLE BY MONTHS—1942.—(Continued.)

| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total | Total Grand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ophthalmia: | Pos. | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | |
| | Neg. | 10 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 13 | 13 | 20 | 13 | 16 | 143 | |
| | Unsat. | | | 7 | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 157 |
| Syphilis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kahn | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Evaluation Test: | Pos. | | 149 | 21 | | | | | | | | | | 170 | |
| | Neg. | | 147 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | 167 | |
| | Doubtful | | 18 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 19 | |
| | Unsat. | | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 361 |
| Qualitative: | Pos. | 4,598 | 4,396 | 5,931 | 5,376 | 4,907 | 5,080 | 6,282 | 6,918 | 7,196 | 8,977 | 7,826 | 7,156 | 74,643 | |
| | Neg. | 22,922 | 17,354 | 24,016 | 20,553 | 20,173 | 22,903 | 25,445 | 24,583 | 27,545 | 29,463 | 28,383 | 27,455 | 290,795 | |
| | Doubtful | 314 | 242 | 427 | 301 | 402 | 367 | 469 | 439 | 435 | 432 | 344 | 459 | 4,631 | |
| | Unsat. | 1,448 | 1,478 | 1,980 | 1,624 | 2,398 | 5,794 | 7,190 | 6,697 | 6,676 | 3,662 | 2,560 | 2,508 | 44,015 | 414,084 |
| Quantitative: | Pos. | 354 | 232 | 205 | 433 | 384 | 360 | 619 | 636 | 701 | 621 | 387 | 499 | 5,431 | 5,431 |
| Spinal Fluid | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Qualitative: | Pos. | 32 | 35 | 25 | 35 | 14 | 18 | 22 | 18 | 28 | 32 | 29 | 44 | 332 | |
| | Neg. | 253 | 315 | 255 | 214 | 206 | 217 | 182 | 267 | 295 | 280 | 250 | 235 | 2,969 | |
| | Unsat. | 3 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 5 | 1 | | | | 14 | 3,315 |
| Quantitative: | Pos. | 6 | 18 | 12 | 19 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 23 | 22 | 13 | 24 | 161 | 161 |
| Eagle Blood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Evaluation Test: | Pos. | | 152 | 21 | | | | | | | | | | 173 | |
| | Neg. | | 143 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | 163 | |
| | Doubtful | | 19 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 20 | |
| | Unsat. | | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 361 |
| Quantitative: | Pos. | 4,949 | 4,772 | 6,490 | 5,913 | 5,446 | 5,654 | 6,729 | 7,391 | 8,286 | | | | 55,630 | |
| | Neg. | 23,239 | 17,753 | 24,444 | 20,514 | 20,163 | 23,044 | 25,950 | 23,776 | 24,731 | | | | 203,614 | |
| | Doubtful | 619 | 490 | 692 | 636 | 616 | 619 | 816 | 697 | 617 | | | | 5,802 | |
| | Unsat. | 206 | 235 | 309 | 187 | 328 | 538 | 794 | 382 | 632 | | | | 3,611 | 268,657 |
| Mazzini: | Pos. | | | | | | | 480 | 1,607 | 1,359 | 9,048 | 1,524 | 1,314 | 15,332 | |
| | Neg. | | | | | | | 1,177 | 3,788 | 4,031 | 23,988 | 1,568 | 1,515 | 36,067 | |
| | Doubtful | | | | | | | | | | 777 | 64 | 88 | 929 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | | | | 497 | 485 | 563 | 838 | 234 | 500 | 3,117 | 55,445 |
| Complement Fixation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blood: | Pos. | | | | | | | | | | | 56 | 12 | 68 | |
| | Neg. | | | | | | | | | | | 90 | 9 | 99 | |
| | Doubtful | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | 4 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 172 |

TABLE 4.—REPORT OF CENTRAL LABORATORY AT JACKSONVILLE BY MONTHS—1942.—(Continued.)

| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Syphilis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Complement Fixation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spinal Fluid: | Pos. | | | | | | | | | | | 46 | 32 | 78 | |
| | Neg. | | | | | | | | | | | 408 | 223 | 631 | |
| | Doubtful | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 4 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | | 7 | 720 |
| Darkfield: | Pos. | 2 | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 8 | | | | 1 | 2 | 19 | |
| | Neg. | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | | 5 | | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 35 | 54 |
| Chancroid: | Pos. | | 4 | 8 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 14 | |
| | Neg. | 1 | 7 | 6 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 18 | 32 |
| Granuloma inguinale: | Neg. | | 4 | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 7 | 7 |
| Rabies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dog: | Pos. | 8 | 4 | 14 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 14 | 18 | 15 | 17 | 15 | 197 | |
| | Neg. | 18 | 7 | 17 | 20 | 20 | 23 | 17 | 8 | 29 | 15 | 26 | 15 | 215 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | | | 1 | 7 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | 6 | |
| Cat: | Pos. | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| | Neg. | 1 | 3 | 3 | | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 35 | |
| Human: | Neg. | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Other animals: | Neg. | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | | 1 | | | 2 | 2 | 3 | 18 | 473 |
| Animal inoculation: | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Leprosy: | Neg. | | | | | 4 | | | 5 | | | | 1 | 10 | 10 |
| Hemoglobin: | | 122 | 172 | 113 | 102 | 94 | 137 | 123 | 120 | 119 | 85 | 106 | 91 | 1,384 | 1,384 |
| Protein—Spinal fluid: | | 177 | 237 | 185 | 137 | 103 | 110 | 83 | 174 | 218 | 194 | 167 | 154 | 1,939 | 1,939 |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Smears: | | 14 | 10 | 9 | 15 | 20 | 52 | 66 | 69 | 162 | 129 | 331 | 307 | 1,184 | |
| Cultures: | | 21 | 19 | 26 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 22 | 15 | 13 | 24 | 18 | 7 | 203 | 1,387 |
| Water | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bacteriologic Exam.: | | 1,560 | 1,560 | 2,012 | 1,694 | 1,911 | 1,652 | 2,205 | 2,030 | 2,045 | 1,958 | 2,305 | 2,409 | 23,690 | 23,690 |
| Chemical Examination: | | 199 | 178 | 144 | 80 | 241 | 209 | 176 | 43 | 78 | 89 | 45 | 83 | 1,565 | 1,565 |
| Milk Products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Milk: | | 308 | 176 | 276 | 232 | 216 | 356 | 388 | 240 | 300 | 236 | 256 | 310 | 3,294 | |
| Cream: | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 3 | | 4 | |
| Buttermilk: | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Chocolate Milk: | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 6 | 9 | 6 | 23 | |
| Miscellaneous: | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 3,323 |
| Total: | | 74.626 | 63,152 | 80,324 | 71,898 | 68,493 | 81,670 | 92,507 | 94,143 | 98,434 | 97,069 | 61,294 | 56,120 | 939,730 | 939,730 |

*Will probably be given the name S. florida.

## TABLE 5.—SUMMARY REPORT OF TAMPA LABORATORY FOR YEAR 1942.

| | Positive | Negative | Doubtful | Unsat. | Total | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Intestinal Parasites: | | | | | | |
| Total No. Specimens Examined | | | | | | 12,827 |
| Helminths ova-Specs. Examined | | | | | 12,827 | |
| Hookworm | 2,453 | 10,056 | | 27 | | |
| Ascaris | 172 | | | | | |
| Oxyuris | 41 | | | | | |
| Tapeworm | 10 | | | | | |
| Trichuris | 68 | | | | | |
| Throat Specimens: | | | | | | |
| Diphtheria Cultures | 56 | 2,424 | | 7 | 2,487 | |
| Vincent's Angina | 621 | 1,382 | | 7 | 2,010 | |
| Streptococcus | 104 | 162 | | | 266 | 4,763 |
| Malaria: | | | | | | |
| Tertian | 6 | 1,844 | | 25 | 1,875 | 1,875 |
| Agglutination Tests: | | | | | | |
| Typhoid | 215 | 2,313 | 160 | 48 | 2,736 | |
| Para A | 11 | 887 | 7 | | 905 | |
| Para B | 39 | 854 | 10 | | 903 | |
| Brucella abortus Br. M. 1 | 20 | 808 | 2 | | 830 | |
| Weil-Felix | 59 | 872 | 21 | | 952 | |
| Tularense | 3 | 290 | 1 | | 294 | 6,620 |
| Cultures: | | | | | | |
| Blood— Typhoid | 32 | 744 | | | 776 | 776 |
| Stool and Urine: Typhoid | 36 | 146 | | | 182 | 182 |
| Stool: Bacillary Dysentery | 1 | 16 | | | 17 | 17 |
| Tuberculosis: | | | | | | |
| Microscopic— Acid-fast stain | 649 | 2,689 | | 38 | 3,376 | 3,376 |
| Venereal Diseases: | | | | | | |
| Gonorrhea— | | | | | | |
| Smears | 990 | 7,552 | | 58 | 8,600 | |
| Cultures | | 47 | | | 47 | |
| Ophthalmia | 7 | 150 | | 2 | 159 | 8,806 |
| Syphilis— | | | | | | |
| Kahn: | | | | | | |
| Blood— | | | | | | |
| Qualitative | 18,065 | 87,437 | 3,139 | 2,211 | 110,852 | |
| Quantitative | 2,214 | | | | 2,214 | 113,066 |
| Spinal fluid: | | | | | | |
| Qualitative | 126 | 730 | 2 | 9 | 867 | |
| Quantitative | 91 | | | | 91 | 958 |
| Eagle: | | | | | | |
| Blood-Qualitative | 20,664 | 82,969 | 1,823 | 4,236 | 109,692 | 109,692 |
| Mazzini | 1,834 | 3,390 | 590 | 127 | 5,941 | 5,941 |
| Darkfield | 46 | 279 | | 121 | 446 | 446 |
| Rabies: | | | | | | |
| Dogs | 2 | 20 | | 3 | 25 | |
| Cats | | 11 | | 3 | 14 | |
| Other animals | | 5 | | | 5 | |
| Fox | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Animal inoculations | | | | | | 45 |
| Miscellaneous: | | | | | | |
| Smears | | | | | 367 | |
| Cultures | | | | | 12 | 379 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PHOTOELECTRIC COLORIMETRIC DETERMINATIONS: | | |
| Hemoglobin | 358 | |
| Protein Cerebrospinal fluid | 813 | 1,171 |

| | No. Samples Examined | Total Number Tests Made | |
|---|---|---|---|
| WATER: | | | |
| Bacteriological | 2,148 | 4,346 | 4,346 |
| MILK PRODUCTS: | | | |
| Milk | 450 | 1,298 | 1,341 |
| Ice Cream | 24 | 43 | |
| TOTAL | | | 276,627 |

## TABLE 6.—REPORT OF TAMPA LABORATORY BY MONTHS, 1942.

| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Intestinal Parasites Hookworm: | Pos. | 274 | 266 | 287 | 257 | 194 | 139 | 113 | 134 | 207 | 107 | 171 | 304 | 2,453 | |
| | Neg. | 539 | 923 | 1,032 | 795 | 749 | 633 | 554 | 512 | 717 | 974 | 1,434 | 1,194 | 10,056 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 10 | 27 | |
| Ascaris | | 15 | 9 | 32 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 16 | 27 | 172 | |
| Oxyuris | | 15 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 3 | | 1 | 3 | 2 | | | 6 | 41 | |
| Tapeworm | | | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 10 | |
| Trichuris | | 5 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 20 | 68 | 12,827 |
| Throat Specimens: Diphtheria: | Pos. | 16 | 4 | | 1 | 8 | | 3 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 56 | |
| | Neg. | 321 | 244 | 283 | 235 | 240 | 172 | 195 | 160 | 131 | 187 | 139 | 117 | 2,424 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 2,487 |
| Vincent's Angina: | Pos. | 42 | 56 | 50 | 52 | 51 | 52 | 62 | 56 | 33 | 63 | 49 | 55 | 621 | |
| | Neg. | 208 | 150 | 176 | 165 | 166 | 115 | 92 | 60 | 90 | 60 | 51 | 49 | 1,382 | |
| | Unsat. | 3 | | 3 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 7 | 2,010 |
| Streptococcus: | Pos. | 14 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 14 | | 13 | 14 | 7 | 104 | |
| | Neg. | 19 | 11 | 29 | 15 | 25 | 17 | 7 | 4 | | 8 | 12 | 15 | 162 | 266 |
| Malaria: | Pos. | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | 6 | |
| | Neg. | 86 | 104 | 118 | 153 | 196 | 191 | 223 | 204 | 206 | 152 | 110 | 101 | 1,844 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 5 | 15 | 1 | 1 | | 25 | 1,875 |
| Agglutination Tests Typhoid: | Pos. | 5 | 17 | 24 | 44 | 34 | 16 | 17 | 31 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 215 | |
| | Neg. | 145 | 160 | 197 | 281 | 315 | 245 | 286 | 214 | 177 | 156 | 85 | 52 | 2,313 | |
| | Partial | 17 | 12 | 17 | 15 | 12 | 14 | 17 | 32 | 14 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 160 | |
| | Unsat. | 1 | | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 16 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 2 | | 48 | 2,736 |
| Para Typhoid A: | Pos. | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 11 | |
| | Neg. | 45 | 52 | 80 | 125 | 112 | 96 | 85 | 82 | 71 | 79 | 37 | 23 | 887 | |
| | Partial | | | | | | | 2 | | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 7 | 905 |
| Para Typhoid B: | Pos. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 12 | 8 | 1 | 3 | | 1 | | 2 | 39 | |
| | Neg. | 43 | 52 | 79 | 120 | 101 | 88 | 83 | 79 | 72 | 78 | 36 | 23 | 854 | |
| | Partial | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | 1 | | 3 | | 10 | 903 |
| Weil-Felix: | Pos. | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 13 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 59 | |
| | Neg. | 42 | 51 | 75 | 121 | 111 | 86 | 99 | 85 | 65 | 77 | 32 | 28 | 872 | |
| | Partial | | | 2 | 4 | 1 | | | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 21 | 952 |
| Brucella abortus: | Pos. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | | 4 | 2 | 4 | | | 20 | |
| | Neg. | 44 | 40 | 79 | 125 | 109 | 97 | | 97 | 70 | 82 | 39 | 26 | 711 | |
| | Partial | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 808 |

TABLE 6.—REPORT OF TAMPA LABORATORY BY MONTHS, 1942.—(Continued.)

| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. Tularense: | Pos. | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 3 | |
| | Neg. | 21 | 16 | 21 | 59 | 46 | 31 | 20 | 18 | 15 | 12 | 19 | 12 | 290 | |
| | Partial | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 294 |
| Cultures Blood Typhoid: | Pos. | | 1 | 5 | 13 | 9 | | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | 32 | |
| | Neg. | 49 | 39 | 74 | 96 | 120 | 93 | 126 | 118 | 22 | 5 | 2 | | 744 | 776 |
| Stool & Urine: | Pos. | | 1 | 9 | 18 | 4 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 2 | 36 | |
| | Neg. | 1 | 1 | 12 | 15 | 41 | 37 | 18 | | 3 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 146 | 182 |
| Stool Dysentery S. Flexner: | Pos. | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| | Neg. | | 6 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 4 | 4 | | 16 | 17 |
| Tuberculosis: | Pos. | 51 | 57 | 31 | 72 | 79 | 62 | 33 | 67 | 38 | 53 | 83 | 23 | 649 | |
| | Neg. | 533 | 253 | 219 | 242 | 237 | 250 | 173 | 151 | 245 | 150 | 120 | 116 | 2,689 | |
| | Unsat. | 1 | 3 | | 2 | 2 | 9 | | 1 | 17 | | 2 | 1 | 38 | 3,376 |
| Gonorrhea Smears: | Pos. | 76 | 45 | 56 | 84 | 62 | 70 | 60 | 59 | 86 | 154 | 126 | 112 | 990 | |
| | Neg. | 467 | 467 | 511 | 527 | 563 | 704 | 752 | 615 | 504 | 869 | 701 | 872 | 7,552 | |
| | Unsat. | 12 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 58 | 8,600 |
| Cultures: | Neg. | 4 | 11 | 6 | 18 | 4 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | 47 | 47 |
| Ophthalmia: | Pos. | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | 3 | 7 | |
| | Neg. | 23 | 8 | 15 | 23 | 17 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 150 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | 2 | 159 |
| Syphilis Kahn Blood: Qualitative: | Pos. | 858 | 977 | 960 | 983 | 1,009 | 1,279 | 1,758 | 2,652 | 2,268 | 2,030 | 1,720 | 1,571 | 18,065 | |
| | Neg. | 8,340 | 6,610 | 5,815 | 5,589 | 5,771 | 6,416 | 6,881 | 8,865 | 9,358 | 8,801 | 6,357 | 8,634 | 87,437 | |
| | Doubtful | 126 | 150 | 173 | 192 | 196 | 288 | 387 | 522 | 317 | 319 | 246 | 223 | 3,139 | |
| | Unsat. | 178 | 249 | 150 | 150 | 327 | 305 | 441 | 194 | 60 | 87 | 31 | 39 | 2,211 | 110,852 |
| Quantitative: | Pos. | 57 | 56 | 75 | 103 | 134 | 233 | 418 | 572 | 488 | 45 | 19 | 14 | 2,214 | 2,214 |
| Spinal Fluid: Qualitative: | Pos. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 18 | 23 | 18 | 10 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 126 | |
| | Neg. | 14 | 21 | 15 | 16 | 32 | 125 | 148 | 73 | 38 | 55 | 97 | 96 | 730 | |
| | Doubtful | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | | 1 | 1 | 5 | | | 2 | | | 9 | 867 |
| Quantitative: | Pos. | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 22 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 12 | 91 | 91 |

TABLE 6.—REPORT OF TAMPA LABORATORY BY MONTHS, 1942.—(Continued.)

| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eagle: Blood Qualitative: | Pos. | 1,000 | 1,032 | 1,163 | 1,328 | 1,187 | 1,375 | 1,913 | 2,968 | 2,420 | 2,400 | 1,964 | 1,916 | 20,664 | |
| | Neg. | 7,884 | 6,411 | 5,556 | 5,226 | 5,487 | 6,181 | 6,561 | 8,516 | 8,794 | 8,231 | 5,931 | 8,191 | 82,969 | |
| | Doubtful | 144 | 85 | 82 | 90 | 165 | 188 | 177 | 251 | 256 | 150 | 111 | 124 | 1,823 | |
| | Unsat. | 436 | 378 | 254 | 228 | 351 | 416 | 574 | 337 | 478 | 398 | 170 | 216 | 4,236 | 109,692 |
| Mazzini: | Pos. | | | | | | | | 183 | 141 | 304 | 775 | 431 | 1,834 | |
| | Neg. | | | | | | | | 580 | 539 | 210 | 2,025 | 36 | 3,390 | |
| | Doubtful | | | | | | | | 70 | 95 | 113 | 239 | 73 | 590 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | | | | | 32 | 11 | 18 | 29 | 37 | 127 | 5,941 |
| Darkfield: | Pos. | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 17 | 4 | 4 | | | | | 1 | 46 | |
| | Neg. | 30 | 31 | 11 | 36 | 75 | 53 | 33 | | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 279 | |
| | Unsat. | 14 | 7 | 6 | 30 | 24 | 18 | 22 | | | | | | 121 | 446 |
| Rabies Dog: | Pos. | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| | Neg. | | 1 | | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | | 20 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 3 | |
| Cat: | Neg. | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 11 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | 3 | |
| Fox: | Pos. | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Other Animals: | Neg. | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 5 | 45 |
| Hemoglobin: | | 32 | 33 | 31 | 43 | 34 | 39 | 39 | 38 | 34 | 21 | 6 | 8 | 358 | 358 |
| Protein: Spinal fluid | | 15 | 22 | 15 | 18 | 28 | 133 | 148 | 89 | 48 | 70 | 114 | 113 | 813 | 813 |
| Miscellaneous Smears: | | 17 | 18 | 27 | 29 | 22 | 119 | 115 | 13 | | 3 | 3 | 1 | 367 | |
| Cultures: | | | 1 | | 1 | 9 | | 1 | | | | | | 12 | 379 |
| Water Bacteriological Exam.: | | 88 | 181 | 716 | 259 | 203 | 198 | 309 | 522 | 1,212 | 516 | 76 | 66 | 4,346 | 4,346 |
| Milk Products Milk: | | 21 | 27 | 3 | 45 | 72 | 56 | 113 | 138 | 225 | 195 | 168 | 235 | 1,298 | |
| Ice Cream: | | | | | | 1 | | | 10 | | 6 | 8 | 18 | 43 | 134 |
| Total: | | 22,397 | 19,393 | 18,626 | 18,101 | 18,829 | 20,742 | 23,195 | 29,520 | 29,679 | 27,352 | 23,479 | 25,314 | 276,627 | 276,627 |

## TABLE 7.—SUMMARY REPORT OF PENSACOLA LABORATORY FOR YEAR 1942.

| | Positive | Negative | Doubtful | Unsat. | TOTAL | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Intestinal Parasites: | | | | | | |
| Total No. Specimens Exam. | | | | | | 9,427 |
| Helminths ova-Specs. Exam. | | | | | 9,427 | |
| Hookworm | 3,209 | 6,047 | | 46 | | |
| Ascaris | 65 | | | | | |
| Oxyuris | 25 | | | | | |
| Tapeworm | 26 | | | | | |
| Trichuris | 9 | | | | | |
| Throat Specimens: | | | | | | |
| Diphtheria— | | | | | | |
| Cultures | 19 | 247 | | 2 | 268 | |
| Vincent's angina | 83 | 105 | | | 188 | |
| Streptococcus | 30 | 6 | | | 36 | 492 |
| Malaria: | | | | | | |
| Tertian | 14 | 561 | | 5 | 580 | |
| Untyped | 2 | | | | 2 | 582 |
| Agglutination Tests: | | | | | | |
| "H" Agglutinins | 10 | 217 | | 10 | 237 | |
| Typhoid "O" Agglutinins | 2 | 216 | | | 218 | |
| Para A | | 100 | | | 100 | |
| Para B | 2 | 98 | | | 100 | |
| Brucella abortus | 5 | 103 | | | 108 | |
| Weil-Felix | 25 | 190 | | | 215 | |
| Tularense | 1 | 74 | | | 75 | 1,058 |
| Cultures Blood: | | | | | | |
| Typhoid | | 12 | | | 12 | 12 |
| Stool and Urine | | | | | | |
| Typhoid | | 21 | | | 21 | 21 |
| Tuberculosis: | | | | | | |
| Microscopic— | | | | | | |
| Acid-fast stain | 133 | 322 | | 3 | 458 | 458 |
| Venereal Diseases: | | | | | | |
| Gonorrhea— | | | | | | |
| Smears | 601 | 2,590 | | 13 | 3,204 | |
| Cultures | 96 | 838 | | 6 | 940 | |
| Ophthalmia | 3 | 24 | | | 27 | 4,171 |
| Syphilis: | | | | | | |
| Kahn— | | | | | | |
| Blood— | | | | | | |
| Qualitative | 3,704 | 16,456 | 700 | 571 | 21,431 | |
| Spinal fluid— | | | | | | |
| Qualitative | 12 | 69 | | | 81 | 21,512 |
| Eagle— | | | | | | |
| Blood-Qualitative | 2,716 | 15,485 | 1,720 | 116 | 20,037 | 20,037 |
| Mazzini | 16 | 30 | | 2 | 48 | 48 |
| Darkfield | 34 | 21 | | | 55 | 55 |
| Rabies: | | | | | | |
| Dogs | 2 | 6 | | | 8 | |
| Cats | | 1 | | | 1 | 9 |
| Miscellaneous: | | | | | | |
| Smears | | 33 | | | 33 | 33 |

| PHOTOELECTRIC COLORIMETRIC DETERMINATIONS: | | |
|---|---|---|
| Blood Levels: | | |
| Sulfathiazole | | |
| Hemoglobin | 88 | 88 |

| | No. Samples Examined | Total Number Tests Made | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water: | | | |
| Bacteriological | 339 | 734 | 734 |
| Milk Products: | | | |
| Milk | 1,034 | 2,765 | |
| Cream | 6 | 8 | |
| Ice Cream | 62 | 147 | |
| Chocolate Milk | 80 | 217 | |
| | | | 3,137 |
| TOTAL | | | 61,869 |

## TABLE 8.—REPORT OF PENSACOLA LABORATORY BY MONTHS—1942.

| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Intestinal Parasites | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hookworm: | Pos. | | 428 | 520 | 491 | 285 | 177 | 122 | 172 | 148 | 275 | 321 | 270 | 3,209 | |
| | Neg. | | 563 | 476 | 614 | 555 | 347 | 260 | 301 | 503 | 1,482 | 379 | 567 | 6,047 | |
| | Unsat. | | 3 | 11 | 6 | 2 | | | 1 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 46 | |
| Ascaris: | | | 2 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 3 | | 2 | 8 | 3 | 9 | 22 | 65 | |
| Oxyuris: | | | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 9 | 4 | 4 | 25 | |
| Tapeworm: | | | 6 | | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 26 | |
| Trichuris: | | | | | | | | 1 | | 3 | 3 | 2 | | 9 | 9,427 |
| Throat Specimens | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diphtheria: | Pos. | 6 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 10 | | | 19 | |
| | Neg. | 20 | 33 | 18 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 9 | 20 | 3 | 72 | 22 | 9 | 247 | |
| | Unsat. | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | 268 |
| Vincent's Angina: | Pos. | 9 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 83 | |
| | Neg. | 7 | 4 | 12 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 105 | 188 |
| Streptococcus: | Pos. | 1 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | 30 | |
| | Neg. | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 6 | 36 |
| Malaria: | Pos. | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | 16 | |
| | Neg. | 18 | 30 | 33 | 50 | 61 | 59 | 82 | 91 | 63 | 36 | 28 | 10 | 561 | |
| | Unsat. | 3 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | 5 | 582 |
| Agglutination Tests | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Typhoid: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| "H" Agglutinin: | Pos. | | 2 | | | | | | 2 | | | 3 | 3 | 10 | |
| | Neg. | | 8 | 9 | 26 | 19 | 18 | 46 | 29 | 25 | 20 | 8 | 9 | 217 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | | | 10 | 237 |
| "O" Agglutinin: | Pos. | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | |
| | Neg. | | | 8 | 26 | 19 | 18 | 46 | 31 | 25 | 20 | 11 | 12 | 216 | 218 |
| Para Typhoid A: | Neg. | | 8 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 12 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 3 | 9 | 100 | 100 |
| Para Typhoid B: | Pos. | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | |
| | Neg. | | 7 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 12 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 3 | 8 | 98 | 100 |
| Weil-Felix: | Pos. | | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 25 | |
| | Neg. | | 6 | 11 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 30 | 24 | 23 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 190 | 215 |
| Brucella Abortus: | Pos. | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 5 | |
| | Neg. | | 5 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 16 | 19 | 15 | 15 | 3 | 9 | 103 | 108 |
| P. Tularense: | Pos. | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| | Neg. | | 2 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 2 | 9 | 74 | 75 |

## TABLE 8.—REPORT OF PENSACOLA LABORATORY BY MONTHS—1942.—(Continued.)

| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cultures Blood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Typhoid: | Neg. | | | | | 12 | | | | | | | | 12 | 12 |
| Stool & Urine: | Neg. | | | 10 | | | 8 | 3 | | | | | | 21 | 21 |
| Tuberculosis: | Pos. | | 1 | 12 | 16 | 8 | 13 | 17 | 22 | 15 | 11 | 15 | 3 | 133 | |
| | Neg. | | 13 | 50 | 41 | 40 | 20 | 32 | 23 | 36 | 23 | 24 | 20 | 322 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | 3 | 458 |
| Gonorrhea Smears: | Pos. | 65 | 64 | 84 | 49 | 40 | 49 | 76 | 46 | 37 | 34 | 32 | 25 | 601 | |
| | Neg. | 176 | 121 | 202 | 179 | 261 | 227 | 313 | 282 | 270 | 194 | 160 | 205 | 2,590 | |
| | Unsat. | | 5 | | 2 | 3 | 1 | | | | 2 | | | 13 | |
| Cultures: | Pos. | | 5 | 7 | 8 | 14 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 4 | 9 | 15 | 12 | 96 | |
| | Neg. | | 36 | 79 | 69 | 134 | 98 | 91 | 84 | 64 | 60 | 54 | 69 | 838 | |
| | Unsat. | | | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 6 | |
| Ophthalmia: | Pos. | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | 3 | |
| | Neg. | | 1 | 5 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | | 3 | 24 | 4,171 |
| Syphilis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kahn | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blood: | Pos. | | 137 | 260 | 314 | 329 | 253 | 323 | 366 | 383 | 607 | 370 | 362 | 3,704 | |
| | Neg. | | 537 | 1,212 | 1,344 | 1,384 | 1,319 | 1,728 | 2,009 | 1,893 | 1,567 | 1,925 | 1,538 | 16,456 | |
| | Partial | | 27 | 53 | 65 | 69 | 58 | 68 | 69 | 77 | 79 | 45 | 90 | 700 | |
| | Unsat. | | 11 | 11 | 29 | 59 | 95 | 117 | 58 | 80 | 78 | 17 | 16 | 571 | 21,431 |
| Spinal Fluid: | Pos. | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 12 | |
| | Neg. | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 12 | 13 | 9 | 20 | 7 | 69 | 81 |
| Eagle: | Pos. | | 118 | 163 | 211 | 241 | 168 | 232 | 254 | 296 | 270 | 315 | 448 | 2,716 | |
| | Neg. | | 468 | 1,083 | 1,207 | 1,233 | 1,169 | 1,616 | 1,894 | 1,774 | 1,775 | 1,802 | 1,464 | 15,485 | |
| | Doubtful | | 82 | 187 | 183 | 213 | 190 | 175 | 211 | 215 | 148 | 99 | 17 | 1,720 | |
| | Unsat. | | 4 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 18 | | 6 | 8 | 44 | 116 | 20,037 |
| Mazzini: | Pos. | | | | | | | | | 14 | | | 2 | 16 | |
| | Neg. | | | | | | | | | 24 | | | 6 | 30 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | 2 | 48 |
| Darkfield: | Pos. | | | | | | | | 6 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 34 | |
| | Neg. | | | 2 | | | | | 3 | 6 | 7 | | 3 | 21 | 55 |
| Rabies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dogs: | Pos. | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| | Neg. | 1 | | 2 | | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | 6 | |
| Cats: | Neg. | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 9 |
| Hemoglobin: | | | | 1 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 15 | 7 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 11 | 88 | 88 |
| Miscellaneous: | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 22 | 2 | | | 2 | | 33 | 33 |
| Water | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bacteriological Exam. | | | 14 | 79 | 90 | 112 | 74 | 70 | 74 | 58 | 98 | 32 | 33 | 734 | 734 |
| Milk: | | | 96 | 200 | 252 | 138 | 297 | 241 | 286 | 301 | 326 | 322 | 306 | 2,765 | |
| Cream: | | | | | | | | 5 | 3 | | | | | 8 | |
| Ice Cream: | | | 1 | 2 | 12 | 15 | 10 | 31 | 27 | 31 | 4 | | 14 | 147 | |
| Chocolate Milk: | | | 2 | 4 | 22 | 27 | 34 | 29 | 33 | 39 | 21 | 3 | 3 | 217 | 3,137 |
| Total: | | 310 | 2,863 | 4,861 | 5,428 | 5,414 | 4,795 | 5,903 | 6,559 | 6,538 | 7,388 | 6,106 | 5,704 | 61,869 | 61,869 |

## TABLE 9.—SUMMARY REPORT OF MIAMI LABORATORY, FOR YEAR 1942.

| | Positive | Negative | Doubtful | Unsat. | TOTAL | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Intestinal Parasites: | | | | | | 2,755 |
| Total No. Specimens Exam. | | | | | | |
| Helminths ova-Specs. Exam. | | 1,822 | | 7 | 2,345 | |
| Hookworm | 396 | | | | | |
| Ascaris | 18 | | | | | |
| Oxyuris | 64 | | | | | |
| Tapeworm | 9 | | | | | |
| Trichuris | 15 | | | | | |
| Other Strongyloides | 14 | | | | | |
| Protozoan cysts-Specs. Exam. | | | | | 410 | |
| Endamoeba coli | 250 | | | | | |
| E. histolytica | 3 | | | | | |
| Endolimax nana | 10 | | | | | |
| Chilomastix mesnili | 61 | | | | | |
| Giardia lamblia | 86 | | | | | |
| Throat Specimens: | | | | | | |
| Diphtheria— | | | | | | |
| Cultures | 38 | 1,123 | | | 1,161 | |
| Vincent's angina | 105 | 79 | | | 184 | |
| Streptococcus | | 16 | | | 16 | 1,361 |
| Malaria: | | | | | | 509 |
| Tertian | 6 | 502 | | 1 | 509 | |
| Agglutination Tests: | | | | | | |
| "H" Agglutinins | 116 | 813 | 32 | 9 | 970 | |
| Typhoid "O" Agglutinins | 72 | 860 | 16 | 6 | 954 | |
| Para A | 33 | 450 | 16 | | 499 | |
| Para B | 49 | 437 | 13 | | 499 | |
| Brucella abortus | 13 | 628 | 12 | | 653 | |
| Weil-Felix | 17 | 378 | 8 | | 403 | |
| Tularense | 1 | 321 | | | 322 | 4,300 |
| Cultures: | | | | | | |
| Blood— | | | | | | |
| Typhoid | 1 | 18 | | | 19 | |
| Other organisms | 1 | | | | 1 | 20 |
| Stool and Urine | | | | | | |
| Typhoid | | 409 | | | 409 | |
| Salmonella | 1 | | | | 1 | 410 |
| Stool: | | | | | | |
| Bacillary Dysentery | | 4 | | | 4 | 4 |
| Tuberculosis: | | | | | | |
| Microscopic— | | | | | | |
| Acid-fast stain | 227 | 788 | | 8 | 1,023 | 1,023 |
| Venereal Diseases: | | | | | | |
| Gonorrhea— | | | | | | |
| Smears | 812 | 5,000 | | 42 | 5,854 | |
| Cultures | 6 | 98 | | 3 | 107 | |
| Ophthalmia | | 10 | | 1 | 11 | 5,972 |
| Syphilis: | | | | | | |
| Kahn— | | | | | | |
| Blood— | | | | | | |
| Qualitative | 21,009 | 78,428 | 4,470 | 2,935 | 106,842 | |
| Quantitative | 362 | | | | 362 | 107,204 |
| Spinal fluid— | | | | | | |
| Qualitative | 99 | 647 | 7 | 18 | 771 | |
| Quantitative | 14 | | | | 14 | 785 |
| Eagle: | | | | | | |
| Blood-Qualitative | 10,299 | 57,062 | 4,132 | 700 | 72,193 | 72,193 |
| Mazzini | 6,630 | 14,872 | 4,406 | 331 | 26,239 | 26,239 |
| Darkfield | 23 | 62 | 2 | 13 | 100 | 100 |
| Rabies: | | | | | | |
| Dogs | 8 | 17 | | | 25 | |
| Cats | | 3 | | | 3 | |
| Other animals | | 1 | | | 1 | 29 |
| Miscellaneous: | | | | | | |
| Smears | 465 | 476 | | | 941 | |
| Cultures | 686 | 73 | | | 759 | 1,700 |
| Cultures on Drinking Glasses | | | | | 2,054 | 2,054 |

| | No. Samples Examined | Total Number Tests Made | |
|---|---|---|---|
| WATER: | | | |
| Bacteriological | 3,976 | 8,564 | 8,564 |
| MILK PRODUCTS: | | | |
| Milk | 2,987 | 6,671 | |
| Cream | 1,163 | 2,089 | |
| Ice Cream | 388 | 452 | |
| Chocolate Milk | 509 | 764 | |
| Miscellaneous | 134 | 149 | 10,125 |
| TOTAL | | | 245,347 |

TABLE 10.—REPORT OF MIAMI LABORATORY BY MONTHS, 1942.

| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Intestinal Parasites | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hookworm: | Pos. | 75 | 48 | 58 | 37 | 27 | 26 | 17 | 11 | 28 | 37 | 16 | 16 | 396 | |
| | Neg. | 208 | 138 | 221 | 171 | 102 | 240 | 181 | 153 | 84 | 114 | 89 | 121 | 1,822 | |
| | Unsat. | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | 7 | |
| Ascaris | | | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | | | | 2 | 3 | | 18 | |
| Oxyuris | | 9 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | | 64 | |
| Tapeworm | | | 1 | | | 7 | 1 | | | | | | | 9 | |
| Trichuris | | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 15 | |
| Strongyloides | | | 3 | 4 | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | | | 14 | 2,345 |
| Protozoan Cysts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Endamoeba coli: | | 6 | 22 | 50 | 26 | 17 | 32 | 28 | 13 | 12 | 18 | 10 | 16 | 250 | |
| E. histolytica | | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 3 | |
| Endolimax nana | | 4 | 2 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | 10 | |
| Chilomastix mesnili | | 10 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 61 | |
| Giardia lamblia | | 4 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 21 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 86 | 410 |
| Throat Specimens | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diphtheria: | Pos. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 1 | | 38 | |
| | Neg. | 118 | 71 | 85 | 108 | 144 | 80 | 70 | 78 | 85 | 181 | 52 | 51 | 1,123 | 1,161 |
| Vincent's Angina: | Pos. | 4 | 7 | 17 | 14 | 2 | 5 | 13 | 17 | 4 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 105 | |
| | Neg. | 18 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 79 | 184 |
| Streptococcus: | Neg. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 16 |
| Malaria: | Pos. | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | 6 | |
| | Neg. | 21 | 28 | 20 | 25 | 33 | 50 | 74 | 56 | 71 | 60 | | 64 | 502 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 509 |
| Agglutination Tests | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Typhoid | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| "H" Agglutinin: | Pos. | 2 | 7 | | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 31 | 28 | 2 | 4 | 29 | 116 | |
| | Neg. | 44 | 42 | 54 | 61 | 53 | 101 | 96 | 89 | 106 | 70 | 56 | 31 | 813 | |
| | Partial | 1 | 4 | | | 2 | 7 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 1 | | | 32 | |
| | Unsat. | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | 9 | 970 |
| "O" Agglutinin: | Pos. | | | | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 21 | 19 | 2 | 3 | 21 | 72 | |
| | Neg. | 44 | 51 | 54 | 62 | 56 | 107 | 109 | 97 | 114 | 70 | 57 | 39 | 860 | |
| | Partial | | 2 | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 | | | 16 | |
| | Unsat. | | 4 | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | 6 | 954 |
| Para Typhoid A: | Pos. | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 9 | | 4 | 15 | 33 | |
| | Neg. | 40 | 25 | 30 | 36 | 27 | 48 | 51 | 57 | 57 | 29 | 29 | 21 | 450 | |
| | Partial | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 1 | | | 16 | 499 |

TABLE 10.—REPORT OF MIAMI LABORATORY BY MONTHS, 1942.—(Continued.)

| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Para Typhoid B: | Pos. | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 12 | | 3 | 17 | 49 | |
| | Neg. | 40 | 26 | 30 | 36 | 27 | 47 | 51 | 48 | 53 | 30 | 30 | 19 | 437 | |
| | Partial | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | | | | 13 | 499 |
| Weil-Felix: | Pos. | | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 3 | | 17 | |
| | Neg. | 23 | 27 | 28 | 33 | 33 | 41 | 52 | 39 | 46 | 26 | 16 | 14 | 378 | |
| | Partial | 2 | | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 8 | 403 |
| Brucella abortus: | Pos. | | 3 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 13 | |
| | Neg. | 37 | 38 | 52 | 55 | 60 | 65 | 64 | 57 | 71 | 61 | 42 | 26 | 628 | |
| | Partial | 1 | 5 | | | 2 | 3 | | 1 | | | | | 12 | 653 |
| Tularense: | Pos. | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| | Neg. | 10 | 24 | 24 | 27 | 27 | 37 | 50 | 31 | 39 | 24 | 17 | 11 | 321 | 322 |
| Cultures Blood— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Typhoid: | Pos. | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| | Neg. | 5 | | 2 | | | 5 | 3 | 3 | | 1 | | | 19 | 20 |
| Stool & Urine Typhoid: | Neg. | 40 | 36 | 21 | 22 | 27 | 35 | 34 | 25 | 39 | 60 | 44 | 26 | 409 | |
| Salmonella: | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 410 |
| Stool Dysentery: | Neg. | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | 4 | 4 |
| Tuberculosis: | Pos. | 16 | 7 | 10 | 15 | 17 | 30 | 26 | 19 | 15 | 24 | 15 | 33 | 227 | |
| | Neg. | 69 | 44 | 89 | 95 | 73 | 66 | 98 | 56 | 27 | 64 | 53 | 54 | 788 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | 1 | | 3 | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | | 8 | 1,023 |
| Gonorrhea Smears: | Pos. | 43 | 41 | 45 | 39 | 38 | 34 | 32 | 82 | 96 | 131 | 102 | 129 | 812 | |
| | Neg. | 376 | 297 | 334 | 275 | 308 | 273 | 330 | 652 | 578 | 591 | 509 | 477 | 5,000 | |
| | Unsat. | 2 | | | 6 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 9 | | 3 | 1 | 42 | 5,854 |
| Cultures: | Pos. | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | 6 | |
| | Neg. | 2 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 27 | 18 | 32 | 3 | | 1 | | 1 | 98 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | 107 |
| Ophthalmia: | Neg. | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 10 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 11 |
| Syphilis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kahn | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blood: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Qualitative: | Pos. | 1,328 | 1,284 | 1,336 | 1,096 | 952 | 1,174 | 1,469 | 1,867 | 2,187 | 3,241 | 2,386 | 2,689 | 21,009 | |
| | Neg. | 8,813 | 6,530 | 6,429 | 5,027 | 5,260 | 6,560 | 8,485 | 8,091 | 10,026 | 1,357 | 4,425 | 7,425 | 78,428 | |
| | Doubtful | 244 | 159 | 186 | 198 | 176 | 253 | 305 | 334 | 318 | 1,421 | 461 | 415 | 4,470 | |
| | Unsat. | 243 | 170 | 136 | 117 | 231 | 322 | 459 | 479 | 211 | | 210 | 357 | 2,935 | 106,842 |
| Quantitative: | Pos. | 50 | 15 | 42 | 43 | 21 | 11 | 8 | 20 | 81 | 35 | 19 | 17 | 362 | 362 |

TABLE 10.—REPORT OF MIAMI LABORATORY BY MONTHS, 1942.—(Continued.)

| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Syphilis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spinal fluid | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Qualitative: | Pos. | 3 | 2 | 7 | 13 | 14 | 6 | 12 | 13 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 99 | |
| | Neg. | 50 | 40 | 46 | 38 | 62 | 56 | 52 | 84 | 77 | 40 | 50 | 52 | 647 | |
| | Doubtful | | 1 | | 2 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 7 | |
| | Unsat. | | | 2 | | | | 3 | 4 | | 6 | 3 | | 18 | |
| Quantitative: | Pos. | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 11 | 14 | 785 |
| Eagle—Blood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Qualitative: | Pos. | 1,147 | 964 | 1,035 | 903 | 816 | 1,048 | 1,393 | 1,809 | 1,184 | | | | 10,299 | |
| | Neg. | 8,019 | 5,666 | 5,534 | 4,450 | 4,775 | 5,821 | 7,519 | 7,289 | 7,989 | | | | 57,062 | |
| | Doubtful | 351 | 387 | 596 | 496 | 387 | 555 | 608 | 407 | 345 | | | | 4,132 | |
| | Unsat. | 39 | 25 | 120 | 133 | 260 | 38 | 25 | 37 | 23 | | | | 700 | 72,193 |
| Mazzini: | Pos. | | | | | | | | | 80 | 3,668 | 2,647 | 235 | 6,630 | |
| | Neg. | | | | | | | | | 254 | 10,545 | 3,857 | 216 | 14,872 | |
| | Doubtful | | | | | | | | | 31 | 2,351 | 1,649 | 375 | 4,406 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | | | | | | 3 | 273 | 55 | | 331 | 26,239 |
| Darkfield: | Pos. | 2 | | 1 | | | 7 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 23 | |
| | Neg. | 5 | 11 | 1 | 2 | | 5 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 6 | 5 | 64 | |
| | Unsat. | 1 | | | 1 | | 5 | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 13 | 100 |
| Rabies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dog: | Pos. | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 8 | |
| | Neg. | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | | 2 | 3 | 17 | |
| Cat: | Neg. | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 3 | |
| Other Animals: | Neg. | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 29 |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Smears: | | 54 | 35 | 85 | 192 | 36 | 55 | 82 | 181 | 139 | 33 | 42 | 7 | 941 | |
| Cultures: | | 298 | 64 | 124 | | 36 | 74 | 153 | 561 | 174 | 176 | 232 | 921 | 2,813 | 3,754 |
| Water | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bacteriological Exam: | | 594 | 460 | 834 | 654 | 894 | 792 | 620 | 723 | 943 | 769 | 667 | 614 | 8,564 | 8,564 |
| Milk Products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Milk | | 460 | 465 | 650 | 487 | 653 | 619 | 536 | 569 | 584 | 386 | 519 | 743 | 6,671 | |
| Cream | | 221 | 179 | 146 | 182 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 149 | 170 | 175 | 220 | 146 | 2,089 | |
| Ice Cream | | 35 | 35 | 40 | 37 | 32 | 32 | 29 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 60 | 60 | 452 | |
| Chocolate Milk | | 64 | 94 | 16 | 101 | 90 | 88 | 82 | 74 | 32 | 21 | 54 | 48 | 764 | |
| Miscellaneous | | | | 15 | 9 | 14 | 6 | 19 | 2 | 20 | 16 | 16 | 32 | 149 | 10,125 |
| Total | | 23,306 | 17,633 | 18,670 | 15,380 | 16,038 | 19,123 | 23,528 | 24,440 | 26,566 | 26,227 | 18,777 | 15,651 | 245,347 | 245,347 |

TABLE 11.—SUMMARY REPORT OF TALLAHASSEE LABORATORY, 1942.

| | Positive | Negative | Doubtful | Unsat. | TOTAL | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Intestinal Parasites: | | | | | | 1,657 |
| Total No. Specimens Exam. | | | | | 1,647 | |
| Helminths ova-Specs. Exam. | | | | | | |
| Hookworm | 494 | 1,078 | | 34 | | |
| Ascaris | 37 | | | | | |
| Oxyuris | 4 | | | | | |
| Throat Specimens: | | | | | | |
| Diphtheria— | | | | | | |
| Cultures | 21 | 277 | | 5 | 303 | |
| Vincent's angina | 63 | 80 | | | 143 | |
| Streptococcus | 40 | 60 | | | 100 | 546 |
| Malaria: | | | | | | |
| Tertian | 16 | 1,968 | | 2 | 1,986 | |
| Estivo-autumnal | 6 | | | | 6 | 1,992 |
| Agglutination Tests: | | | | | | |
| Typhoid | 20 | 263 | 26 | 2 | 311 | |
| Para A | 2 | 131 | 1 | | 134 | |
| Para B | 7 | 118 | 9 | | 134 | |
| Brucella abortus | | 162 | | | 162 | |
| Weil-Felix | 6 | 104 | 8 | | 118 | |
| Tularense | | 41 | | | 41 | 900 |
| Cultures: | | | | | | |
| Blood— | | | | | | |
| Typhoid | | 4 | | | 4 | 4 |
| Stool and Urine | | | | | | |
| Typhoid | | 19 | | | 19 | 19 |
| Stool: | | | | | | |
| Bacillary Dysentery | 33 | 143 | | | 176 | 176 |
| Tuberculosis: | | | | | | |
| Microscopic— | | | | | | |
| Acid-fast stain | 14 | 389 | | 6 | 409 | 409 |
| Venereal Diseases: | | | | | | |
| Gonorrhea— | | | | | | |
| Smears | 1,303 | 10,123 | | 213 | 11,639 | |
| Cultures | 182 | 1,138 | | | 1,320 | 12,959 |
| Syphilis: | | | | | | |
| Kahn— | | | | | | |
| Blood— | | | | | | |
| Qualitative | 1,006 | 4,474 | 488 | 46 | 6,014 | |
| Quantitative | 189 | | | | 189 | 6,203 |
| Spinal fluid: | | | | | | |
| Qualitative | 1 | 18 | | | 19 | 19 |
| Eagle: | | | | | | |
| Blood-Qualitative | 271 | 1,126 | 112 | | 1,509 | 1,509 |
| Mazzini | 959 | 3,956 | 334 | 37 | 5,286 | 5,286 |
| Darkfield | 14 | 72 | | | 86 | 86 |
| Chancroid | 30 | 54 | | | 84 | 84 |
| Miscellaneous: | | | | | | |
| Smears | | 92 | | | 92 | 92 |

| PHOTOELECTRIC COLORIMETRIC DETERMINATIONS: | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hemoglobin | 631 | 631 |

| | No. Samples Examined | Total Number Tests Made | |
|---|---|---|---|
| WATER: | | | |
| Bacteriological | 372 | 1,102 | 1,102 |
| MILK PRODUCTS: | | | |
| Milk | 546 | 2,228 | 2,228 |
| TOTAL | | | 35,892 |

## TABLE 12.—REPORT OF TALLAHASSEE LABORATORY BY MONTHS—1942.

| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Intestinal Parasites: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hookworm: | Pos. | 53 | 83 | 83 | 66 | 40 | 24 | 23 | 32 | 21 | 25 | 20 | 24 | 494 | |
| | Neg. | 108 | 21 | 64 | 163 | 102 | 54 | 86 | 153 | 120 | 100 | 49 | 58 | 1,078 | |
| | Unsat. | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | | 34 | |
| Ascaris | | 4 | 16 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | | | | | 37 | |
| Oxyuris | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 4 | 1,647 |
| Throat Specimens: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diphtheria: | Pos. | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 21 | |
| | Neg. | 24 | 46 | 13 | 31 | 14 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 73 | 18 | 21 | 277 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | 5 | 303 |
| Vincent's Angina: | Pos. | 8 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 7 | 63 | |
| | Neg. | 4 | 17 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 80 | 143 |
| Streptococcus: | Pos. | 4 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 3 | | | 1 | | | | | 40 | |
| | Neg. | 1 | 11 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 14 | 1 | | 3 | 60 | 100 |
| Malaria: | Pos. | 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | | 6 | 1 | 22 | |
| | Neg. | 127 | 124 | 124 | 182 | 210 | 164 | 209 | 228 | 270 | 166 | 111 | 53 | 1,968 | |
| | Unsat. | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | 1,992 |
| Agglutination Tests | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Typhoid: | Pos. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | | 8 | | | | | 20 | |
| | Neg. | 23 | 30 | 38 | 33 | 24 | 28 | 35 | 40 | 8 | | | 4 | 263 | |
| | Partial | 3 | 9 | 3 | | 4 | | 4 | 3 | | | | | 26 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | 2 | 311 |
| Para Typhoid A: | Pos. | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 2 | |
| | Neg. | 11 | 20 | 21 | 16 | 13 | 14 | 16 | 14 | 4 | | | 2 | 131 | |
| | Partial | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 134 |
| Para Typhoid B: | Pos. | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 3 | | | | | 7 | |
| | Neg. | 11 | 20 | 20 | 16 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 4 | | | 2 | 118 | |
| | Partial | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | | | | | 9 | 134 |
| Weil-Felix: | Pos. | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 6 | |
| | Neg. | 9 | 15 | 19 | 17 | 11 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 1 | | | 2 | 104 | |
| | Partial | 1 | 4 | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 8 | 118 |
| Brucella abortus: | Neg. | 15 | 22 | 23 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 5 | | | 3 | 162 | |
| Tularense: | Neg. | 3 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 7 | | | | | 41 | 203 |
| Cultures: Blood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Typhoid: | Neg. | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 |

## TABLE 12.—REPORT OF TALLAHASSEE LABORATORY BY MONTHS—1942.—(Continued.)

| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cultures—Blood: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stool & Urine: | Neg. | 1 | 1 | 10 | | | | 7 | | | | | | 19 | |
| Stool Dysentery: | Pos. | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 32 | | 33 | |
| | Neg. | 4 | 1 | | 16 | 5 | 26 | | | 2 | | 71 | 18 | 143 | 195 |
| Tuberculosis: | Pos. | 2 | | 4 | | 1 | | | 7 | | | | | 14 | |
| | Neg. | 31 | 54 | 44 | 33 | 38 | 43 | 15 | 26 | 29 | 16 | 32 | 28 | 389 | |
| | Unsat. | | 3 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 6 | 409 |
| Gonorrhea—Smears: | Pos. | 149 | 123 | 274 | 98 | 185 | 113 | 106 | 39 | 69 | 62 | 41 | 44 | 1,303 | |
| | Neg. | 609 | 666 | 1,358 | 1,005 | 961 | 1,275 | 1,009 | 559 | 789 | 761 | 491 | 640 | 10,123 | |
| | Unsat. | 2 | 6 | 13 | 25 | 20 | 29 | 39 | 3 | 7 | 46 | 23 | | 213 | 11,639 |
| Cultures: | Pos. | | 5 | 10 | | 38 | 25 | 40 | 42 | 22 | | | | 182 | |
| | Neg. | | 98 | 113 | 177 | 160 | 203 | 170 | 142 | 60 | 2 | 13 | | 1,138 | 1,320 |
| Syphilis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kahn | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blood: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantitative: | Pos. | | | | | | | | | 105 | 336 | 289 | 276 | 1,006 | |
| | Neg. | | | | | | | | | 644 | 1,328 | 1,225 | 1,277 | 4,474 | |
| | Doubtful | | | | | | | | | 61 | 154 | 175 | 98 | 488 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 15 | 21 | 46 | 6,014 |
| Qualitative: | Pos. | | | | | | | | | | 75 | 75 | 39 | 189 | 189 |
| Spinal Fluid: | Pos. | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| | Neg. | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 8 | | 18 | 19 |
| Eagle: | Pos. | | | | | | | | | | 271 | | | 271 | |
| | Neg. | | | | | | | | | | 1,126 | | | 1,126 | |
| | Doubtful | | | | | | | | | | 112 | | | 112 | 1,509 |
| Mazzini: | Pos. | | | | | | | | | | 383 | 296 | 280 | 959 | |
| | Neg. | | | | | | | | | | 1,406 | 1,234 | 1,316 | 3,956 | |
| | Doubtful | | | | | | | | | | 121 | 154 | 59 | 334 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | | | | | | | | 20 | 17 | 37 | 5,286 |
| Darkfield: | Pos. | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 7 | 1 | | | | | | | 14 | |
| | Neg. | 7 | 18 | 25 | 7 | 11 | 4 | | | | | | | 72 | 86 |
| Chancroid: | Pos. | 1 | 5 | 24 | | | | | | | | | | 30 | |
| | Neg. | | 10 | 40 | 4 | | | | | | | | | 54 | 84 |
| Hemoglobin: | | 48 | 51 | 59 | 48 | 62 | 62 | 68 | 49 | 50 | 41 | 59 | 34 | 631 | 631 |
| Miscellaneous: | | 13 | 19 | 9 | 4 | 14 | 7 | 9 | 10 | | 5 | | 2 | 92 | 92 |
| Water | | 25 | 18 | 20 | 39 | 49 | 78 | 177 | 150 | 165 | 135 | 186 | 60 | 1,102 | 1,102 |
| Milk | | 195 | 86 | 157 | 396 | 275 | 276 | 80 | 115 | 120 | 236 | 216 | 76 | 2,228 | 2,228 |
| Total | | 1,505 | 1,641 | 2,620 | 2,447 | 2,329 | 2,489 | 2,181 | 1,705 | 2,600 | 7,031 | 4,872 | 4,472 | 35,892 | 35,892 |

## TABLE 12.—REPORT OF TALLAHASSEE LABORATORY BY MONTHS—1942.

| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Intestinal Parasites: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hookworm: | Pos. | 53 | 83 | 83 | 66 | 40 | 24 | 23 | 32 | 21 | 25 | 20 | 24 | 494 | |
| | Neg. | 108 | 21 | 64 | 163 | 102 | 54 | 86 | 153 | 120 | 100 | 49 | 58 | 1,078 | |
| | Unsat. | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | | 34 | |
| Ascaris | | 4 | 16 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | | | | | 37 | |
| Oxyuris | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 4 | 1,647 |
| Throat Specimens: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diphtheria: | Pos. | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 21 | |
| | Neg. | 24 | 46 | 13 | 31 | 14 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 73 | 18 | 21 | 277 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | 5 | 303 |
| Vincent's Angina: | Pos. | 8 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 7 | 63 | |
| | Neg. | 4 | 17 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 80 | 143 |
| Streptococcus: | Pos. | 4 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 3 | | | 1 | | | | | 40 | |
| | Neg. | 1 | 11 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 14 | 1 | | 3 | 60 | 100 |
| Malaria: | Pos. | 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | | 6 | 1 | 22 | |
| | Neg. | 127 | 124 | 124 | 182 | 210 | 164 | 209 | 228 | 270 | 166 | 111 | 53 | 1,968 | |
| | Unsat. | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | 1,992 |
| Agglutination Tests | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Typhoid: | Pos. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | | 8 | | | | | 20 | |
| | Neg. | 23 | 30 | 38 | 33 | 24 | 28 | 35 | 40 | 8 | | | 4 | 263 | |
| | Partial | 3 | 9 | 3 | | 4 | | 4 | 3 | | | | | 26 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | 2 | 311 |
| Para Typhoid A: | Pos. | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 2 | |
| | Neg. | 11 | 20 | 21 | 16 | 13 | 14 | 16 | 14 | 4 | | | 2 | 131 | |
| | Partial | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 134 |
| Para Typhoid B: | Pos. | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 3 | | | | | 7 | |
| | Neg. | 11 | 20 | 20 | 16 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 4 | | | 2 | 118 | |
| | Partial | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | | | | | 9 | 134 |
| Weil-Felix: | Pos. | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 6 | |
| | Neg. | 9 | 15 | 19 | 17 | 11 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 1 | | | 2 | 104 | |
| | Partial | 1 | 4 | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 8 | 118 |
| Brucella abortus: | Neg. | 15 | 22 | 23 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 5 | | | 3 | 162 | |
| Tularense: | Neg. | 3 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 7 | | | | | 41 | 203 |
| Cultures: Blood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Typhoid: | Neg. | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 |

## TABLE 12.—REPORT OF TALLAHASSEE LABORATORY BY MONTHS—1942.—(Continued.)

| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cultures—Blood: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stool & Urine: | Neg. | 1 | 1 | 10 | | | | 7 | | | | | | 19 | |
| Stool Dysentery: | Pos. | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 32 | | 33 | |
| | Neg. | 4 | 1 | | 16 | 5 | 26 | | | 2 | | 71 | 18 | 143 | 195 |
| Tuberculosis: | Pos. | 2 | | 4 | | 1 | | | 7 | | | | | 14 | |
| | Neg. | 31 | 54 | 44 | 33 | 38 | 43 | 15 | 26 | 29 | 16 | 32 | 28 | 389 | |
| | Unsat. | | 3 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 6 | 409 |
| Gonorrhea—Smears: | Pos. | 149 | 123 | 274 | 98 | 185 | 113 | 106 | 39 | 69 | 62 | 41 | 44 | 1,303 | |
| | Neg. | 609 | 666 | 1,358 | 1,005 | 961 | 1,275 | 1,009 | 559 | 789 | 761 | 491 | 640 | 10,123 | |
| | Unsat. | 2 | 6 | 13 | 25 | 20 | 29 | 39 | 3 | 7 | 46 | 23 | | 213 | 11,639 |
| Cultures: | Pos. | | 5 | 10 | | 38 | 25 | 40 | 42 | 22 | | | | 182 | |
| | Neg. | | 98 | 113 | 177 | 160 | 203 | 170 | 142 | 60 | 2 | 13 | | 1,138 | 1,320 |
| Syphilis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kahn | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blood: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantitative: | Pos. | | | | | | | | | 105 | 336 | 289 | 276 | 1,006 | |
| | Neg. | | | | | | | | | 644 | 1,328 | 1,225 | 1,277 | 4,474 | |
| | Doubtful | | | | | | | | | 61 | 154 | 175 | 98 | 488 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 15 | 21 | 46 | 6,014 |
| Qualitative: | Pos. | | | | | | | | | | 75 | 75 | 39 | 189 | 189 |
| Spinal Fluid: | Pos. | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| | Neg. | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 8 | | 18 | 19 |
| Eagle: | Pos. | | | | | | | | | | 271 | | | 271 | |
| | Neg. | | | | | | | | | | 1,126 | | | 1,126 | |
| | Doubtful | | | | | | | | | | 112 | | | 112 | 1,509 |
| Mazzini: | Pos. | | | | | | | | | | 383 | 296 | 280 | 959 | |
| | Neg. | | | | | | | | | | 1,406 | 1,234 | 1,316 | 3,956 | |
| | Doubtful | | | | | | | | | | 121 | 154 | 59 | 334 | |
| | Unsat. | | | | | | | | | | | 20 | 17 | 37 | 5,286 |
| Darkfield: | Pos. | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 7 | 1 | | | | | | | 14 | |
| | Neg. | 7 | 18 | 25 | 7 | 11 | 4 | | | | | | | 72 | 86 |
| Chancroid: | Pos. | 1 | 5 | 24 | | | | | | | | | | 30 | |
| | Neg. | | 10 | 40 | 4 | | | | | | | | | 54 | 84 |
| Hemoglobin: | | 48 | 51 | 59 | 48 | 62 | 62 | 68 | 49 | 50 | 41 | 59 | 34 | 631 | 631 |
| Miscellaneous: | | 13 | 19 | 9 | 4 | 14 | 7 | 9 | 10 | | 5 | | 2 | 92 | 92 |
| Water | | 25 | 18 | 20 | 39 | 49 | 78 | 177 | 150 | 165 | 135 | 186 | 60 | 1,102 | 1,102 |
| Milk | | 195 | 86 | 157 | 396 | 275 | 276 | 80 | 115 | 120 | 236 | 216 | 76 | 2,228 | 2,228 |
| Total | | 1,505 | 1,641 | 2,620 | 2,447 | 2,329 | 2,489 | 2,181 | 1,705 | 2,600 | 7,031 | 4,872 | 4,472 | 35,892 | 35,892 |

TABLE 13.—BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER, 1942
As Conducted by the Central Laboratory

| | PUBLIC SUPPLIES | | | PRIVATE SUPPLIES | | | BOTTLED WATER | | | MISCELLANEOUS | | | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sat. | Doubt. | Unsat. | Sat. | Doubt. | Unsat. | Sat. | Doubt. | Unsat. | Sat. | Doubt. | Unsat. | |
| Deep Wells | 3,738 | 385 | 322 | 575 | 79 | 109 | 134 | 3 | 4 | | | | 5,349 |
| Shallow Wells | 615 | 72 | 95 | 998 | 154 | 289 | 121 | 7 | 4 | | | | 2,355 |
| Springs | 44 | 17 | 14 | 20 | 3 | 1 | 120 | 9 | 8 | | | | 236 |
| Dug Wells | 18 | 2 | 1 | 29 | 9 | 40 | | | | | | | 99 |
| Surface Treated | 242 | 40 | 38 | 7 | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | 332 |
| Surface Untreated | 11 | 3 | 49 | 11 | 6 | 27 | | | | | | | 107 |
| Cisterns | 4 | 1 | 11 | 28 | 19 | 24 | | | | | | | 87 |
| Unknown | | | | 43 | 5 | 14 | | | | | | | 62 |
| Lakes for Swimming and Swimming Pools | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 1 | 44 | 52 |
| Special Tests for Eng. | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 |
| Ditch | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Stream Pollution | | | | | | | | | | | 947 | | 947 |
| TOTALS | 4,672 | 520 | 530 | 1,711 | 276 | 508 | 375 | 19 | 16 | 8 | 948 | 46 | 9,629 |

Total number of water samples examined 9,629.
Total number of tests made on samples examined 23,690.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

Satisfactory—Negative Presumptive Test
Unsatisfactory—Positive Confirmatory Test
Doubtful—Positive Presumptive, Negative Confirmatory Test
Total number of milk and milk products examined 824.
Total number of tests made on milk and milk products examined 3,323.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Milk | 808 | Tests | 3,294 |
| Cream | 4 | " | 4 |
| Chocolate Milk | 10 | " | 23 |
| Buttermilk | 1 | " | 1 |
| Milk bottle | 1 | " | 1 |
| Total | 824 | | 3,323 |

---

# NARCOTICS

**M. H. DOSS, Director**

The Bureau of Narcotics is charged with the enforcement of (1) Uniform Narcotic Drug Act, (2) State Drug and Sign Act, (3) Medical Practice Act, (4) Physicians Registration Act, and (5) guarding of the buildings and grounds of the State Board of Health at Jacksonville.

The personnel of the Bureau of Narcotics consists of five narcotic inspectors, three armed guards, one secretary, one office clerk and one police officer assigned to this office by the City of Jacksonville. Narcotic inspectors are stationed in the following cities with respective districts to work, Jacksonville, Tampa, Pensacola, Orlando and Miami. The total number of paid employees is ten.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number of investigations conducted | 694 |
| Total number of violations corrected where no legal action was taken | 164 |
| Total number of arrests | 83 |
| Total number of criminal prosecutions | 67 |
| Aggregate sentences imposed by the courts, 40 years, 10 months, 2 days. | |
| Amount of fines imposed by the courts | $990.00 |
| Total number receiving a deferred or suspended sentence | 12 |
| Total number placed on probation by the courts | 7 |
| Total number sent to Lexington, Kentucky, Narcotic Farm | 5 |
| Total number cases dismissed or nolle prosequi by the courts | 3 |
| Total number cases resulting in an acquittal | 1 |
| Total number of cases pending in criminal courts | 15 |
| Total number of miles driven by five inspectors | 85,390 |

## UNIFORM NARCOTIC DRUG ACT

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of arrests | 42 |
| Aggregate sentences imposed by the courts, 37 years, 7 months, 2 days. | |
| Amount of fines imposed by the courts | $325.00 |
| Number persons sent to penitentiary | 18 |
| Number of persons receiving a deferred or suspended sentence | 9 |
| Number persons placed on probation by the courts | 8 |
| Number of cases discharged | 1 |
| Number of cases nolle prosequi | 2 |

## MEDICAL PRACTICE ACT

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of arrests | 16 |
| Aggregate sentences imposed by the courts, 3 yrs., 10 mos. | |
| Amount of fines imposed by the courts | $340.00 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Number criminal cases pending court action | 10 |
| Number of prosecutions resulting in a mistrial | 1 |
| Number of defendants receiving a suspended sentence | 4 |

## STATE DRUG AND SIGN ACT (Pharmacy)

| | |
|---|---|
| Number open inspections | 3,313 |
| Number arrests and prosecutions | 6 |
| Amount of fines imposed by the courts | $325.00 |
| Violations corrected where no legal action was taken | 164 |
| Number drug stores registered fiscal year 1941-42 | 770 |
| Number licensed pharmacists reported to State Board of Pharmacy for illegal and unprofessional acts | 3 |

## PHYSICIANS REGISTRATION ACT

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of medical doctors (M.D.) registered | 2,582 |
| Number osteopathic physicians (D.O.) registered | 421 |
| Number chiropractic doctors (D.C.) registered | 286 |
| Number naturopathic physicians (N.D.) registered | 237 |
| Number chiropodists (Chir.) registered | 98 |
| Total number all practitioners of the healing arts registered according to Chapter 12005, Laws of 1927 | 3,624 |

Chapter 12005, Laws of 1927, were not brought forward and certified on June 29, 1942, therefore, such Act is no longer Law. Medical doctors and osteopathic physicians are still required to register under their particular Creating Act.

## GUARD SERVICE

The Bureau of Narcotics is also charged with the guarding of the buildings and grounds of the State Board of Health at Jacksonville. Three armed, uniformed guards maintain a constant patrol of the buildings and grounds at all hours after the offices are closed. A register is kept showing the date and time any employee enters and leaves the building during closed hours. A roster is also kept giving the name, address and phone number of all employees of the State Board of Health working out of Executive Headquarters; this makes it possible to contact any employee at any time by telephoning the guards.

There are many services rendered physicians and the general public by these guards during hours the State Board of Health is closed. In addition to this detailed report the Director of the Bureau of Narcotics is serving as Acting Building Superintendent.

# BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

**E. M. L'ENGLE, M.D., Director**

The year 1942 was a very busy one in the Bureau of Vital Statistics. It is, of course, too early to give a statistical analysis of births, deaths, marriages and divorces for that year, since the books are not closed until April 1943, so that delayed reports, of which there are many, may be included in the year's total. A detailed report will be published separately; however, certain trends are apparent.

Indications are that the birth rate will be the highest in many years and that the death rate will probably not show much of an increase, if any, over that of the previous year.

The number of marriages will almost certainly establish a record and there will probably be an increase of divorces which have shown a steady increase each year since the very liberal divorce law was enacted in 1935.

The most striking increase has been in the number of applications for birth certificates, which numbered 90,743. Such applications began to show a marked increase in 1940, when the total number was 23,556. In 1941, this increased to 35,601, while in 1942, this number more than doubled. This put a burden on the Bureau of Vital Statistics which has been almost impossible to handle. It was necessary to triple the office force over the peacetime number; to obtain much additional equipment; to divide the personnel, due to lack of space, into two and, at times, three shifts.

The W.P.A. has been very helpful in this emergency, not only in supplying some of the necessary personnel, but also in furnishing most of the additional supplies, such as desks, tables, chairs, and typewriters. Help was also extended by the W.P.A. to three of the offices of the local registrars. At the time of this writing, notice has been given that this project will be discontinued on February 1, 1943, at which time both personnel and equipment will be withdrawn.

Since the demand for birth certificates still exists, it will be necessary for the State Board of Health to supply the lack. This would be impossible unless the Legislature had wisely provided a source of funds through imposing a fee on the applicant who applies for birth information. This required fee is only fifty cents which includes the furnishing of a certified copy. Fees are not charged to governmental agencies, so that the number of applications does not by any means represent the number of fees received.

Because of the great amount of migration brought about by war conditions, it is impossible to make even fairly approximate estimates of present population. Therefore, no such estimates have been made since the Federal

Census of 1940, except that which we are using, representing the estimated difference in population between April 1, 1940, the date of the Census, and July 1, 1940, the mid-year date habitually used in estimating rates.

In spite of the excessive demand for birth certificates, the usual and more important duties of the Bureau of Vital Statistics have been maintained and have been kept up to date. None of them have been discontinued. In fact, now an additional work has been taken on. We are now furnishing the Census Bureau with a sampling of the current monthly death certificates, consisting of a transcript of every tenth death certificate filed during the month. This is in addition to transcripts of every birth and death certificate always transmitted to the Bureau of the Census. Any slackness or lapse in the handling of the usual duties of the Bureau would create a hiatus in the statistics which it would probably be impossible to correct at a later time and the keeping and analyzing of statistics of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces is after all the primary business of the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

The loyalty, diligence, and cheerfulness under trying conditions, of the office force cannot be too highly commended. They have put in a great many hours of overtime and unlike some other war workers, did not receive nor expect extra remuneration. They are all underpaid.

# HEALTH EDUCATION

**ELIZABETH FRETWELL, Director of Health Education**

## OBJECTIVES OF THE BUREAU OF HEALTH EDUCATION

1. To convey health information to the general public through the recognized media of pamphlets, newspapers, radio, moving pictures, and talks—to the end that through such information, the general public is motivated further toward the maintenance and improvement of health. Such a general information program centered on outstanding health problems, specifically: malaria, hookworm, home and community sanitation, venereal diseases, communicable diseases of childhood, typhoid, maternal and child health, nutrition, milk, food and restaurant sanitation.

2. To work with organized civic groups on a program of health education—to the end that through such effort, these community groups employ their influence in the improvement and expansion of community health services.

3. To work with all other bureaus and divisions of the State Board of Health—to the end that the educational phases of each bureau and division are coordinated with the total health education program based on health problems and needs.

4. To assist all county health units in the educational phases of their program, through the supplying of health education materials, and through consultation with health unit personnel.

5. To work with the organized medical, dental and nursing professions, specific projects to include: free library service to these professions through the State Board of Health Library; cooperation with the postgraduate committee of the Florida Medical Association in the annual postgraduate course for physicians; cooperation with the annual graduate seminar for Negro physicians sponsored by the State Board of Health and the Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association; and work with the venereal disease committee of the Florida Medical Association in the distribution of venereal disease education materials to all physicians of the state.

6. To carry on a program of venereal disease education consisting of general information to the public, instruction on the venereal diseases in the high schools, work with community groups interested in the venereal disease and prostitution problems, cooperation with the Army and Navy personnel stationed in Florida and the supplying of venereal disease education materials to them.

7. To carry on a health information and education program among our Negro population. The plans for Negro health education included the employment of at least one trained and experienced Negro education worker. It was planned that through the work of such a trained worker, influential Negro groups, such as civic clubs, medical groups, ministerial and educational groups would be informed of the objectives of the Negro health program and would be motivated to take an active part in community Negro health problems. Special emphasis was placed on problems of sanitation, the school health program, and the venereal diseases.

8. To further work with the State Department of Education and with local boards of education on Florida's school health program, as outlined in *Plans for Florida's School Health Program,* Florida Program for Improvement of Schools Bulletin No. 4, jointly prepared and published by the State Department of Education and the State Board of Health. Plans for the year included the revision of Bulletin No. 4, first published in 1939; and field work with local school administrators and teachers in the planning and execution of a continuous program of health instruction at all grade levels, together with health service and the improvement and maintenance of healthful school living conditions.

## HEALTH EDUCATION MATERIALS

### Newspapers

Regular news releases concerning activities of the State Board of Health appeared in the daily and weekly newspapers throughout the state. In addition, feature articles dealing with the various health problems and those particularly caused by the large increase of population due to the war, were regularly brought to the public's attention. A series of cartoons urging immunization were designed by the staff artist of the bureau and made into newspaper mats which were distributed to all daily and weekly newspapers. The majority of these papers cooperated in running a cartoon each week for a month or more.

### Radio

While the State Board of Health has no regular radio program, personnel of the State office and of county health units frequently made short talks or participated in health information dialogues through this medium of reaching the public. A four weeks series of spot announcements were given at several daily intervals over most of the larger radio stations during the month of May. This was in connection with an informational campaign concerning immunization against diphtheria, smallpox and typhoid fever. A careful check was made locally on all radio stations which had agreed to use these spot announcements, and their use and effectiveness is unquestioned. By using the announcements during morning hours, again in the afternoon, and once or twice in the evening, a varied and large radio audience was more assured than is usual with health information over the radio.

Considerable publicity was given the nationally produced health programs through letters to schools and civic groups in an effort to secure as large an audience as possible.

### Posters and Charts

Posters dealing with Florida health problems were designed by the staff artists of the Bureau of Health Education. A few of these were reproduced by the silk screen process; others were reproduced by lithography. Distribution and frequent changing of these posters was handled through local county health units. In every case, it was urged that the posters be used not only in health unit offices and clinics, but that they be put up in store windows, post offices, in busses, any place where the general public would be able to see them. Placards relating to the venereal diseases were posted in public washrooms, bus and train stations. Altogether 9,500 posters and placards were distributed in 1942. Posters produced by the U. S. Public Health Service, the American Social Hygiene Association and other national agencies were also used.

The staff artists of the bureau produced many charts and graphs for use in illustrating *Health Notes,* the monthly bulletin of the State Board of Health; for the use of personnel in the various bureaus, and for teaching purposes in the school health instruction program. Charts and graphs were used especially with the venereal disease education program in order to bring facts and figures on the venereal disease situation to the public in a quick, understandable form. They were useful in showing comparative rates of Florida and other states and of the white and colored races. The venereal disease issue of *Health Notes* contained many pages of charts illustrating the text.

### Motion Pictures

The Bureau of Health Education maintains a large collection of motion pictures on health subjects. New films are purchased as produced and several were added during 1942. The majority are sound films. Three sources used the films extensively—the county health units, the schools, and the military personnel stationed in Florida.

During 1942 arrangements were made with the Extension Service of the University of Florida whereby duplicate copies of our films suitable for showing in the elementary and secondary schools were deposited in their film collection. In this way a larger circulation to Florida schools was achieved. Suggestions to school administrators and teachers on ways to use the health films as a part of health instruction were printed and distributed. It is hoped that these suggestions will result in more effective use of health films than the former custom of merely showing a film in assembly with no follow-up of related health instruction.

The Army and Navy have used the films concerning venereal diseases extensively. During 1942 these films were shown to an estimated 136,000 men in camps throughout Florida. Other films such as those on nutrition, sanitation, and first aid were used in connection with military training courses.

The films were also used by various clubs and civic groups. These films and especially the venereal disease films were shown to larger groups of Negroes during 1942 than in any previous year. In the rural areas many of the films were shown to regular audiences in motion picture houses. This is one of the most desirable uses of health films and communities are being urged to use this film service more often.

### Pamphlets

An effort was made to distribute our supply of health literature where it would do the most good. Many thousands of pamphlets were distributed during 1942. They were distributed in connection with showings of health films, were widely used in the schools, and were made available in quantity to all health units. The Army and Navy asked for and received unlimited supplies of pamphlets, particularly those related to venereal disease education. Selective Service boards made use of large supplies of the pamphlet, "Arm Against Syphilis." Further mention of the use of pamphlets related to the venereal diseases is made in the report on venereal disease education (see page 215).

While it is true that a health pamphlet will not stand alone, its use as supplementary health information is unquestioned and the demand for such health pamphlets is increasing.

### Publications

In addition to the preparation of pamphlets and mimeographed material, the Bureau of Health Education edits *Health Notes,* monthly bulletin of the State Board of Health. The mailing list was revised during the year. *Health Notes* is now sent to every school in the state, both colored and white, and additional copies were made available for use in school health instruction. *Your News,* "house organ" of the State Board of Health, is written and distributed from this bureau. Assistance was given to all bureaus and divisions in the editing and production of their publications.

## COORDINATING HEALTH EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

The personnel of the Bureau of Health Education have appeared before many civic organizations and have taken part in convention programs of both state and local organizations. Working with local county health units, personnel from the bureau met with civic groups throughout the state, the objective being to bring information about local health problems to them, and to secure their aid in the health program. Emphasis on methods of securing and retaining the interest of local civic groups was a part of the consultant service to local county health units.

The need in local areas for effective interpretation of the work of the health department and the health problems of the community is great. Because of this, one of the most important ways to community education for health would be through the employment of a full-time trained health education worker for every county health unit staff. A health education worker, permanently located within a county and working under the supervision of the county health unit director, could make community organization for health a solid, active part of the life of that community. Employment of trained and experienced health education workers in the county health units is strongly recommended.

Assistance has been given community groups in planning health programs on a year-round basis and health information materials have been supplied to them in connection with the health program. Motion pictures, especially those relating to the venereal diseases, have been shown before civic groups throughout the state. One outstanding example was the February venereal disease campaign of the State Junior Chamber of Commerce. This organization conducted campaigns in all of the large cities of Florida and the Bureau of Health Education assisted with material for radio programs, news articles, literature, posters, meetings, and motion picture shows.

The Bureau of Health Education assists in the educational activities of all other bureaus and divisions of the State Board of Health. Educational activities relating to the venereal diseases are mentioned in detail on page 213. The methods used in enlightening the public concerning these diseases have been used to some extent with all other health problems.

### Professional Education

For the last three years the Bureau of Health Education has cooperated with the postgraduate committee of the Florida Medical Association in the annual graduate short course for physicians, which is held for one week each year. Assistance has been given as follows: publicity releases to newspapers; supervision of the printing and distribution of the program for the short course; preparation and mailing of advance descriptive leaflets and the program to all physicians and to all medical personnel of the Army and Navy stationed in Florida; and furnishing a motion picture and slide projector and operator.

In cooperation with the Division of Venereal Disease Control and the venereal disease committee of the Florida Medical Association, the Bureau of Health Education granted $25 scholarships to one practicing physician of every county medical society for attendance at the short course. Physicians accepting the scholarships were asked to attend all venereal disease lectures and clinics and to make a report of these lectures to their local medical society later.

### Library Service

Since its re-establishment in 1932 the State Board of Health Library has continued to expand both the book collection and reference service. The Library now has over 8,000 volumes, including bound files of medical and public health periodicals. The Library subscribes to 67 current medical periodicals.

Reference service is given free of charge to any physician, dentist, nurse, and all public health workers in Florida. Assistance in the preparation of bibliographies and searches of the medical literature are a regular part of the service of the Library. The Library is served by trained personnel experienced in providing medical library service.

The Florida Medical Association gives all exchange medical periodicals to the Library. The Florida Dental Association has deposited its library collection with the State Board of Health and these books are circulated also.

Books and periodicals are mailed to any part of Florida and are loaned free of charge. Branch library collections of standard texts and periodicals are maintained in all of the affiliated county health units.

Library service has been given extensively to the medical personnel of the Army and Navy stationed within Florida and all such personnel have been encouraged to make use of the Library freely.

Inasmuch as the State Board of Health Library is the only extensive medical collection in Florida, its value to medicine and public health yearly becomes of increased importance. It has already outgrown the enlarged quarters provided in 1935 and the day when greatly enlarged quarters must be made available is inevitable and much to be desired.

## VENEREAL DISEASE EDUCATION

Working with the Division of Venereal Disease Control the venereal disease education program was centered around the following objectives:

1. **To inform the general public concerning the facts about the diseases, their prevalence (with emphasis on the high Florida rate), and to enlist support in controlling the spread of the diseases.**
2. **To stimulate blood testing and physical examination.**
3. **To work with teacher training institutions, white and colored—to the end that teachers would be prepared and encouraged to teach facts about the venereal diseases as a part of the general health instruction program.**
4. **To work with the State Department of Education and with local school administrators and teachers—to the end that the venereal diseases be taught in the high schools, perhaps in the junior high schools, and in the case of Negro schools at whatever grade level the age of the pupils justified.**
5. **To work with the venereal disease control officers in the Army and Navy stationed throughout Florida, to assist them with venereal disease education materials, and to cooperate with them in local education projects with civilian groups.**
6. **To bring to the attention of the general public and through them to the law enforcement groups, the facts about prostitution as it relates to the spread of the venereal diseases, and the need for more stringent laws relating to the control of venereal diseases and prostitution—to the end that the coming 1943 session of the Legislature be encouraged to pass such laws.**

The newspapers, the radio, pamphlets, moving pictures and lectures were all used as methods of bringing the facts about venereal disease, its prevention and control, to the public. Daily and weekly papers, the Associated Press and the United Press were most cooperative, and almost without exception printed every news or feature story submitted to them. In addition, the larger papers sent representatives to attend and report on all meetings held throughout the state relating to venereal disease prevention. It is safe to say that the newspaper reading public has been given venereal disease information.

Local use of the radio for conveying venereal disease information has not been extensive. Occasional fifteen minute talks have been given by medical personnel over the larger stations. Every large station in the state used the recorded programs supplied the State Board of Health by the U. S. Public Health Service. County health units in areas where there is a radio station have sponsored a radio health program and have carried venereal disease information as a part of the program. While the radio is certainly one of the best mediums for health information, it would appear that nationally sponsored and staged health programs are to date the best method of using the radio for health information. However, a regular program, under State Board of Health sponsorship, should be a part of the health education program.

### Venereal Disease Films

The circulation of motion pictures relating to the venereal diseases has been most extensive during 1942. The collection of pictures included two technical films for the use of the medical profession and most of the general films on this subject produced by the U. S. Public Health Service and the American Social Hygiene Association. The films were used in every county in Florida; they were circulated by our county health units, by various civic organizations, and by the Army and Navy. Several of the larger white high schools showed these films and many of the colored secondary and college groups used them. The University of Florida, the Florida State College for Women, and all Negro colleges in the state used the films, both in general assembly and before special classes.

The technical films were shown in most of Florida's county medical societies and at the 1942 annual meeting of the Florida Medical Association. These technical films were in every case accompanied by a physician from the Division of Venereal Disease Control, the county health unit, or the venereal disease committee of the Florida Medical Association or local medical society. The technical films also were used extensively by Army and Navy personnel for showing to their enlisted personnel.

A commercially produced feature length film relating to the venereal diseases and prostitution has been shown in many of the larger motion picture houses. In some instances this film was sponsored as a part of the health program of a local civic organization. The need for a short 35 mm. film suitable for showing as a part of the regular program in motion picture houses is acute. It is to be hoped that such a film will be nationally and professionally produced soon. A portion of the public that is never reached through 16 mm. channels could thus be given venereal disease information.

Many lectures on the venereal diseases have been given by personnel of the Division of Venereal Disease Control and of the Bureau of Health Education. Groups before which these were presented include women's clubs, parent-teacher associations, chambers of commerce, men's civic clubs, insurance agents, and all the state supported white and Negro colleges. In each instance the talks were supplemented by pamphlets and news releases in order to utilize the opportunity of reaching a larger audience.

### Venereal Disease Pamphlets

The demand for informational literature about syphilis and gonorrhea reached unprecedented heights during 1942. The larger part of the thousands of pamphlets distributed by the State Board of Health went to the Army and Navy. Requests from this source reached into the hundreds of thousands. Inasmuch as the distribution of these pamphlets was always preceded by instruction to enlisted men on the venereal diseases and also because of the immediate importance of the military problem, it was felt that money spent by the State Board of Health for the pamphlets was well spent. No request from the Army or Navy was refused and every effort was made to supply the pamphlets in the amounts requested by the medical officers. Copies of the pamphlet "It Doesn't Pay" were reprinted with permission of the U. S. Public Health Service by the thousands. The others, "Gonorrhea the Crippler" and "Syphilis, Its Cause, Spread and Cure," were also reprinted locally. This was necessary because of the cost of purchasing these pamphlets in large quantities and also because the Government Printing Office was unable to supply them in the quantities needed within a given time.

Placards containing instructions for the prevention of syphilis and gonorrhea, one designed for men and the other for women, which were designed by the U. S. Public Health Service were reproduced from mats supplied and were posted in public restrooms, filling stations, bus and railroad stations over the state. Local sanitary officers and venereal disease investigators were supplied with these placards and asked to post them in their local areas. In this way the placards were widely distributed in effective places.

### Venereal Disease Education in Schools

It is intended to have instruction concerning the venereal diseases given as a part of the school health instruction program in Florida. Because of the size of the problem and the urgency brought about by the war and post-war effects, it has been most advisable to complete plans for such instruction—to urge school administrators to include it in their curriculum schedule. Teacher training through the colleges and through means of special institutes has proceeded during 1942. The preparation of a source unit for teachers has been imperative and such a teaching unit has been prepared and will be completed in final form in 1943. Supplementary reading materials for students have also been prepared and were distributed in every county during the course of the institutes for teachers, ministers, and other civic leaders.

The way has been well laid during the year for a statewide inclusion of venereal disease instruction in our schools at certain grade levels. The following year should see the realization of at least a general beginning in many school systems in the state. A report of experimental school venereal disease instruction, conducted in one of the Negro high schools, follows. Much was learned from this experiment and it has served as a guide in several additional experiments in other areas.

Plans are being made for a course in methods and materials for venereal disease instruction to be given in all of the Negro colleges in the state during the summer session of 1943 and much preliminary field work has been done in preparation for this teaching. Instruction is already given in this subject at the University of Florida and Florida State College for Women, the two main teacher training institutions.

It may now be said that Florida has a number of teachers capable of giving venereal disease instruction and that there are also available sufficient teaching materials. Remaining as the next step is the task of getting such instruction into the teaching schedule of all of our schools at the proper grade levels.

### Venereal Disease Instruction at Lincoln High School

At the Lincoln High School in Tallahassee the results of a former venereal disease testing program had shown definite needs among the pupils for extensive instruction on these disease problems. A "study group" was formed, composed of the high school principal, selected faculty members, the Leon County Jeannes teacher, and Bureau of Health Education personnel. For several months this group met at approximately weekly intervals. They first studied the facts about the venereal diseases to secure accurate background teaching information. Later, ways and means were planned for offering the needed instruction to the students.

Through the Leon County Health Unit plans were made for a total school (grades seven through twelve) venereal disease testing program to be related to the instruction. A preliminary knowledge test was given to all students to determine their present knowledge of the facts about these diseases. Results of the test were analyzed by the teachers and used in planning instruction.

The major direct instruction was offered through the biology classes composed of ninth and tenth grade students. At least three weeks of consecutive classroom study was devoted exclusively to the problems of the venereal diseases. The science teacher for the eleventh and twelfth grades and the physical education teachers for both boys and girls also devoted considerable class time to the study. All homeroom teachers contributed in the psychological preparation of the students for the physician's testing procedures and in the instruction program through homeroom discussions related to students' questions, interpretations of films shown to the entire student body, and the knowledge test. In the biology classes pamphlet and text materials were carefully studied, notebooks kept, films studied, and lecture-discussions conducted.

The medical testing program was completed in December, 1942, and although the disease incidence was found to be noticeably less than was shown by the sample testing conducted the previous year, this cannot necessarily be attributed to the present educational program, of course. A decided contrast in the attitude of the children toward the testing procedures was noted by all teachers, however, which they felt definitely revealed the values of the educational preparation.

Plans were made for administering a second knowledge test at the close of the direct instruction period. The results of this had not yet been tabulated by the close of the year. A comparison of results on the pre-test and final test will serve as one means for evaluating the effectiveness of the instruction program.

Reactions of both teachers and students were carefully observed and the relative values of numerous teaching methods and school procedures noted. Recommendations concerning high school venereal disease instruction, resultant from this and other experimental work and study, will be compiled in the teacher's source unit on this health problem which is being prepared.

The Lincoln High School project has not been confined to venereal disease testing and instruction. Teachers were interested in as broad a health education program as possible. Tuberculosis instruction, although regularly carried on in the school to some extent, was given additional emphasis through the work of a very active faculty tuberculosis education chairman.

In connection with the venereal disease testing, the examining physician from the Leon County Health Unit also made a dental inspection and heart examination of each student. Homeroom and physical education teachers were instructed by the Health Unit nurses in procedures for conducting weighing and measuring and the testing of sight, hearing, and posture. Health instruction related to all examination procedures was planned and supervised by various faculty committees. All examination results were recorded on official school health examination record forms. Disease histories were secured by homeroom teachers by consulting Health Unit records and by conferences with pupils and parents.

The entire faculty regards the project as a continuing program, which is highly favorable not only for venereal disease instruction but for all other phases of school health education which have been initiated and carried on during this project.

## NEGRO HEALTH EDUCATION

In May of 1942 a trained Negro worker was employed in the Bureau of Health Education. While she was employed specifically to promote a program of venereal disease education, it was realized that the general health education needs of the Negro population were inevitably a part of the venereal disease problem. The Negro worker has therefore attempted to carry out a general health education program, with emphasis on the venereal disease problem which looms so large in the Negro health picture.

During the year the Negro worker appeared before numbers of Negro organizations and enlisted the interest and active support of the majority of Negro leaders throughout the state. The objective of this effort was to let the leaders among the colored race know that the services of a Negro worker were available to them in assisting with any program concerned with the health of the Negroes; to let them know that any program designed to aid the Negro population needed their interest and their assistance; and to ask for their assistance.

Considerable work was done with the Negro schools, including three Negro colleges, with the objective of achieving better health instruction and preparation for the teaching of health.

The objectives of the Negro health education program are:

1. **To inform and to interest Negro leadership in health and betterment of health conditions among the Negro population.**
2. **To assist in a more comprehensive and productive teacher training program relative to health instruction in all Negro teacher training institutions in the state.**
3. **To assist Negro elementary and high schools in formulating and carrying on a continuous, planned program of health instruction based on the health needs and problems of the Negro.**
4. **To carry on a program of venereal disease education for the Negro people.**

While only the edges of the problem were touched during the past half-year, the outlook is most encouraging. The Negro leaders were more than cooperative; in significant ways, results can be discerned and the possibilities for the future seen.

One important outcome of the Negro staff worker's efforts has been the active enlistment of the Negro insurance companies' interest. Plans have been made with these companies to produce simple, effective health information which can be given to all policy holders by the insurance agent as he makes his rounds each week. Expense of printing the materials will be borne by the insurance companies; and content, art work, and production details will be handled by the Bureau of Health Education.

The possibilities of this cooperative educational venture are boundless and the results commensurate with the effectiveness and with the type of distribution of the materials which the Bureau can devise. Highest commendation should be given the officials of the Negro insurance companies for their foresight and for their willingness to assist in this plan.

A more detailed report of the Negro education consultant follows.

### Report of the Field Worker in Negro Health Education

Organization for health education in the Negro group began in May and the program was planned on the basis of a three point approach which was to include:

1. **Health education service to Negroes through county health units and venereal disease clinics.**
2. **Adult education in healthful living through community organizations and training of leaders in business, church and civic groups, cooperation with the State and local defense councils and the State Physical Fitness program.**
3. **The school health program through which the Bureau of Health Education would (a) cooperate with the State Department of Education and the teacher training institutions for the training of teachers in certain health problems; and (b) discover, through survey, specific health needs of high school pupils and thereby give practical assistance to teachers in planning a health instruction course to meet these needs.**

During the seven months period of May through December, education in the control of venereal disease was emphasized due to the high rate of syphilis among the colored people. Fundamental in the approach was recognition of the need for

1. **General information about venereal diseases based on the following facts: (a) Venereal diseases are communicable; (b) Insanity, pareses, diseases of the heart and blindness are among the serious physical defects resulting from them; and (c) Restoration to normal health can come through early diagnosis and regular treatment.**
2. **The problem of getting information to all groups through: (a) Literature; (b) Visual aids; and (c) Conferences, forums and institutes, emphasizing the group picture based on statistical data and the cause, effect, diagnosis, and treatment of the venereal diseases.**

The Afro-American and Central Life Insurance Companies are two Florida institutions which directly touch more individuals over a period of ten days than could be reached through any other source. Their interest in the venereal disease control program is obviously based on two facts—the protection of a business investment and, of course, community and national welfare through physical fitness.

We conferred with the agency directors of both companies along with representatives of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company and planned a cooperative program through which they would work with the Bureau of Health Education in the efforts of the State Board of Health to reduce the high venereal disease rate in Florida. The fine cooperation of district managers and agency forces throughout the state was most valuable.

Beginning May 16 an itinerary was followed which included visits to seventeen key cities representing district offices of these companies throughout the state. In each place a conference was held with the director of the county health unit or the venereal disease control officer. Public meetings were held with key people and leaders in all phases of community activities. District managers and agents assisted in planning these meetings which included:

1. **Discussions of syphilis and gonorrhea both from the viewpoint of medical and sociological significance, emphasizing their prevalence in Florida and the nation.**
2. **Venereal disease films from the film library of the Bureau of Health Education.**
3. **Informal questions and answers.**
4. **Distribution of literature from the Bureau of Health Education.**

Agents of the insurance companies were given a supply of washroom cards to place in public toilets and literature to be distributed to policy holders. A plan is being worked out whereby these companies will contribute toward publishing literature in cooperation with the Bureau of Health Education. This literature will be especially prepared for them and based upon specific health problems from statistics furnished by them.

**Institutes.**—At Fort Pierce a three day institute was held. It was planned and conducted in cooperation with the St. Lucie County Defense Council (Negro Division), the County Health Department and the Trojan Club. Venereal disease and its relation to community and national health were discussed along with other problems of sanitation, nutrition and tuberculosis. Organization for continued health education was outlined with church groups and members of the sponsoring agencies.

Fundamental in a health education program among Negroes is the interest, knowledge and actual participation of the minister. His attitude in regard to healthful living is most significant in establishing and maintaining attitudes on the part of the whole community. In this connection the services of the field worker were given to a series of annual conferences of ministers throughout the state which were held by the African Methodist Episcopal Church. One day's session of the conference was devoted to education. Health discussions which included both the medical and sociological aspects of the venereal disease problem were given—also suggestions to ministers for including this type of education in their church programs. For instance, a typical sermon was delivered by an outstanding minister using for his subject, "The Body, The Temple of the Soul."

Other efforts to contact community leaders meeting in annual sessions included participation on the programs of the State Organization of Beauticians, the Florida Department of Colored Veterans of the World War, and the Florida Association of Negro Physicians and Dentists.

**Venereal Disease Education in Negro Schools.**—Venereal disease education in the junior and senior high schools was planned with the view of a control program through prevention. The teacher training institution, the teacher and the pupils, are the important factors in making this possible. Several days were spent at two of the Negro colleges during the summer sessions of the Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, and the Florida Normal School, St. Augustine. Discussions with these groups included basic information about the diseases, films and literature. Work was done with the classes in health education. Teachers are definitely limited in their knowledge of this health problem and there is much to be done by the colleges to provide the information which teachers need to teach the venereal diseases as they do any of the other communicable diseases.

Two experimental programs in high schools were conducted beginning in September at Tallahassee and Tampa. In each center, a teacher's study group was organized. These groups held meetings during which time they learned the facts about venereal diseases, through lectures, films and literature. They assisted in planning a survey to determine the prevalence of syphilis and gonorrhea among junior and senior high school pupils in their schools. They planned health instruction for these pupils.

At Tallahassee, Dr. Edward P. Cutter of the Leon County Health Unit and his staff made tests for gonorrhea and syphilis. Three hundred fifty-three students were examined: 15 cases of syphilis (4.2% or 42 per thousand) and 60 cases of gonorrhea (16.9% or 169 per thousand) were discovered, giving a combined incidence of venereal disease at 213 per thousand.

At Tampa, two schools were included in the survey. In the senior high school, 396 students were examined; 13 cases of syphilis and 3 cases of gonorrhea* were found, giving a combined rate of venereal disease 4% positive. In the junior high school, 620 students were examined; 31 cases of syphilis were discovered and 4 cases of gonorrhea; 3 blood tests were doubtful, giving a combined rate of venereal disease 6.1% positive. The grand total number of children examined in both Tampa schools was 1,016; infected with venereal disease, 54; percent positive, 5.3% or 53 per thousand.

Dr. L. C. Gonzales, Venereal Disease Control Officer for the City-County Clinic, Tampa, and his staff made the tests.

Further study and analysis of these results will be made. In comparison with the rates showing the incidence of syphilis among the first million selectees given routine serologic blood tests prior to induction into military services (November, 1940 to April 15, 1941), the above rates are significantly low. The rate among selectees in Florida was 401 plus per thousand.

To summarize: Many factors such as low economic status of the Negro group, housing, sanitation, community and personal hygiene and the very limited opportunities for recreation of Negro youth, enter the health picture and thereby enhance the magnitude of the problem. However, definite inroads in health education have been reached as the program continued. The comparatively low incidence of venereal diseases in the two high school groups studies is an encouragement for our objective of venereal disease instruction at the high school level.

## SCHOOL HEALTH EDUCATION

A school health education program, if it be truly "educational" must proceed steadily, consistently, and constantly, at all grade levels. It must surely be "a way of living as well as a subject to be taught." It must become as much a part of the curriculum and of the school situation as the three R's, unless in the coming postwar years we wish to fall back again to the unplanned, spasmodic and infrequent "lip-service" attitude toward health teaching and health maintenance which has been the rule for the last twenty years.

Florida's school health education program jointly prepared and sponsored by the State Department of Education and the State Board of Health, approved by the Florida Medical Association and endorsed by the Florida Congress of Parents and Teachers and the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs, is a three-way program: health education through health service; health education through health instruction; and health education through healthful environment. The three must be continually coordinated, because without all three any one is incomplete and fails of its educational objective. Put into terms of the child in the school it means: A healthy child, working in a

---

*Boys were not examined for gonorrhea.

healthful environment and learning the basic facts about health and disease which should result in an adult who understands the basic facts of health and also has the desire to maintain his own health and the health of those dependent upon him and to support the health of the community in which he lives.

Since the publication of *Plans for Florida's School Health Program* in 1939, several imperative needs became apparent. If the school health program were to become an actuality and not merely an outline contained within the pages of a bulletin, there was need for authentic, expertly prepared health teaching materials, pertinent to the Florida situation. Because of the statewide lack of teachers with training or experience in health instruction and methods of presenting health information, the material presented in these "teaching units" had of necessity to be in considerable detail and in as simplified form as practicable. During 1942 the Bureau of Health Education, working with the State Department of Education and the health education workshop of the Florida State College for Women, prepared teaching units dealing with a few of the health problems pertinent to Florida and others are in preparation. A more detailed report of this activity is contained in the report of the health education consultant on page 224.

There was need also for emphasis on teacher training. In the teacher training institutions, both white and colored, there should be more adequate and more extensive training in health education methods and materials. This need has long been recognized by the colleges and they have taken the lead in planning and guiding the program. However, active participation of the State Board of Health in this important problem, under the guidance of the teacher training institutions and the State Department of Education, is fitting and proper. Inasmuch as the school health program is an inevitable part of the total public health effort, it is the duty of the State Board of Health to aid the state educational system in the planning and execution of the program. All materials prepared and all assistance given by personnel of the Bureau of Health Education have been and will continue to be prepared in close cooperation with the administrative and teaching staffs of the colleges and with the State Department of Education. During 1942 the Bureau of Health Education worked with the State Department of Education, the Florida State College for Women, the University of Florida, and the Florida A. and M. College relative to this problem.

Finally there was need for the wholetime services of at least one individual, employed by the State Board of Health, who would promote and aid the school health program throughout the state—to consult with local school administrators and teachers and to assist actually in the setting up of the health instruction program at all grade levels, adapted to the local situation. Such a person needed to be a well-trained and experienced teacher, with a broad background in health education and a knowledge of Florida's health problems. In June of 1942 such a person was employed in the Bureau of Health Education. The report of her activities is presented in the following pages.

### Report of the School Health Education Consultant

The school health education work of the Bureau of Health Education has been related to several objectives:

1. **To cooperate with the State Department of Education in revising, printing, distributing, and interpreting FLORIDA SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAM, Florida Program for Improvement of Schools Bulletin No. 4, the joint publication of the State Board of Health and the State Department of Education; and in promoting a more widespread observance of all recommendations described in this basic guide.**
2. **To stimulate more widespread and more effective use of health education materials available for teaching purposes, and to compile, duplicate, and distribute new materials for school instruction related to Florida's major health problems.**
3. **To provide guidance and consultation services to school or public health personnel needing assistance with school health education programs; and to serve as consultant for teacher training institutions, enlisting their cooperation in training teachers to participate more effectively in school health education work.**
4. **To cooperate with all other divisions or bureaus of the State Board of Health, with county public health personnel, and with non-official health agencies in disseminating essential health information through the proper channels of school health education.**

**Revision of Bulletin No. 4.**—*Plans for Florida's School Health Program* as it was originally printed in 1939 and as revised during 1942, describes the basic school health education policies and procedures recommended for Florida schools and for public health services related to the school program. The purposes of the bulletin as stated therein are:

1. **To set forth the responsibility of the school for the improvement of the health of pupils and ultimately of health conditions in the state.**
2. **To outline the scope of the school health program in order that every school may advance in a balanced way toward the solution of Florida's health problems.**
3. **To give guidance to teachers in their methods of planning for daily school living, for the improvement of the health status of pupils, and for more effective health instruction programs.**
4. **To relate more adequately the school health program to the health programs and health activities of the local health unit and other organizations.**

Policies and procedures are recommended concerning administrative problems, school health services including the control of communicable diseases and school health examinations, the maintenance of healthful school living conditions, and the planning and carrying out of school health instruction programs.

*Florida's School Health Program* is somewhat unique in that it is one of very few state bulletins of its type which has been cooperatively written, edited, published, and financed by both the State Department of Education and the State Board of Health. In most states such bulletins are the product of either one or the other of such state agencies. Bulletin No. 4 exemplifies the close working relationship existing in Florida between these two state agencies. From the standpoint of school health education this is of utmost importance.

Several bureau and division directors of the State Board of Health contributed written sections to the bulletin and have offered numerous suggestions during its editing. The Bureau of Health Education was responsible, however, for writing several sections, for issuing a mimeographed tentative copy of the bulletin to secure criticisms and suggestions, for compiling suggested changes, and for editing and arranging the printing of the bulletin. Between August 1, 1942, and the end of the year, numerous meetings were held with State Department of Education members and other persons on the Committee for Revision. The artist for the Bureau of Health Education spent considerable time in arranging for the print and make-up of the bulletin. It will be released for distribution during March, 1943.

The promotion of more widespread observance of the recommendations described in *Florida's School Health Program* has been in progress continuously, regardless of the actual release of the revised bulletin in printed form. Through correspondence, in connection with materials distribution, in addresses before teachers meetings, parent-teacher associations, at tuberculosis and health institutes, and through direct field consultation services in specific schools, the recommendations of the Bureau of Health Education have been consistent with those officially recommended also by the State Department of Education, either singly or jointly. Regardless of the instigating force, each agency is kept informed of the related work of the other and in many cases projects are engaged in cooperatively.

**School Health Education Materials.** The bulletin *Everyday Living* (Bulletin No. 29, State Department of Education, 1942) outlines proposed problems for study in the integrated course recommended by the State Department of Education for all seventh and eighth grade pupils in which the three areas of science, home living, and health are correlated. The school health education consultant of the Bureau of Health Education served as co-chairman for the writing and editing of this bulletin. It provides the best media for direct health instruction at the junior high school level. Florida's major health problems are outlined for study as they best relate to the various "problem areas" on which the course is based. The course which is outlined has been instituted in many Florida schools.

As a result of the health education workshop at the Florida State College for Women in 1940 a number of tentative source units for teachers were compiled related to Florida's major health problems and the Bureau of Health Education has distributed these cooperatively with the State Department of Education. A need has existed for the revision and completion of these units; and plans were made during 1942 by the Bureau of Health Education, the State Department of Education, and the health education staff of the college of education at the Florida State College for Women for the revision of the materials. Progress was made in the Bureau of Health Education toward the compilation of teachers' guides for tuberculosis and venereal disease instruction, which were not among the source units previously distributed.

In the work of compiling the tuberculosis teaching unit the cooperation of the Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association was most helpful. The Division of Tuberculosis of the State Board of Health contributed considerably through the writing of "Facts About Tuberculosis" which was mimeographed and distributed and which will be basic to the section of the teaching unit wherein background information for teachers is provided. Preliminary drafts have been completed for other sections of the unit dealing with the total problem of tuberculosis education as related to school health services and the maintenance of healthful school living environment as well as to suggested methods and procedures for tuberculosis instruction throughout all grades of the school. This study unit on tuberculosis will be available early in 1943.

It was felt that more extensive experimental work was needed before actual writing on the venereal disease instruction guide was begun. This experimental work is described in the section on Venereal Disease Education, page 215, and in Negro Health Education, page 221. Several teachers who have cooperated with this work are now summarizing results which will be helpful in the compilation of the bulletin. The preliminary drafts of the basic information on the venereal diseases has been written and plans made for the inclusion of suggestions for methods, materials, and administrative procedures related to school instruction in these study areas. Efforts are being made to secure comments and suggestions from a number of educational authorities as well as medical authorities. It is hoped to have this venereal disease study unit ready for the 1943-1944 school year.

**The High School Victory Corps.** The *Florida Physical Fitness Guide,* published for the State Defense Council by the State Board of Health and the State Department of Education, in May, 1942, outlines Florida's eight point program for civilian health and fitness during wartime. This program has been promoted among adults as well as school and preschool children by these and many other agencies since its inception.

During the 1942-43 school year the high schools organized their health and physical fitness efforts under the Victory Corps, which is national in scope. Efforts have been made by the Bureau of Health Education through correspondence, materials distribution, talks, and field trips to stress the importance of the health objectives for the Victory Corps. The health and physical fitness institutes which were conducted at the Florida State College for Women in Tallahassee and at the Pensacola High School in Pensacola were attended and talks given at each. Leadership was assumed by the Bureau in mimeographing and distributing *Physical Fitness Through Health Education,* a summary of the national health objectives for the Victory Corps.

**Other Consultation Services.** Additional to field services indicated in the preceding pages rather extensive local school health education work was done through teacher training institutions, in-service teacher study groups, conferences with county superintendents and principals, at parent-teachers' association programs, tuberculosis and health institutes, and health meetings of various lay organizations. The majority of the work has been that of clarifying and promoting improved school health education procedures as recommended in *Florida's School Health Program* and as related to local needs. Special emphasis has been given to health instruction procedures related to local tuberculosis, hookworm, and immunization programs.

Numerous conferences have been held with the health education staffs of the University of Florida, the Florida State College for Women, the Florida A. and M. College, and the Florida Normal College. County schools have been visited, conferences conducted with county superintendents, school principals, and public health and welfare personnel in Columbia, Leon, Alachua, Madison, Holmes, St. Johns, Escambia, and Jackson Counties. Negro schools have been visited with Jeannes teachers and Negro nurses in St. Johns, Jackson, Hillsborough, and Leon Counties. Parent-teacher association meetings, county teachers' association meetings, tuberculosis and health institutes, health and physical fitness conferences and other health meetings were addressed in Madison, Duval, Alachua, Hillsborough, Leon, Jackson, Escambia, and Columbia counties. Correspondence concerning school health education problems has been directed to counties too numerous to mention.

# MERIT SYSTEM COUNCIL

## ANGUS LAIRD, Merit System Supervisor

I have the honor to submit a semi-annual report covering the activities of the Merit System Council from July 1 to December 31, 1942.

The Merit System Council met one time during this period. This session was held in Jacksonville on December 6, 1942, and was attended by Dean W. J. Matherly, Chairman; Dr. W. G. McLeod and Mr. J. K. Attwood, members of the Council; Mr. G. Wilson Baltzell, representing the State Board of Health; and Mr. Angus Laird, the Merit System Supervisor. The most important item of business at this session was the appeal of Mr. Grady Lewis against dismissal as sanitary officer in Hillsborough County. Upon instructions of the Chairman, the Merit System Supervisor had already conducted a hearing on the case in Tampa. The testimony taken at this hearing was carefully considered by the Council and a decision upholding removal of Mr. Lewis was reached. All parties concerned have been notified concerning the decision of the Merit System Council upholding the removal of Mr. Lewis. The Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Hillsborough County has sent a letter to the Merit System Supervisor thanking the Merit System Office for sending the records of the case to them.

No examination programs were held during this period. There were two reasons why such programs were not held. In the first place, we have changed secretaries twice during this period and I did not wish to undertake a general examination program for clerical employees until the secretary was well familiar with the work of the office. Fortunately, on the first of October we were able to obtain the services of Miss Kathleen Johnson, who has become a very efficient secretary. An examination program was announced in January for a number of classes and a full report on this program will be given in our next annual report. A second reason for our failure to hold any examination programs during this period is that the classification plan for professional and technical classes has not yet been reviewed and accepted by the Public Health Service and the Children's Bureau, although this plan was submitted a year ago. We have considered it improper to hold an examination program for any classes of positions for which the specifications have not been accepted by the Washington authorities.

The Merit System office has not been idle, however. We have carried on a recruitment program for employees of the venereal disease hospitals now being established by the State Board of Health. Applicants for positions in these hospitals were assigned to three groups. Those eligible to be considered for immediate appointment were placed in Group I. Those eligible for consideration when candidates were not available from Group I were placed in Group II. The third group included those who were not eligible for consideration. This procedure has been very satisfactory as far as we have been able to determine, and all of the appointments made by the director of the venereal disease program, Dr. Wilson T. Sowder, have been made from applicants rated in Group I. The applicants were graded entirely on the basis of training and experience. Before employment they were interviewed by a representative of the State Board of Health. A copy of the notice of rating sent to all applicants follows:

TO APPLICANTS FOR POSITIONS IN VENEREAL DISEASE
HOSPITALS OF FLORIDA — STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

This notice concerns the application you made recently for a position in one of the venereal disease hospitals to be operated by the Florida State Board of Health.

Due to the fact that these hospitals are temporary and are not expected to be operated after the end of the war emergency, no written examinations have been given. A board of professional men and women rated applicants on the basis of training and experience and other evidence of fitness submitted by the applicants. Preference was given to persons whose experience was closely related to the type of work to be required; no political considerations were taken into account in rating applicants. The applicants were placed in three groups:

- **No. I—Eligible Group,** composed of persons who will receive first consideration for employment.
- **No. II—Eligible Group,** composed of those who will receive consideration where an appointment cannot be made from Group No. I; and
- **No. III—Not Eligible.**

Your application was rated in Group No...................

It was originally expected that three hospitals would be established, one at Bee Ridge in Sarasota County, a second in Marion County, and the third in Wakulla County. The C. C. C. camp for the first hospital is not available, so that only two hospitals will be established for the present.

This office has no information concerning the possibility of your appointment, if you were rated in Group I or II. Inquiries concerning such employment will be answered only when time and stenographic assistance permit.

MERIT SYSTEM OFFICE
Florida State Board of Health and Crippled Children's Commission
Gainesville, Florida

We have also been building up our file of examination questions for technical and professional classes so that we will be ready to proceed when the time comes to hold examinations for these classes. We have a file of more than two hundred questions in public health prepared in our own state, and these questions were submitted to the personnel administrator of the Georgia State Board of Health, who occupies a position somewhat similar to that of the Merit System Supervisor. The Georgia Personnel Administrator referred the questions to bureau directors in that state for review, and we have been complimented upon the character of the questions. We also received copies of questions that have been prepared in the State of Georgia, and have been given permission to use them.

In addition to recruitment of personnel for the venereal disease hospitals, we have assisted in the recruitment of personnel for other branches of the State Board of Health. While we have had some success in finding experienced typists, stenographers, sanitary officers and laboratory workers, we have not always been able to obtain the number and quality of persons needed for positions vacant in other classes. This situation is to be expected, however, and we feel that the standards have been fairly well maintained under the circumstances. When appointments are made to any class with the State Board of Health and Crippled Children's Commission or the county health units, the Merit System office reviews the qualifications of the person appointed and indicates whether the appointment should be on a provisional or emergency basis. A person given provisional appointment must meet the minimum qualifications established for the position and may be employed after the war, whereas a person given an emergency appointment does not meet qualifications established for the position and is informed that he or she may not be considered for permanent appointment after the war unless deficiencies in his or her qualifications have been removed.

One problem of the Merit System Supervisor in recent months has been the proper classification and determination of Merit System status of the employees in the combined Dade County Health Unit. When the health departments of Miami Beach, Miami and Coral Gables were consolidated with the Dade County Health Unit, the personnel of these city health departments, for the most part, were employed by the Dade County unit. It was necessary for us to classify these new employees and to determine what their status should be under the Merit System. There still remain a good many questions to be answered and the Merit System Council will be called upon to consider several of them at its next meeting.

In November, Dr. Ernest Huber and Miss Mary Cheney of the U. S. Public Health Service came to Jacksonville for a conference concerning our classification and compensation plans. They appeared to be well satisfied with the progress we are making in establishing the Merit System in the State of Florida. They promised to see that our classification and compensation plans were reviewed in the near future and Dr. Hanson has already received a review of part of the compensation plan. This review will be submitted to the Merit System Council at its next meeting.

Once a year the entire staff of the Crippled Children's Commission has a meeting to consider certain problems of the organization and to confer concerning new techniques and procedures in the treatment of crippled children. For the year 1942, this meeting was held in Miami and the Merit System Supervisor was invited to attend. The conference met on Wednesday, December 31, and continued through January 2. The Merit System Supervisor spoke to the staff on the night of December 31 and attended the sessions on January 1. A demonstration of the Kinney method of treatment of infantile paralysis was held on January 2, but unfortunately the Merit System Supervisor was unable to attend.

Once each month, the Merit System Supervisor reviews the payroll of the Florida State Board of Health and gives a report of the review to the State Health Officer. This report takes the form of a certification that the payroll changes were made in accordance with Merit System rules. In these reports, the Supervisor has pointed out the cases in which changes were made not in accordance with Merit System rules. Fortunately, these cases have been exceptional, and in every instance so far corrections have been made, or are in the process of being made.

The Crippled Children's Commission also sends a copy of its payroll to the Merit System Office and a review is made similar to that made for the State Board of Health.

Due to the rapid turnover in personnel, the scarcity of trained workers, and the general emergency conditions existing in the state, the Merit System Supervisor feels that the cooperation of the Crippled Children's Commission, the State Board of Health and the County Health Units in upholding merit system principles and procedures has been as great as could be expected. On our part, the members of the Council and the Supervisor feel that our health authorities have almost insuperable tasks to perform and that we should cooperate with them to the fullest extent consistent with merit system principles, and render whatever assistance possible to facilitate the efficient performance of their duties.

# FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS

**G. WILSON BALTZELL, Auditor**

The amounts listed below represent appropriations and funds available for health services in the State of Florida for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1941, and ending June 30, 1942.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS: | | |
| Salaries | $113,850.00 | |
| Necessary and Regular Expenses | 133,650.00 | |
| For Prevention of Venereal Diseases | 50,000.00 | |
| County Health Units | 150,000.00 | |
| TOTAL | | $ 447,500.00 |
| CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS: | | |
| *Special Fees* | | |
| Centralization of Marriage and Divorce Records | $ 39,101.69 | |
| Registration of Doctors, Midwives, etc. | 6,080.49 | |
| Birth and Death Certificates | 29,930.81 | |
| Drug Store Inspection | 8,399.10 | |
| TOTAL | | 83,512.09 |
| FEDERAL FUNDS: | | |
| U. S. Public Health Service—Title VI of Social Security Act | $206,284.58 | |
| U. S. Public Health Service—Venereal Disease Control | 183,438.85 | |
| Children's Bureau—Maternal and Child Health | 165,985.57 | |
| TOTAL | | 555,709.00 |
| ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION: | | |
| Division of Malaria Research | $ 14,000.00 | |
| Cooperative Malaria Project | 1,600.00 | |
| Malaria Control—Escambia County | 2,000.00 | |
| TOTAL | | 17,600.00 |

| | |
|---|---|
| CITY OF PENSACOLA AND ESCAMBIA COUNTY: | |
| for Malaria Control Project | 1,000.00 |
| CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S COMMISSION: | |
| for participation in Merit System | 500.00 |
| COUNTIES, CITIES AND SCHOOL BOARDS: | |
| for Local Health Projects | 205,070.96 |
| INSULIN—Special appropriation separate from regular budget—authorized for 1941-42 only | 2,500.00 |
| GRAND TOTAL OF FUNDS AVAILABLE | $1,313,392.05 |

All financial reports are in accordance with the fiscal year of the State of Florida and the Federal Government and not the calendar year.

The following figures reflect the increase in activities of the State Board of Health since last fiscal year:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Funds Available, 1941-42 | $1,313,392.05 |
| Total Funds Available, 1940-41 | 926,534.37 |
| Increase | $ 386,857.68 |

Table 1 shows Recapitulation of all Disbursements by Funds; Table 2, Recapitulation of Salaries by Departments and Funds, and Table 3, Recapitulation of Necessary and Regular Expenses by Departments and Funds. A detailed financial report consisting of 181 pages covering every department and division of the Florida State Board of Health and affiliated activities including each county health unit and venereal disease control program has been published and will be furnished on request.

## TABLE 1.—RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS BY FUNDS.

### ALL APPROPRIATIONS, FUNDS AND LOCAL HEALTH PROJECTS
### JULY 1, 1941, TO JUNE 30, 1942

| | | | U. S. P. H. S. | | STATE | | OTHER AGENCIES | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | STATE | Title VI | Venereal Disease | Venereal Disease | Children's Bureau | Name | Amount |
| SALARIES | $ 330,847.75 | $113,777.14 | $105,997.33 | $ 21,217.51 | $ 11,401.40 | $ 22,551.20 | | $ 55,903.17 |
| NECESSARY AND REGULAR | 296,751.24 | 131,527.21 | 39,675.08 | 49,893.70 | 10,788.95 | 44,312.92 | | 20,553.38 |
| COUNTY HEALTH UNITS | 542,278.08 | 122,491.69* | 57,377.58 | 81,557.35 | 23,061.13 | 67,683.90 | Local | 190,106.43 |
| INSULIN APPROPRIATION | 2,499.15 | 2,499.15 | | | | | | |
| TOTALS | $1,172,376.22 | $370,295.19 | $203,049.99 | $152,668.56 | $ 45,251.48 | $134,548.02 | | $266,562.98 |

*Actually disbursed from States share of funds, not total of allotments which was $133,201.86.

---

## TABLE 2.—RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS.

### SALARIES

| | | | U. S. P. H. S. | | STATE | | OTHER AGENCIES | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DEPARTMENT | TOTAL | STATE | Title VI | Venereal Disease | Venereal Disease | Children's Bureau | Name | Amount |
| Administration | $ 41,486.29 | $ 28,543.14 | $ 7,595.88 | $ 801.77 | $ 2,939.67 | $ 1,605.83 | | |
| Laboratories | 87,032.61 | 44,221.85 | 27,506.16 | 8,029.96 | 7,274.64 | | | |
| Sanitary Engineering | 38,320.29 | 14,801.21 | 23,519.08 | | | | | |
| Vital Statistics | 44,212.15 | 3,955.50 | 7,372.57 | | | | Special Fees | 32,884.08 |
| Epidemiology | 15,377.92 | 6,450.00 | 8,927.92 | | | | | |
| Local Health Service | 9,358.36 | 4,860.00 | 4,498.36 | | | | | |
| Health Education | 11,329.00 | 4,622.31 | 4,040.63 | 1,563.17 | | 1,102.89 | | |
| Narcotics | 11,608.97 | | 2,583.75 | | | | Special Fees | 9,025.22 |
| Maternal and Child Health | 7,504.04 | | | | | 7,504.04 | | |
| Public Health Nursing | 16,634.94 | 3,856.33 | 3,570.00 | 1,291.30 | | 7,917.31 | | |
| Tuberculosis | 8,053.34 | | 8,053.34 | | | | | |
| Dental Health | 8,390.43 | 1,366.80 | 4,252.50 | | | 2,771.13 | | |
| Cooperative Malaria Project | 4,957.75 | 1,100.00 | 2,733.75 | | | | R. F. | 1,124.00 |
| Venereal Disease Control | 10,718.40 | | | 9,531.31 | 1,187.09 | | | |
| Merit System | 3,263.39 | | 1,343.39 | | | 1,650.00 | C. C. C. | 270.00 |
| Malaria Control—Escambia County | 2,400.00 | | | | | | R. F. & Local | 2,400.00 |
| Division of Malaria Research, R. F. | 10,199.87 | | | | | | R. F. | 10,199.87 |
| TOTAL SALARIES | $330,847.75 | $113,777.14 | $105,997.33 | $ 21,217.51 | $ 11,401.40 | $ 22,551.20 | | $ 55,903.17 |

## TABLE 3.—RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS.

### NECESSARY AND REGULAR EXPENSES

| ITEM | TOTAL | STATE | U. S. P. H. S. |  | STATE | Children's Bureau | OTHER AGENCIES |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  | Title VI | Venereal Disease | Venereal Disease |  | Name | Amount |
| Administration | $ 26,413.09 | $ 20,825.44 | $ 5,587.65 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Laboratory | 53,038.81 | 32,406.42 | 13,762.91 | 4,876.89 | $ 1,992.59 |  |  |  |
| Sanitary Engineering | 18,612.16 | 17,556.54 | 1,055.62 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vital Statistics | 36,891.47 | 22,010.93 |  |  |  |  | Spec. Fees | $ 14,880.54 |
| Epidemiology | 3,946.02 | 3,785.51 | 160.51 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Local Health Service | 9,560.80 | 4,060.94 | 5,499.86 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Health Education | 16,422.04 | 10,150.49 | 2,183.23 | 4,088.32 |  |  |  |  |
| Narcotics | 8,416.88 | 5,944.52 | 279.95 |  |  |  | Spec. Fees | 2,192.41 |
| Maternal and Child Health (Includes 3c) | 27,763.62 |  |  |  |  | $ 27,763.62 |  |  |
| Public Health Nursing | 6,911.63 | 3,930.01 |  |  |  | 2,981.62 |  |  |
| Tuberculosis | 10,664.50 | 6,365.09 | 4,299.41 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dental Health | 3,251.71 | 725.25 |  |  |  | 2,526.46 |  |  |
| Cooperative Malaria Project | 6,398.41 | 1,963.07 | 4,433.29 |  |  |  | R. F. | 2.05 |
| Venereal Disease Control | 43,983.48 |  |  | 35,187.12 | 8,796.36 |  |  |  |
| Training-Accredited Courses-U.S.P.H.S. | 4,288.71 |  | 1,965.02 | 2,323.69 |  |  |  |  |
| Training-In Service Field Orientation | 3,417.68 |  |  | 3,417.68 |  |  |  |  |
| Training-M.C.H. | 11,041.22 |  |  |  |  | 11,041.22 |  |  |
| Merit System | 2,426.18 | 1,803.00 | 447.63 |  |  |  | C. C. C. | 175.55 |
| Malaria Control—Escambia County | 1,072.87 |  |  |  |  |  | R. F. & Local | 1,072.87 |
| Division of Malaria Research-R.F. | 2,229.96 |  |  |  |  |  | R. F. | 2,229.96 |
| **Total Necessary and Regular Expenses** | $296,751.24 | $131,527.21 | $ 39,675.08 | $ 49,893.70 | $ 10,788.95 | $ 44,312.92 |  | $ 20,553.38 |